

CHESTER, PA.

"THE GATEWAY TO THE SEAS"



Chester



Times.

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The Finest Paved Street in the United States

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Creosoted Wood Blocks

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Market Street, Philadelphia, Paved with CREOSOTED WOOD BLOCKS Manufactured by

The United States Wood Preserving Company

Work Performed by EDWIN H. VARE, Contractor

The Merchants of Philadelphia with the Co-operation of Every Newspaper in the City Won their Campaign for Wooden Blocks,

The BUSINESS MEN OF CHESTER ALSO DEMAND CREOSOTED WOOD BLOCKS

A FEW OF THE MANY CARTOONS SHOWING THE INTEREST TAKEN BY NEWSPAPERS IN THE MERCHANTS' CAMPAIGN FOR A WOOD BLOCK PAVEMENT

Editorial Evening Bulletin MARKET STREET AS A STANDARD.

The committee of Chicago business men and officials who have been inspecting the street paving in various cities, declare, after having gone over Market street that Philadelphia has there the best paved thoroughfare they have seen in the course of their journey.

The president of the Chicago Board of Highway Improvements, in expressing the opinion that he doubted whether its superior was to be found anywhere in the country, took occasion to say that the experience which his own city has had in the laying of modern creosoted blocks was rapidly convincing its business men that they were better than any other form of pavement now in use.

What Philadelphia has done on Market street should be done also on every other principal business street at an early day or as soon as the city's financial conditions will permit the improvement to be made.

Easily kept clean, sanitary, productive of little noise, and not more troublesome to horses than asphalt is in bad weather, the Market street pavement is an agreeable one to the eye and has greatly enhanced the whole appearance of the highway and its environment.

The policy of the city should hereafter have among its fixed objects the laying of at least one such pavement every year on one or more streets in the business district.

WHAT THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS SAY.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
Herbert J. Tily, Manager.

The success of trade on any street bears a direct relationship to the cleanliness and pleasantness of the thoroughfare. The wooden pavement is the quietest, most sanitary and most satisfactory that can be devised. It has been successfully used in the large cities of Europe for many years.

Ellis A. Gimbel, of Gimbel Bros.
Wood block makes an ideal pavement for business streets. Traffic on Market street has increased greatly since their installation, and business has taken a decided boom.

Samuel D. Lit, of Lit Bros.
Wood block makes an attractive street, and forms a valuable asset to the merchant. It is silent, clean, cool and dustless, and far superior to any other paving for business avenues.

WHAT AN OFFICIAL SAYS

Albert F. Keeney, President of the Board of Highways, Chicago.

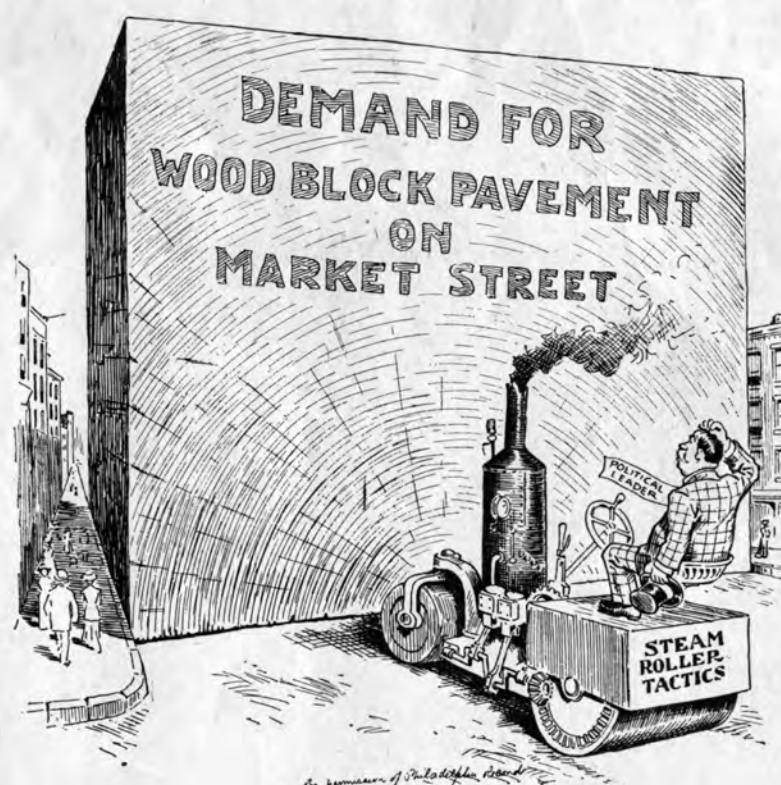
Creosoted wood blocks are rapidly supplanting asphalt and granite. The three-inch blocks on our boulevards and driveways are far superior to macadam, bitumen, bitulithic and asphalt, and average but one-eighth of an inch wear in five years.



Record, April 9, 1909



Inquirer, April 23, 1909



Record, April 22, 1909



Record, September 27, 1909

Editorial Evening Telegraph Feb. 5, 1910

Improved street lights like those on Market street and wood block paving for the section of the city extending from Vine street to South and from Broad street to the Delaware—the ancient boundaries of the city proper, by and by—make up the programme for the improvement of the central business portion of the city outlined in a resolution recently introduced in Common Council and adopted by both branches, requesting the Mayor to procure estimates of the cost of such improvements.

Before the wood paving was put down on Market street all manner of objections to it were raised. When the paving was actually down, then most of the cavilling turned to praise. The same thing happened when the new lights were talked of. They were objected to on the ground of extravagance or being a groundless whimsy of the Mayor. As soon as the lights were turned on at the birth of the New Year everybody saw at once how much better the new system was than the old, which left portions of the street wrapped in Egyptian darkness. Market street has furnished an excellent object lesson to both the chronic objectors and those who advocate progress. The scheme for the extension of wood paving and a system of better lighting will, of course, involve heavy initial expense, but in the end the advantage gained will be worth the outlay. Property values on Market street have been enhanced since the improvements in paving and lighting were made, and the same thing would doubtless happen in other streets under similar circumstances. When the estimates are finally procured and submitted and the movement is launched to make the change citizens generally should lend their hearty support.

WHAT CITY OFFICIALS SAY.

C. B. Holmes, Chairman Board of Public Works of Minneapolis.

Creosoted wood block pavement is better than asphalt, as it lasts much longer, costs less for repairs, is noiseless, smooth, elastic and much better for horses, less dusty and more sanitary.

Jos. C. Travilla, Street Commissioner of St. Louis.

When the taxpayer informs himself as to the lasting qualities of wood block paving he invariably demands it. It makes an ideal pavement, and is especially desirable for high-grade residential districts and important retail business streets.

Geo. S. Stearns, Director of the Department of Public Works, Philadelphia.

Traffic on wood block over granite on Market street has increased 300 per cent. While a little more costly at first, the treated blocks are the most economical pavement in the end to lay as it has the reputation of needing few repairs.



The "Prosperity Edition" Its Purpose and Scope

The History, Resources, Natural Advantages and Manufacturing and Transportation Facilities of the City of Chester and Delaware County Portrayed in Word and Picture

The main and controlling purpose which the management of this journal had in view in arranging for the publication of this special issue of the Chester Times, which for distinction is termed the "Prosperity Edition," was that we could lay before the residents of this city and county and the outside world, too, the advantages with which nature has richly endowed this section, and present what has already been accomplished by the energy and thrift of our people. This potential element of success in all the ramifications of the arts, professions, trades and business industries, in which individuals and corporations are engaged, is practical knowledge, and we do not claim much when we assert that in that respect this immediate locality measures up with any community in the United States. Indeed, in no part of the globe can better people in all the walks of life be found than in Delaware County.

We believe it is the duty of every resident of Chester to do his or her part in the upbuilding of the town, to speak the helpful word, to aid in making known to others the great possibilities which are to be found here for material advancement. To that end we have placed before our readers, briefly, Chester's history, its achievements in the past, its activity of the present and its aspirations for the future. To do this we have selected writers to deal with topics in respect to which they have given special study with the result that in this issue is presented an array of facts from which each and every one, as his or her needs require, can draw when desirous of disseminating knowledge of our city and presenting its manifold advantages and opportunities for the remunerative investment of capital, for the location of industrial enterprises, where can be had an abundance of skilled artisans and other labor, together with pre-eminence as an educational and religious centre, while its social relations render it peculiarly attractive as a place for homes and home life. We believe that the outlook for the future growth and development of the city and county is equalled by few and not excelled by any community on the Atlantic Coast, and we believe we have in this "Prosperity Edition" of the Chester Times put at the command of our readers information that will aid them when presenting reasons why Chester and the county must in the no distant day advance greatly in material progress and all that follows in such case. It is the interest of every resident of this locality to aid in bringing to the attention of outsiders the possibilities which our city and county offer to enterprising men to throw in their energies and means with us as a people and contribute in the development in which they will benefit, which will as surely come to Chester as that the sun will rise to-morrow.

The unsurpassed situation of our city, on one of the great tidewater rivers of the Atlantic Coast is well recognized, and although it is true that during the last half century in the enormous development of railroad enterprise in the United States the commerce of the natural waterways and the ocean carrying trade has been allowed to dwindle fearfully, public attention is now turned as never before in our country's history, to these neglected and chief means of transportation. We firmly believe that the near future promises, with the building of the Panama Canal, the utilization of these neglected agencies to an extent such as has never before been known to this nation. In addition to our magnificent river front, three great trunk railways traverse Delaware County from east to west, putting at the command of this city facilities of the utmost importance for the dispatching and receiving freight by rail from every section of this country, Canada and Mexico.

Already the management of large business enterprises, appreciating these advantages, have located their works at Edgemoor, bordering Chester to the east, and in the no distant future all that section will be a hive of busy industries, giving employment to many thousands of the best skilled labor of the world, and sending their output to the markets of the earth for distribution. At Marcus Hook, which adjoins Chester to the west, huge industries needing water transportation for their products to our own and foreign ports, have located within a short time mammoth works, with the result that the sleepy fishing village of a decade ago has been transferred into a busy, bustling active town, which promises in a few years to command a shipping trade of considerable prominence.

The electors of the city also have shown their trust in the future of Chester. At the spring election of this year, by more than a two third majority, the municipal authorities were instructed to expend six hundred thousand dollars in needed public improvements, which, in themselves will be of momentous value in advancing the city to the place that is rightly hers. No business enterprise can be successful without the expenditure of money in bettering to meet expanding demands, nor can a municipality grow in population and importance unless it keeps abreast with other cities in public improvements. For example—Liverpool has a history of one far exceeding that of Chester, yet for more than seven centuries, it remained a mere fishing village bordering on a large body of water frequented in enormous numbers by the liver, a British aquatic, from which circumstance it derived its name—the pool of the liver—Liverpool. About the time Penn landed at Chester, thrifty men of that day began to recognize the possibilities of the town as a seaport. They knew that much money must be expended in so developing the place, that it would attract merchants to use it as a port of departure and destination for their ships. Considerable money was expended to that end, yet it was not until 1790 that men even spoke of it as a seaport of consequence. To-day it is the commercial centre of the world. They who first saw its possibilities and used their money in its development never imagined that in order to attain its present eminence, the town, for it is not a city, would expend in building docks alone, a sum exceeding one million dollars for every year that has elapsed since Penn landed at Front and Penn streets in Chester. The benefit which will come to our city by reason of the adoption of the loan bill, we of to-day can only conjecture, but the result will far exceed in lasting influence on the growth and development of Chester than any man of the present hour can now imagine. The authorization of that loan will in the future rank as the turning point for the betterment and uplifting of this city and as a consequence aid materially this section of the State to the same end.

The many sided character of this issue of the Chester Times presents under appropriate headings, digested articles treating upon every subject that relates to the city in its multitudinous interests. In these pages will be found a brief history of the city and neighborhood, from the time Europeans first made settlement on the shores until the present time; a notice of the illustrious sons who have left footprints on the sands of time; the city government, its manufacturing interests, past and present; its river and rail transportation facilities; its electric railway system; its educational institutions and its public schools, its churches, public parks, fire department, water supplies, gas and electric plants and other public utilities. Here will be found comprehensive accounts of the public charities, the hospitals, the clubs, the beneficial orders, the secret societies, the banking, saving and trust companies of the city and county, the story of the militia of the county since the Revolution, the newspapers, the hotels, the public men, and to what we invite the reader's particular attention is a paper on Chester's future and the National inland waterways.

The scope of this issue is far greater in its complement and comprehensiveness than this hasty grouping of the subject represents. Delaware County with its rapid growth in population and industrial progress is well represented in this issue, for there are articles bearing upon its many handsome and important public and semi-public institutions; its great seats of higher education whose reputation is nation-wide, and many other articles of permanent value which will stand as matters of reference for all time.

This number of the Chester Times will not pass away, as most issues of a daily paper do, but it is of a character that many of its copies will be preserved as history and pictures of Delaware County and its thriving metropolis—the City of Chester, in the year of 1910. It will find safe lodgment on the shelves of public and private libraries in the studies of local and American historians and will be sought by the rapidly growing class of collectors of Americana who will increase correspondingly out of the increase of wealth in this country.

But a few of the readers of this issue will realize the work which the publication has entailed upon those who had its direction in charge. The time was limited and it demanded a rush of the undertaking to completion, that even those in its management had not realized until the strain came. But the liberal support of those represented in its columns and the essential responses of those who were asked to contribute the instructive and well written articles, which appear in this edition, made it possible for the editorial management to issue this publication of which not only we, but the entire community of Chester and its neighborhood may well be proud.

The publishers of the Chester Times wish to extend their grateful thanks to everyone who, even in the smallest way, has helped to make possible such an issue of this journal as the "Prosperity Edition."

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Chester's Place as "The Gateway to the Seas"

How the Development of the Inland Waterways Will Benefit This Great Industrial Center and Bring us New Trade

By JOSIAH SMITH, Esq.

Take down your atlas, citizen; turn for a brief hour from the enthralling and nerve racking pursuit of your personal gods; turn your gaze to the map of these United States, and fix your attention upon that great network of rivers that interlace our continent, and those lakes, large and small, like gigantic mirrors, reflect upon their bosoms the snow-capped mountain peaks and fleecy clouds of winter and summer skies. What do these vast wastes of rolling, tumbling waters convey to your mind? Do you associate them with the pursuit of the Almighty Dollar of our Daddies? From the Glimmer-glass and land-locked waters of the far Kootenai and the extreme Northwest "Where rolls the Oregon," to the booming surges of the Gulf; from ocean to ocean, they gleam and sparkle. The Valley Sun and the Harvest Moon alike look down upon these watery wastes, which a few short years ago were disturbed by nothing more formidable than the birch-bark canoe of the American savage.

The writer is not "cheap strong" in the compilation of dry statistics, but this question of waterways is of such tremendous importance to the business interests of the world, that I must invite your special attention to some figures in connection with them which our Uncle Samuel has gathered from the four corners of the earth, for our joint consideration.

Two hundred and eighty-seven, these rivers number with 26,226 miles of navigable distance, exclusive of the rivers tributary to the Great Lakes.

Upon their bosoms, in 1905, the last year whose statistics are at my hand, 175,000,000 tons of merchantable freight, with a value running into figures which stagger the imagination, were carried to and from the commercial centers of the country. While our steamers and barges upon these waterways of the Nation were carrying this immense tonnage, the country's railroads with their slightly more than 200,000 miles of trackage were hauling one billion, six hundred and sixty-one million, four hundred and ten thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six tons of the combined products of our farms, mines, forests and manufactories. In other words, these waterways, with about one-eighth of the miles carried just about one-eighth as much tonnage as the railroads. In Germany, the traffic handled by canal and river is one-third that of the railroad. In France, still higher.

THE ANCIENT ENTERPRISES.

Now turn to the map of old Egypt, within the shadow of whose ancient pyramids Napoleon inspired his victorious legions with the storied conquests and records of forty centuries; where the ancient civilizations to whom the iron horse was an unknown quantity, and the camel's back a daily necessity, concentrated their energies upon the construction of artificial waterways, in order to accommodate the trade and commerce of the early ages and facilitate their naval movements in their voyages for martial conquests.

Twenty-five hundred years ago, and that is delving some into ancient lore, King Necho, (or Necho) of Egypt, conceived the project of digging through the desert sands and linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas together by a canal. In the year 610 B. C., he began the work of digging the Suez Canal, and after 120,000 laborers had sacrificed their lives to the frightful heat and labor of the task, he abandoned it, because the then all supreme and superstitious Oracles of the East warned him that he was only building for barbarians. The colossal task thus begun was later resumed and completed by Darius, the Persian, the powerful Ptolemies and the immortal Trajan. Lapsing into decay by the subsequent decadence of the Egyptian Kings, the sands of Egypt filled its channel and not until 1854 did a mightier civilization, impelled by great commercial needs, and after years of bitter opposition from the British Government, begin to excavate anew its ancient channel and, in 1869 reopened it to the commerce of the world. Ironical that the first vessel to pass through it flew the British flag and, to-day, eighty per cent. of the traffic passing through its locks is British.

GREAT ARTIFICIAL WATERWAYS.

Continental Europe, the British Isles and far Asia have for centuries recognized the necessity and value of artificial waterways. China, with her Grand Canal, 800 miles long; India, with her Ganges Canal, 350 miles in length; America, with the Erie Canal, 363 miles long, linking the Great Lakes to the New World's greatest port and the open seas; the James and Kanawha Navigation Canal, 147 miles in length, overcoming by its locks a grade of 1916 feet, and the Morris Canal, in New Jersey, 101 miles in length, and overcoming one of 1674 feet, represent the longest stretches of artificial waterway construction with which ancient and modern civilizations have tried to satisfy the needs of a hungry commercial world.

Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Italy and France which collectively have spent in the past fifty years a billion dollars in the construction of new and the improvement of old canals attest their abiding faith in their supreme importance as a cheap, safe and necessary method of commercial transportation. It is certainly significant, that at a time when there were seven water routes available between Antwerp and Paris, the Belgian Government thought it worth while to spend \$10,000,000 in the improvement of one of them. The total

tonnage by waterways at Antwerp in 1882 was 4,230,000 tons. To-day it is estimated at the immense total of sixteen million tons.

But far surpassing anything that the old world has ever attempted in the line of artificial waterway construction, this great country of ours, with a complacency born of its past success and its brilliant promise for still greater prosperity in the future, proposes in the next few years to expend, in one form or another, a billion dollars in the construction of new and the improvement of old canals and our natural rivers. This is demanded by a great national movement. The expenditure of an additional hundred millions or two by the United States Government does not seem to cause so much as a ripple upon the national duck-pond. Without winking an eye, we propose to spend this year on our navy \$137,000,000. While the German Empire and the French Republic were making a recent total annual outlay of \$555,000,000 and \$655,000,000 respectively and mortgaging every national resource to do it, our Uncle Samuel leisurely doled out almost \$758,000,000 for Governmental expenses. In 1864, with a million men in the field and the continent resounding to their mighty tread, the total cost of the army and navy was in excess of \$776,000,000, and yet the military expenditures of the army and navy for the year 1910, upon a peace footing, will amount to practically \$410,000,000 and nobody seems to worry about it.

OUR WONDERFUL RESOURCES.

What a great people we are! How serenely and complacently we contemplate the expenditure of millions! Without turning a hair we discuss the Governmental plan to mortgage the national homestead for a paltry \$400,000,000 to link the oceans together at Panama and Colon with a watery trail. A few short years ago, a national campaign was fought upon the issue of the first billion-dollar-congress, and yet, less than two decades after saw the Sixtieth Congress appropriate the stupendous total of \$2,052,799,400 with the same placidity shown by the average housewife in the purchase of a peck of onions. Comprehend these figures, do you? Riches undreamed of will view the world Croesuses and beside which the marvels of Aladdin and the Genii of song and story are but paltry stipends, have flowed into the coffers of government and citizens alike until millionsaires have become as plentiful as the lice and locusts of Egypt, and even the billionaire now stalks abroad in the land.

Second only to the importance of the Panama Canal are the great projects for the improvement of the rivers of the Middle West, for which untold millions are annually being appropriated by the National Government, and the proposed great Inland Waterway System of the Atlantic Seaboard, with a chain of watery highways stretching from Boston on the North to the Keys of Florida on the South, and across the State of Florida, near St. Augustine to Cedar Keys, tapping the Gulf and making it possible to transport millions of tons of freight and thousands of lives, with absolute safety, convenience, cheapness and comfort, the Panama Canal and this Inland Waterway System are beyond question the most stupendous enterprises undertaken in this line in either ancient or modern times.

CHESTER IS CENTER OF SYSTEM.

The most important link in this chain of inland waterways is the Delaware, and it is estimated that upon the project's consummation there will pass Chester's water-front annually one hundred million tons of freight; and thousands of human eyes that never before saw our waterways will view the smoke from Chester's many industries and possibly be attracted here by our manifold advantages.

It is not only of interest, but exceedingly instructive to glance for a moment at the details of the results expected by the consummation of these great projects. At a time when E. H. Harriman, the railroad colossus of the world, after all their opposition, that the first vessel to pass through it flew the British flag and, to-day, eighty per cent. of the traffic passing through its locks is British.

To this end, it is proposed to cut across Cape Cod, Mass., a distance of seven and one-half miles; to improve the Delaware and Raritan Canal, connecting New York Bay with the Delaware River, a distance of 31 miles; to improve the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, a combined distance of 27 miles; and by this means to save 700 miles of outside sailing distance along a treacherous coast. Upon the shores and shoals of Cape Cod alone it is said that in the last twenty-five years 1,000 vessels have been lost and 500 human lives have been sacrificed. The consummation of this portion of the project would enable freight to be transported from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N. C., at an immense saving of time, money and precious human lives in time of peace, and in time of war would be of inestimable strategic value for the national defense.

Chester's Place as "The Gateway to the Seas"



Proposed Route of National Inland Waterways

referred the whole subject of the canal reported on March 17, 1817, that at that time the cost of transportation from Buffalo to Montreal was \$30.00 per ton, and the eastern transportation from \$60.00 to \$75.00. The cost of transportation from Buffalo to New York was stated at \$100.00 per ton, and the time of passage twenty days. This cost equaled nearly three times the market value of wheat in New York, six times the value of corn, twelve times the value of oats, and far exceeded the value of most kinds of crude provisions. Prior to the construction of the Erie Canal, the wheat of Western New York was sent down

necticut, my old friend, J. Hampton Moore, in the Congress of the United States, on the 15th of February, 1910, in an eloquent appeal for larger appropriations for the inland waterways of the Atlantic Seaboard, exclaimed, "It takes three surveys in the East to get action and one in the West. The Chairman of the Committee said yesterday that God was good to Connecticut. I think God is good to the Mississippi, and I glory in it, and Congress is also good to the Mississippi and the Middle West."

Among other rivers whose improvement has materially affected the freight rates was the Passaic, which

which pertain to our own local streams—Chester, Ridley, Crum and Darby Rivers, and as indicating the saving to the industries now located and to be located along their shores by the deepening of their respective channels.

Of local interest, therefore, is the problem of the development of these local waterways. No statistics are at hand as to the tonnage of these streams present or past. Congress promises to expend \$15,000 for surveys of Ridley, Crum and Chester Rivers and Darby Rivers should be included in the proposed improvement. What has been done for other localities can be duplicated here where the opportunities for beneficial results are a hundred fold greater.

Let us hope that the energy of Gen'l. W. G. Price, Jr., in behalf of Chester and Ridley Rivers; the Baldwin Locomotive works in behalf of Crum River, and the Darby Business Men's and Taxpayers' Association, in behalf of Darby River will be fruitful of great results. Years ago these streams teemed with freight craft of various kinds. Coal, lumber, lime and general merchandise were transported in great volumes by these waterways and to-day when the industries along their banks have so materially increased, their channels should be improved to meet present and future demands of this commerce.

A wonderfully important subject this: the improvement of our navigable waterways and the construction of great chains of canals linking the Nation's commercial marts together with water bands—but where do we come in? We in Chester? What figure do we cut in the great scheme? Do we get any rake-off in the value of in-

The increased facilities cheapening all freight rates and lessening all insurance; the saving of human life and the protection of our Government in time of war must of necessity redound to our benefit. Everything which makes for the prosperity of the country in general must contribute some share to us. The enlargement of our opportunities; the increased market for our manufactures; the attraction to our vicinity and the exploitation of our natural advantages must inevitably lead to the building up of this community.

But the problem of bringing the sea to the cities is not for us in Chester. We are already there. We are at its gateway with no seaport problem to solve of local importance except the problem of a deeper channel for the ocean's largest carriers. Nature has done for us what human industry and Government millions must do for other cities less favorably situated. In touch with the entire globe, we look confidently forward to that fast approaching time when a great Nation's trade, seeking its outlet to the Seven Seas, and the productive activity of the industrial millions of the outside world seeking its hungry markets, will see the supreme value of our incomparable water front and filling it with docks and wharves, a forest of masts and belching smoke-stacks and the roar of churning wheels will greet the eyes and gladden the bosoms of new generations of dwellers in old Chester.

Note:—Since writing the above



Freight Barges and Passenger Steamer Entering Chesapeake & Delaware Canal at Delaware City

the Susquehanna to Baltimore, as the cheapest and best route to market. The trade of the West was chiefly carried on through the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, the latter city at that time being the first in the United States in point of population and wealth and in the amount of its international commerce.

New York seems to have taken the lead in the construction of artificial waterways. In 1899, Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, appointed a board of five commissioners to take up the problem of transportation, and as a result of their report, the State of New York in 1903 provided that \$101,000,000 be devoted to the improvement of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, and advised the enlargement of the Erie to accommodate boats of 1,000 tons and 10 feet draught, capable of carrying 33,333 bushels of wheat. It is significant that the railroads, owing to their more modern and economical handling of freight (not to mention other methods of controlling canal traffic) had reduced the proportion of freight carried by the New York canals from 44 per cent. of the entire tonnage carried across the State in 1868, to 5 per cent. in 1898, and in grain this decrease was even more marked, falling from 76 per cent. in 1868 to 10 per cent. in 1898.

INTERESTING RESULTS.

It is interesting to note the effect upon freight rates by the improvement of our natural waterways. A few examples will suffice to illustrate this effect:

The Merrimack River, in Massachusetts, with a navigable length of but 17 1/2 miles and a depth at low water of 7 feet, carried a traffic in 1903 amounting to but 65,400 tons, and in 1905 it had increased to 88,324 tons. The improvement of this small river enabled coal to be delivered by barge at 35 to 50 cents less per ton than by rail.

The Mystic River, with a navigable length of but 6 miles and a depth at low water of but 5 1/2 feet, increased its tonnage about thirty per cent. consequent upon its improvement and enabled coal to be delivered in Medford at a saving of 50 cents a ton.

The Thames River, in Connecticut, with a navigable length of but 15 miles and a depth at low water of 14 feet and an aggregate tonnage of 446,004 tons, reduced by its improvement the cost of transportation on coal, lumber, cotton, wool and general merchandise and enabled freight to be brought in vessels of 16 to 18 feet draught instead of 8 feet.

The Connecticut River, with a navigable length of 50 miles and a depth at low water of 10 feet, with an aggregate tonnage of 673,383 tons, by its improvement reduced the freight rate to Hartford and lower river points and permitted the delivery of coal at Hartford at a saving of \$1 a ton less than at Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., only forty miles away.

The Housatonic River in Connecticut, with a navigable length of 13 miles and a depth of 6 feet at low water and aggregate tonnage of 67,938 tons, through the improvement of its channel, whereby competitive transportation was provided, materially reduced the freight rates, as formerly all freight had to be handled by rail to Derby, Conn.

Apropos of the amounts of money

spent upon these small rivers in Connecticut into Newark Bay, an arm of New York Bay, and whose commerce is maritime as that of the Delaware is. Its improvement reduced freight rates \$1 a ton on coal and building material; the South River, of New Jersey, the improvement of which reduced the freight rates on fire brick from \$3.25 to \$2.00 per ton; Mantua Creek, New Jersey, which reduced the rates twenty-five per cent.; St. Jones River, Delaware, from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; the Murderkill, Delaware, twenty-five to fifty per cent.; the Savannah River, Georgia, from thirty to fifty per cent.; the Alabama River, which reduced the rate 12 cents per hundred pounds less than railroad rates, and the improvement of which it is estimated will divert 100,000 additional tons of freight to the river and lower the rate still more; the Congaree River, South Carolina, the improvement of which increased its tonnage from 2,401 tons to 34,350 tons and a consequent reduction of freight rates from Columbia, S. C., to New York of twenty-two to thirty per cent.; the Ocmulgee River, Georgia, the improvement of which increased its tonnage from 7,497 tons to 23,940 tons and a consequent reduction in freight rates of twenty-five to forty per cent.; and the Monongahela, where the rate for a water haul of fifty miles is 15 cents less than by rail.

These and many others show conclusively the beneficial effects of the improvement of our natural waterways in the reduction of freight rates and the increase of transportation facilities.

OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

I mention these smaller rivers here

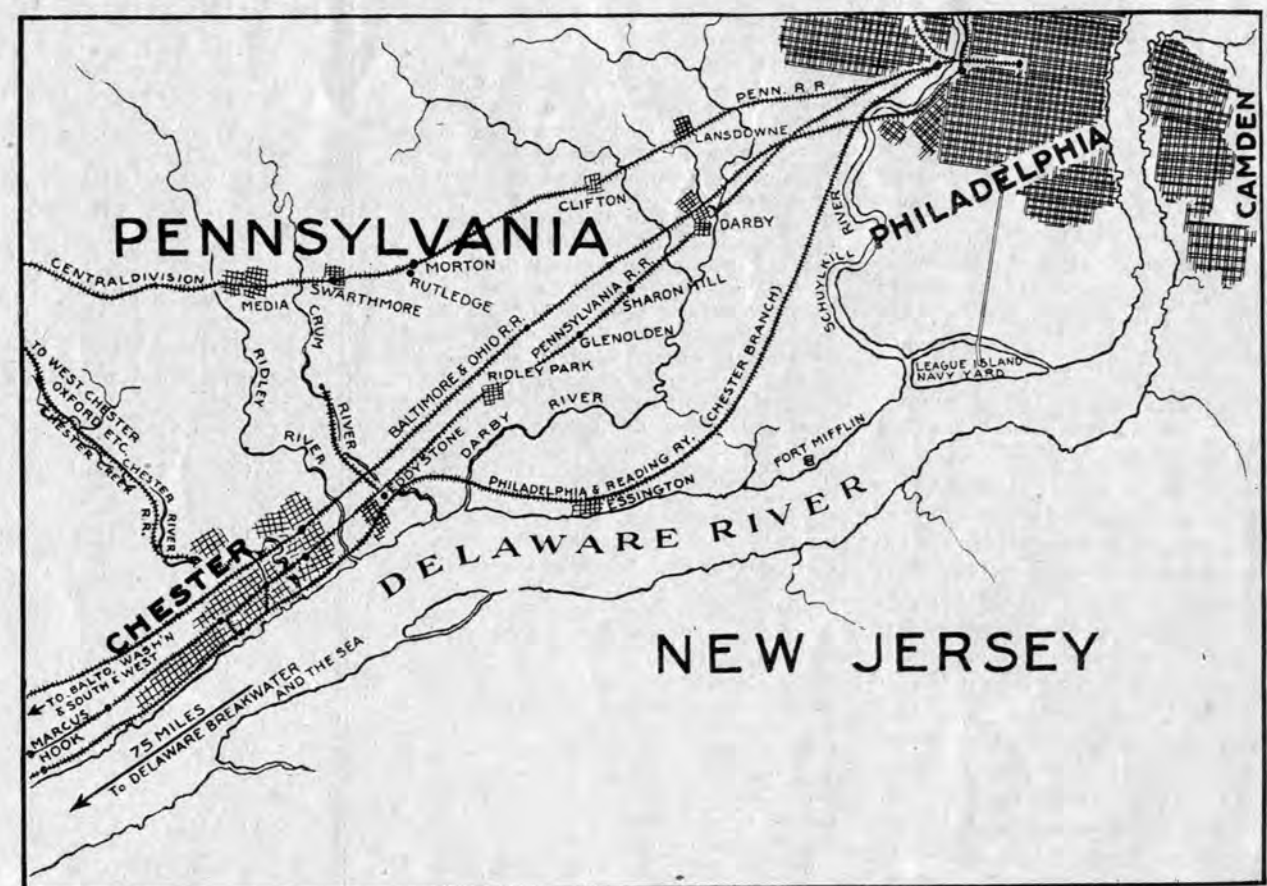


Enroute From Virginia to New York via the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal

because of the similar conditions created and cheaper transportation facilities by the consummation of these great projects? Most assuredly. The imagination, carrying us forward two decades, revels in the contemplation of our river front teeming with busy industries and dotted with wharves where lie vessels of every kind loading and unloading the products of a world's commercial genius. "Age cannot dim nor custom stale the infinite variety" of a picture so pleasing to our optimistic minds. We see them steaming to the Eastward and Southward, passing and repassing like "Ships in the night," bearing within their iron-bound hulls every com-

modity necessary to a civilized people. James J. Hill has publicly declared that one billion six hundred billion dollars must be spent annually for the next six years on railroad terminals and tracks alone in order to prevent future and relieve present congested conditions. Add to this another half billion for rolling stock and equipment and we have the immense total of thirteen billion dollars necessary to be expended in the next six years for money coming from? Private enterprise is unequal to the task and Government cannot supply it. The force of the argument for the development of our waterways is apparent.

J. S.



Chester's Superb Rail and Water Facilities

SEA PERILS OVERCOME.

A still greater menace to commerce, navigation and human life, and which would be avoided by the construction of this system are Capes Fear, Lookout and Hatteras, known as the "Three Brothers," and which it has been suggested might be more appropriately styled the "Three Devils." Hon. Charles R. Thomas, of North Carolina, responding on behalf of the Southern States to the address of welcome at the recent Second Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association, held at Norfolk, said that, "Cape Hatteras, upon North Carolina's coast, stands like an 'Ocean Bluebeard,' welcoming in the Chambers of Death the white-winged brides of the Sea."

The saving of money by the consummation of this project cannot be better illustrated than by the mere statement of the fact that the average tariff of steam railroads per ton per mile is 7 1/2 mills and the average tariff per ton mile by canal 2 to 3 mills; by rivers 1 mill and by lakes and ocean 1-2 mill. The statement of the two great railroad giants above; the enormous increase of our manufactures and the advance in our commerce, demand facilities of transportation adequate to the output. The overloading of the railroads and the enormous cost of increasing their trackage and capacity, seem to be convincing of the fact that the only way to give relief is by the developing and improving of our waterways.

EFFECT ON THE COST OF LIVING.

Let us glance, too, for a moment at the agricultural production of the United States is better evidenced by the value of our farm products than anything else. In 1909 these reached the stupendous total of \$8,760,000,000. This wealth, coming from the soil, in the language of Secretary Wilson, is so incomprehensibly large, that it

is now merely a row of figures. It represents, however, a wonderful prosperity reflected in every channel of industry in the nation. Most bounteous of all years was 1909; exceeding in farm products alone that of 1908 by \$869,000,000. The value of these products has almost doubled in ten years. Think if it! Our farm products of ten years valued at seventy billion dollars! Cotton is no longer King with a corn crop exceeding in value \$1,720,000,000. Think of it! ye who prize of mushroom fortunes made in a lifetime! This wondrous agricultural wealth sprang from the earth's bosom and out of the balmy air and sunshine in 120 days. These 2,767,000,000 bushels of corn; 13,500,000 bales of cotton; 725,000,000 bushels of wheat; 84,000,000 tons of hay; 984,000,000 bushels of oats; 367,000,000 bushels of potatoes; 900,000,000 pounds of tobacco; 500,000 tons of beet sugar and 364,000 tons of sugar cane all sprang into being in four short months. How could these crops be moved alone by the railroads unaided by the waterways? \$903,000,000 worth of these products were carried over seas. All crops of worth \$5,700,000,000, which would make a half-payment on the value of all the steam railroads of the country according to the valuation of 1904. The cereal crop alone, worth \$3,000,000,000, would pay for all the machinery, tools and equipment of the entire manufacturing industries of the country. This year's crops should be still larger and will require still greater facilities of transportation to get it to the world's markets. Great figures these, and almost beyond the comprehension of human intellect. With this wonderful production and ever increasing output, no wonder the giants of the railroad world despair of railroad transportation keeping pace with the country's production. In 1907, millions of bushels of grain were left to rot upon the ground in the West because the railroads could not move it. The West has

not forgotten those great heaps of wheat which were piled up for weeks together upon the bare ground awaiting transportation and menaced by storms. James J. Hill long since assured us of the utter incapacity of the railroads at any reasonably early day to handle the country's freight. No other resource is left but to turn to those watery highways used so generally and for so many centuries before railroads were dreamed of. The growing disuse of rivers for transportation is to be traced not to their inutility but to railway hostility. Happily this opposition is waning. Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern, and President Finley, of the Southern Railway, have publicly declared in favor of the development of our inland waterways. According to Mr. Hill, freight carried by the railroads has increased two and one-quarter times in ten years while the facilities for handling it have increased little more than one-fifth. The railroads have almost exhausted their resources for public service. The country, therefore, must turn to its waterways for relief. These two railway giants have clearly perceived what the history of waterway development in Europe has proved—that the increased use of the rivers instead of hindering has helped railway transportation.

BUILDING WATERWAYS.

And now a glance at some of our own country's efforts to relieve railroad congestion:

On July 4, 1817, the work of excavation was begun upon the Erie Canal in New York and on October 26, 1835, the first boat passed through from Lake Erie to the Hudson. As originally completed, it was but 4 feet deep, 28 feet wide at the bottom and 40 feet across the top. Previous to the construction of this canal, the cost of transportation from Lake Erie to tide-water was almost prohibitory. The Legislative Committee to which was

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CAPT. JOHN J. WILLIAMS & COMPANY Inc.

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Far and wide the name and fame of Chester have been carried by her many and varied industrial plants, but no one enterprise has done more to bring credit to the "first town of Pennsylvania" than the firm of Capt. John J. Williams & Company, Inc. Particularly is this many of the most notable submarine true on the Atlantic seaboard, where contracts have been successfully completed by the firm or one or other of the members thereof.

Whether the work was a simple job of diving to ascertain the extent of damage done a ship's hull by scrapings on a flat, or the most extensive proposition in submarine construction, the work of the company has always been uniformly good, and has been in many cases the subject of considerable comment in technical and popular publications.

The secret of the success of the company is found in the character and ability of the gentlemen who compose it, and of whom brief sketches are given. Captain John J. Williams was born in Boston, Mass., August 4, 1852. His father, Charles H. Williams, was a native of France, and served in the French Navy. Capt. Williams passed his early days in Boston, where he secured the rudiments of a good education, and at the age of twelve went out to sea on the ship Tiber. For nine years he followed the sea, plying between Europe and America, and in that time served every position on board a ship, from cabin boy to captain, his last vessel being the May White, from Boston. In 1872 Capt. Williams engaged in submarine diving, and has a reputation of having gone further into the deeps than any other diver in this country. He has worked in the West Indies and South America, and has raised ships and valuable vessels in all parts of the world. In this country he has been extensively engaged in his profession all along the Atlantic Coast from Cape Boston to the reefs of Florida. He is one of the most successful submarine divers in America, and perfectly familiar with all the branches of the business. In 1886 he was employed by the Government to go to Wilmington, North Carolina, to remove, during the blockade in the rebellion, the ship called the "North Heath." In 1887 Capt. Williams engaged in dock building, engineering and contracting, in addition to submarine diving.

In 1900 he formed a co-partnership with J. H. Cloud, the firm being known as Capt. J. J. Williams & Co., Inc.

J. H. Cloud was born in Smyrna, Del., in 1859. As his father was a shipbuilder, he grew up with the shipyard, sawmill, and woods as a playground, and tools and horses for toys. He naturally became imbued with many good ideas in regard to mechanics, the building and launching of ships, and the piling and hauling of large timber.

Mr. Cloud received a common school education, and started in business with the Alvin R. Morrison Co., afterward known as the Delaware Construction Company, in 1890. His first work was building the piers and slip for the Central R. R. of N. J., at Woodland Beach, Del. In one month he was put in charge of all the work from Norfolk, Virginia, to New York, and at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was under Commander Peary, of Arctic fame.

In 1896 Mr. Cloud formed a partnership with F. K. Wills, of Wilmington, Del., and in 1900 became connected with Capt. John J. Williams. This company was incorporated March 18, 1907, under the laws of Pennsylvania. The following contracts have been completed or are under way by this company:

Foundations for Baldt Steel Co., Penn Steel Company, Consumers Ice Co., P. B. & W. R. R. Bridge, wharves for Baldt Steel Co., launching ways for Cruiser St. Louis, temporary bridge, Camden, New Jersey, S. W. trolley bridge, Darby Creek; fenders for Nos. 3 and 4, P. B. & W. R. R. bridge, Wilmington; N. C. Water Co. wall, 57 feet by 30 feet, one of the largest walls ever built; laid pipe lines submerged for P. B. & W. R. R. Company, wharf for John Lang Paper Co., Schuylkill River, Philadelphia; two miles of pipe line in Delaware River, for Standard Oil Company; foundations for Philadelphia Watch Case Co., Riverside, New Jersey; wharf for Wright Chemical Company, Camden, New Jersey; repaired Crew Levick wharf; foundations for Philadelphia Quartz Company, Chester, Pa.; foundations for Keystone Plaster Co., Chester, Pa.

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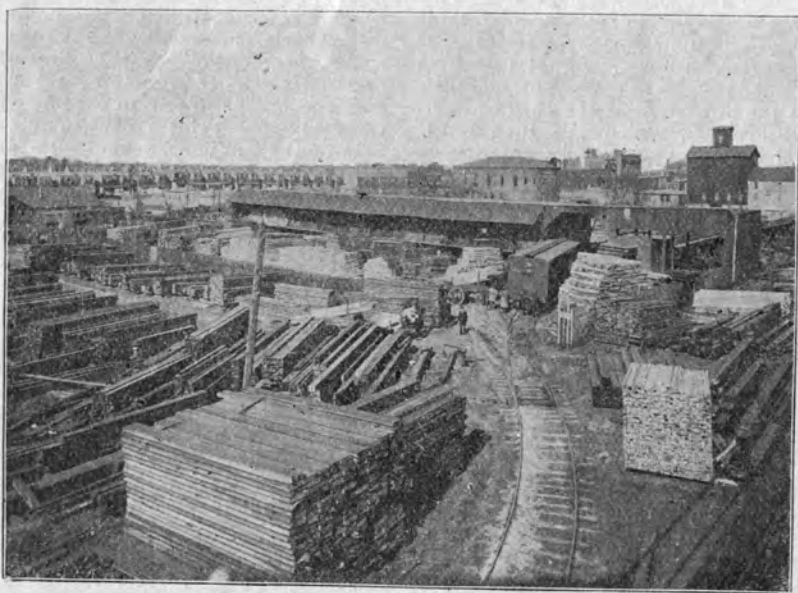
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WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

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President and Treasurer.

GEORGE RODGMEN,
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Chester Lumber and Coal Co.

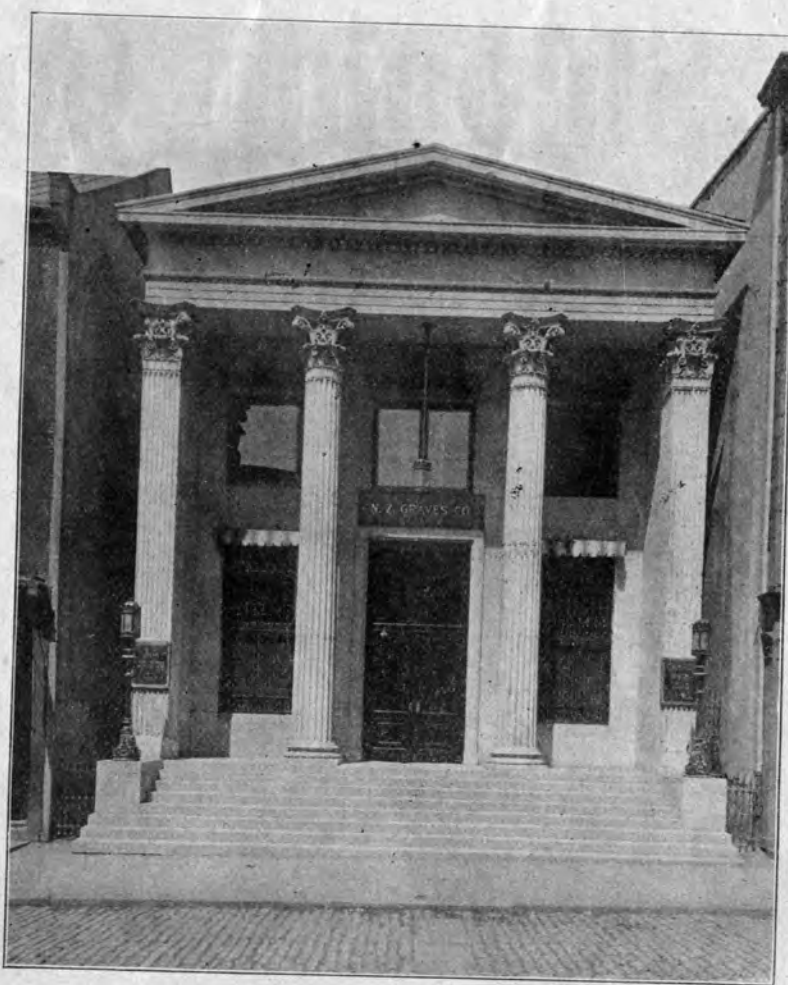


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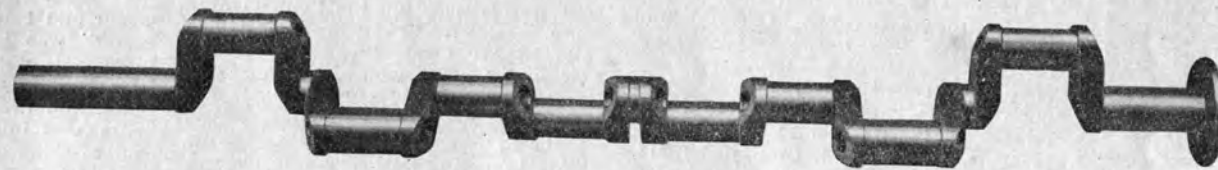
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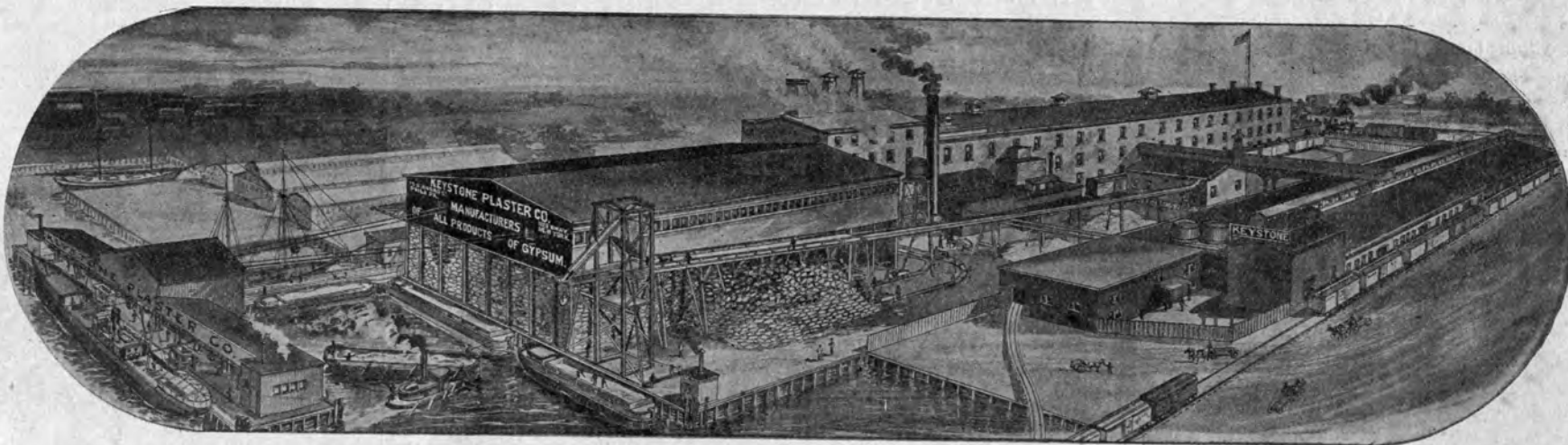
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Transportation on the Delaware River

By J. Craig, Jr.



J. CRAIG, JR.

River lays claim to the distinction of having operated on its water a steamboat, seventeen years prior to Robert Fulton's famous "Clermont," on the Hudson River. In 1790 John Fitch devised and had constructed a steamboat called the "Perseverance," and ran it as a passenger and freight boat during the summer and fall of that year, between Trenton, Burlington, Gray's Ferry, Chester and Wilmington. During that summer his steamboat ran over three thousand miles, but the machinery of the "Perseverance" was so defective that it was continually breaking down, and it is said ultimately ruined its inventor.

CHESTER'S EARLY COMMERCE.

The first boat of which there is any record, to ply between Chester and Philadelphia was the "Chester Planter," a shallow built by Richard Flow-entury. It was officered by Captain John Kersey, and employed to carry flour from the Chester Mills, on Chester Creek, at Upland, to Philadelphia. The "Chester Planter" also carried passengers when anyone wished to use this means of conveyance, and it was employed in the freighting and passenger service until it became so old and decayed that it was beached in Chester Creek, near Upland, where it entirely rotted down.

The sloop "John Walls" was operated as a passenger and freight boat between Chester and Philadelphia by John D. Hart. The "Walls" left Chester every Monday and Thursday, and returned with her cargo every Wednesday and Saturday. This line was started previous to 1819, and continued until 1829. John A. Eyre owned the sloop "Mary and Louise," and in 1824 he put her on the Chester-Philadelphia route, in command of Captain James Eyre, as an opposition packet to the "John Walls." Captain Harrison, who owned the sloop "Hunter," made regular trips from Chester to Philadelphia in 1830. The sloop "Mary and Louise" was purchased by Peter Deshong, and in 1827 was placed in regular communication between Chester and Philadelphia, leaving the former place every Tuesday and Friday, and returning on Thursday and Saturday.

The noted sloop, "Jonas Preston," was built by Joshua P. and William Eyre, and was for many years in command of Captain H. J. Gibson. From the best information obtainable, this vessel was built between 1850 and 1860, on Chester Creek, above where Ninth street bridge spans that stream. John Larkin, Jr., and William Booth owned the "John G. Johnson," Captain John Ross, and the "John M. Broomall," Captain Huston. This fleet of sloops enabled Messrs. Larkin and Booth to make daily trips between Chester and Philadelphia.

John M. Sharpless ran a sloop out of Ridley River, leaving Irving's wharf, to which point he carted logwood from his Waterville Mills. This was prior

to 1845, and after he purchased the land adjoining Market street wharf, he continued his shipping interests there.

The "William Penn," a side wheel steamboat, ran from Wilmington to Philadelphia, stopping at Marcus Hook and Chester, about 1830. This was before coal came into use as a fuel, and the "William Penn" used wood for steaming purposes.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

One day in the summer of 1833, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Pennell, mother of Jonathan Pennell, and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Ann Neal, who lived in Philadelphia, boarded the "William Penn" at Chester to visit Mrs. Neal, and when the boat was below the present navy yard, she took fire from the wood fuel and burned to the water's edge. The boat was beached on the Pennsylvania shore, and Mrs. Pennell, who had a child in her arms, the present Anna Pennell Larkin, widow of the late Charles Larkin, with Mrs. Neal was helped through the mud to fast land.

Prior to 1838 when the railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore was opened, the "Balloons" and "Robert Morris," Edgmont avenue wharf was used by the "Rainbow," and the rivalry of these boats was the fiercest ever known on the river. This was the only means of travel at that time, and everybody used these boats between Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia. The fare was cut to ten cents and there was unusual activity to reach the Chester wharf first. At the close of the season the "Rainbow" challenged the "Robert Morris" to run to Cape May, and this was a memorable contest. It meant much to the winning boat. The "Robert Morris" had two smokestacks and plenty of wood aboard, and came out of the contest victor. The "Rainbow," as she neared the end of the course, ran short of wood and burned up all the chairs and settees on board to keep up steam, but lost. She was soon taken back to New York, and never returned to these waters.

Market street wharf and the one at Edgmont avenue were built between 1761 and 1770, by Francis Richardson, and were known as Richardson's Upper and Lower Wharf. They were only about half the length of the present piers, and were constructed to rival Philadelphia as a shipping point for grain and produce. In 1816 they were conveyed to the State, and in 1823 they

THE CITY WHARVES.

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were ceded to the Government, and by it deeded to the city of Chester about 1890.

The "Balloons" was finally dismantled of her engines, and these were put in the "Pioneer," a new hull built at Harlan's, Wilmington for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. She was finally supplanted in 1848 by the "Ariel," also owned by the P. W. & B. R. Co. The latter boat is remembered by many of our citizens, and the lively contest between her and the "Eliza Hancock," brought here from New York to wrest the river trade from the railroad. In 1866 the finest model and speediest side wheel boat that navigated the Delaware, the "Samuel M. Felton," was built at Reaney's Chester yard for Captain Hudnell, and she cleaned up the "Eliza Hancock" so badly that a larger and better boat, the "John Sylvester" was brought from New York to compete with the "Felton." The fare from Wilmington was reduced to 12 cents, and the opposition of these two boats was intense. The "Ariel" was sold to Captain Taggart and Jonathan Pennell in 1866 and by them used as an excursion boat from Philadelphia to Chester and Bombay on the Delaware. The "Felton" held supremacy on the river, being able to make about 20 miles an hour until 1878 when an explosion occurred under the pilot house while lying at Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia. The explosion was supposed to have been the act of some enemy of the boat.

A number of passengers were injured, among them a Chester man named Vantine. This disaster made the public fearful and the "Felton" lost prestige. The boat was taken from the line, remained tied up at Wilmington for a long time, and afterwards sold to the Tolchester Steamboat Company for \$16,000, and taken to Baltimore where she still does service.

In 1853 the steamer "Major Keybold" was built at Harlan's yard for Captain Geo. Reybold, of Delaware City, and she was operated as a passenger and freight boat between Philadelphia, Chester, Penn's Grove, New-castle, Delaware City and other towns along the New Jersey and Delaware shore until 1907 when she was condemned. She was one of the first iron boats built on the Delaware, and there were few her equal in speed. In conjunction with her side wheel boat "Delaware," formerly the "Perry," now in the steamboat graveyard was operated.

THE FREIGHT PACKETS.

In 1865 Jonathan and Charles D. Pennell bought the "Union," a sort of a canal boat with twin propeller wheels, and ran her as a freight boat between Chester and Philadelphia. Jonathan Pennell had previous to this bought the wharf on Chester Creek from Second street to Front street, and it was at this place the "Union"

landed. This boat was operated until 1867, when the "Lamokin," a trim looking iron hull freight boat, 100 feet long, 20 feet beam, with two feet guards propelled by steam, was built at Reaney's, now Roach's shipyard, for the Messrs. Pennell. About this time Percifer Baker and Engle Hinkson built the "Chester" at the yard of Samuel Stevenson, which was then located on the West side of Chester Creek, the "Chester" being launched about where Second street bridge now is. Just below the Second street bridge Stevenson had a railway on which he hauled boats sideways to repair their bottoms. The "Chester" was a wooden hull steam propelled, and she also had a landing in Chester Creek, below Third street bridge, carrying freight to Philadelphia. John M. Sharpless still operated the sloop "Jonas Preston," in command of Captain John Ross, to carry his logwood to Philadelphia. Captain Taggart owned and ran the side wheel steamer, "Sarah K. Taggart," carrying freight and passengers from Billingsport, N. J. and Chester to Philadelphia. The four competing lines cut up the business to such an extent that everybody interested lost money. Captain Taggart then made a proposition to John M. Sharpless, to carry his logwood. He leased what was then Sharpless' wharf, now owned by Chester Shipping Company, and took over the sloop "Jonas Preston." She however met an untimely end, for on April 6, 1868, when on her way up the river, the swell from the side wheel steamboat "Eliza Hancock" struck her broadside, causing her to capsize and sink when off the light-house, near Fort-Mifflin.

In 1868 Captain Taggart and the Messrs. Pennell effected a deal by which the two lines were combined; the "Lamokin" was taken off the line and run to Lelaps, Delaware. The "Sarah K. Taggart" was operated as a passenger and freight boat, and a line of barges with a tug boat were put on the freight route between this city and Philadelphia. The two lines continued in the service and divided the freight patronage until 1871, when they were consolidated, Messrs. Baker and Hinkson selling their interest to the Taggart Company. Prior to this the wooden steamer "Chester" had been sold to Baeder & Adamson, of Philadelphia, to engage in the glue trade of that firm, and a new boat, the "City of Chester," built for Baker and Hinkson, by David Corson, at the foot of Franklin street, where Pennell's coal yard now is. Captain Frank S. Baker was the master of the "City of Chester," which had a passenger license, and carrying freight frequently also carried moonlight excursions. The Chester and Philadelphia Steam Freight Company was then organized, with Captain Taggart as president. The "City of Chester" was sold to New York parties and the barges, "Alice" and "Ben" towed by the tug "Rescue," were continued in the service of the company,

making the trips at night. This company was continued for about eight years, when it was incorporated under the New Jersey laws as the Delaware River Transportation Company, Charles Roberts, president, and Frank S. Baker, secretary. In the meantime the iron propeller freight boat "Mars" was purchased, largely to accommodate the Eddystone Print Works. The business of the company demanded a more speedy means of transportation, and the "Novelty," a steam propeller, was added to the line, and the barges taken off. The line was thus operated until 1882 when the wooden steam propeller, "Eddystone," was built at Wilmington, Delaware, by Enoch Moore. The "Eddystone" was 130 feet long, 27 feet beam, and her engine was built by H. C. Eyre & Co., who had a machine shop about where the Beacova Light plant now is. She was quite an acquisition to the freight business.

The "David Reeves," a steam barge, was purchased to replace the "Novelty," which had become incapacitated.

THE CHESTER FREIGHT LINE.

The line was further increased in efficiency in 1885, when the wooden steam propeller "Chester" was added. She was built by Enoch Moore, at Wilmington, about the same size as the "Eddystone," but a much stronger boat. The "Mars" was dismantled and the machinery put in the "Chester." The "Eddystone" and the "Chester" did good service for their owners. In 1881 the organization of the company underwent a change by the selection of J. Frank Black as president, and he brought to the line, which was considerably embarrassed, a ripe business experience, and after a few years put it on a paying basis. Notwithstanding the heavy ice of some winters these boats were driven through it. In 1888 the "Eddystone" caught fire one night in May of that year and her deck and house were burned. The boat was rebuilt at Morris' yard, at Wilmington, and took her place on the line in less than two months. About this time the New Jersey charter was surrendered and a Pennsylvania charter taken out under the title of the Chester Freight Line, with the same officers in command. In 1888 Captain Frank S. Baker resigned and J. Craig, Jr., was elected superintendent, a position he has since filled.

The steel propeller "Riverside" was built at Roach's yard, this city, in 1895, for the Chester Freight Line, to replace the "Eddystone," which was getting too old to make the winter trips. The "Riverside" had compound engines, was 150 feet long and an extremely staunch boat. In 1900 the Chester Freight Line sold its interest to the Chester Shipping Company, a new organization, which continued to operate the line with much success. The new organization is officered by William C. Sproul, president, and Josiah Smith, secretary and treasurer. The steel steamer "Chester" was built

in 1902 at Roach's yard, and placed on the line, the wooden steamer "Chester" having been sold to the National Conduit Co. of New York. The steamer "Eddystone" was sold to John B. Roach in part payment for the new "Chester," and while the latter boat was being built, the shipping company used the "Eddystone." One night in March, just before the present "Chester" was ready to take her place on the line, the "Eddystone" sank while tied to her Philadelphia wharf. She was raised and sold for junk. The "Chester," with the "Riverside," of which she was a counterpart, continued to do the work of the line until 1906, when the business had increased to such an extent that it was necessary to build the "Tinicum." She was also built at Roach's yard, being 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and had compound engines.

CHESTER'S FINE SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The efficient fleet of three, strongly constructed and speedy, powerful vessels are still owned by the company and afford Chester a most perfect freight service. The entire harbor, from Marcus Hook and Chester to Philadelphia is covered by these boats, and thousands of tons of freight is taken from and delivered to Chester and its environments every month. In November of 1908 the Chester Shipping Company purchased from the Sharpless estate the wharf property at the foot of Market street, thus putting it in a better and more substantial position than ever before, and it has by constant attention to the interests of its patrons, kept pace with the growth of Chester and occupies a permanent position in its commercial world. Freight is moved rapidly, only a little better than an hour being required for either boat of the company to make the trip to or from Philadelphia. The service is prompt, and has been extended by traffic arrangements with all water lines, so that all parts of this country are reached. Through bills of lading and routing cover any terminus. Promptness, care and reasonable rates are features to be considered.

MR. BICKLEY'S ENTERPRISES.

The "Sarah K. Taggart" was afterward sold to M. H. Bickley, Captain Frank S. Baker, and Charles Roberts, and her name was changed to "Norwood." She was operated as a passenger and freight boat for several years when she met that fate—fire—which overtakes so many boats, and was no more.

M. H. Bickley's first association with the commerce on the Delaware River was with the launching of the "City of Chester," built at Corson's yard, for in this boat he was a part owner, and he has ever since been more or less interested financially in floating property on our river. Everyone of our

(Continued on Page 5.)

ERICSSON LINE.

The Ericsson Line, whose place of business is at the Consumers Ice Co.'s wharf, Chester, carries freight and passengers, regularly every day, landing them early the next morning in Baltimore, from their night line of steamers, and every evening about 5 P. M., during the summer season, from the day line of steamers, which run from about June 15th to September 15th of each year. Both lines stop at way landings en route. The day steamers, in addition to regular stops, land excursionists at Lorewood Grove, passing through one lock, giving them a round-trip run of 100 miles, reaching home the same evening about 6 P. M., or excursionists can go to Baltimore and return the same evening by railroad, or they can get off at Betterton at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and have fishing, boating, crabbing, reaching home the next morning, or the next evening, as they desire. Washington and quaint old Annapolis, each only 40 miles from Baltimore, are also fine places to visit. You can take the Bay steamers at Baltimore, calling at Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), Norfolk and Richmond, so that the Ericsson Line can and does carry Chester people and freight to many Southern points.

This company was established in 1838 by Mr. Anthony Groves, Jr., father of the present agent, Mr. F. S. Groves, and chartered in 1844, running continuously since. The night steamers are as large as can be used in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, have comfortable state rooms, and furnish good meals at small cost. The day line steamers are the fastest steamers on the Delaware River, Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters, making 22 miles an hour. This line was the first to make practical use of the John Ericsson screw propeller, which was brought to such perfection, that almost all steamboats have it in use.

The Ericsson has been stopping at Chester a long time, and have done something toward bringing it toward the goal at which Chester is aiming.

The Chester agent is Mr. H. E. Green, who will be glad to furnish you any information or send you a pamphlet.

Clarence C. Ayers
Paperhanger and Decorator
AYERS BUILDING
8th and Edgmont

Large and varied assortment of Wall Decorations of every description always on hand. Quality and prices to suit every taste. My work is my best recommendation.

Local and long distance phones.

The World-wide Business of The J. G. Brill Company

THE J. G. Brill Company, builder of cars and trucks, was established in 1868 and has occupied its present plant since 1890. The plant is located at 62nd Street and Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, in a V formed by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroad lines, and occupies about 30 acres. This is the largest plant of its kind in the world and, together with the five other plants owned and operated by the J. G. Brill Company in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts, has an annual output amounting to ten millions of dollars.

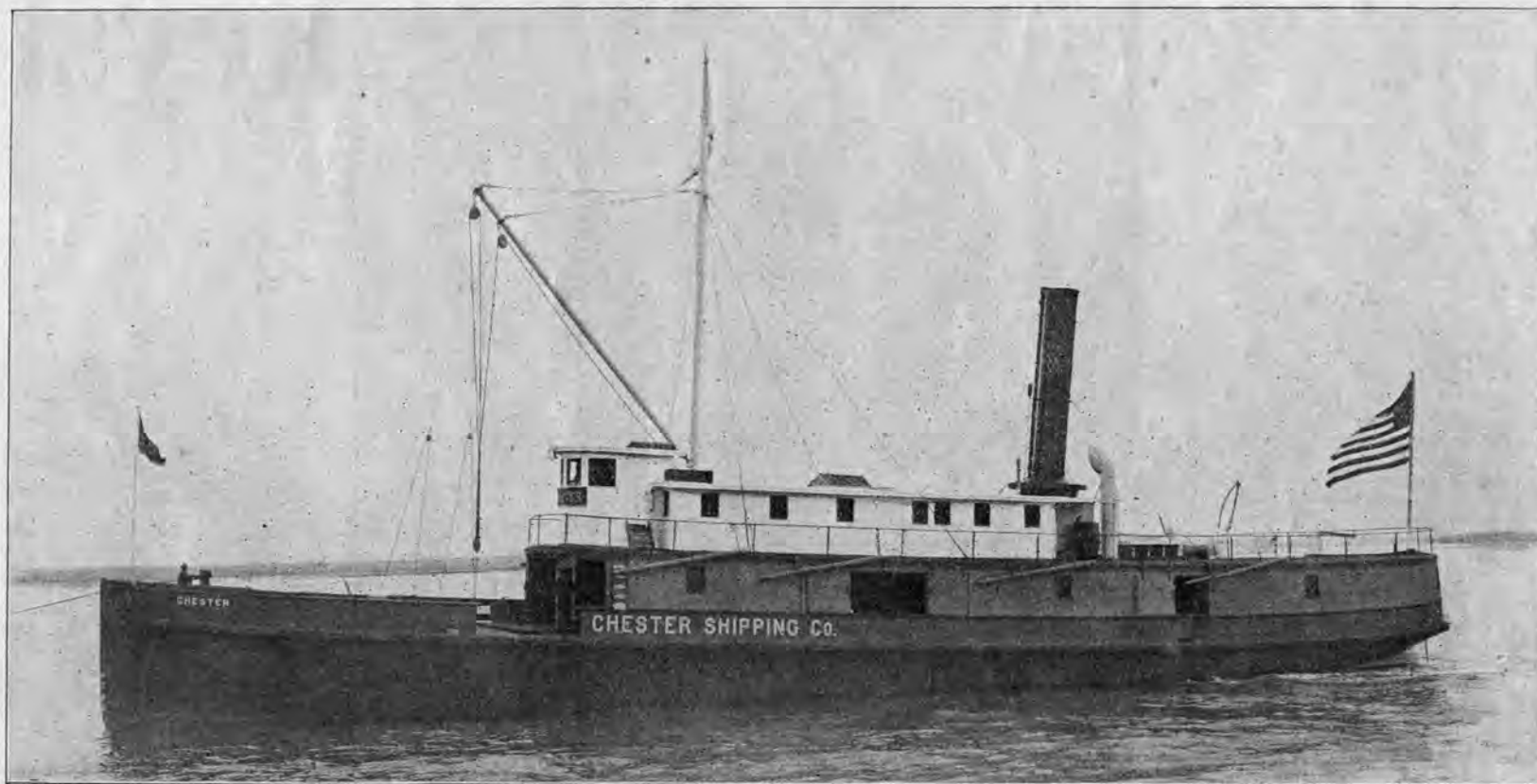
THE J. G. Brill Company and its subsidiary companies manufacture both steam and electric cars and trucks and practically all of the items used in their equipment and furnishings, such as car seats, curtains, truck springs, etc. The Company has taken the lead in all lines of progress, both in car and truck construction, and therefore the patents it possesses cover many of the most important features. The Semi-Convertible Car, which is one of these inventions, is used in larger number than any other single type of car ever produced. In the State of Pennsylvania alone about forty different railway companies are operating with it. The Convertible, Narragansett, California, Metropolitan and Washington types are all largely used in different parts of the United States and abroad.

THE trucks manufactured by the J. G. Brill Co. cover all conditions of city and interurban railways and are distinguished from the trucks of other builders by the fact that they are made with solid forged side frames, a process developed by this company.

WHEN it is realized that the requirements of city trucks are unusually severe and the conditions of operation exceedingly complex owing to the narrow car bodies and large and powerful motors, heavy loads, frequent starts and stops and frequent rail crossings, it will be understood how great are the difficulties and obstacles which have been overcome and how carefully the development has proceeded. For many years the five or six principal types of city and interurban trucks which have been developed by the company have proved practically perfect in every detail.

CARS and trucks are built at the Philadelphia plant for all parts of the world where horse, electric and steam lines are operated. The company has its agents in the principal countries of the world, including the Orient. The highest awards have been obtained at nearly all of the national and international exhibitions for patented types of cars and trucks and superiority in construction and equipment. At the exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires this company will exhibit a train of handsome steam coaches mounted on 6-wheel trucks. After the exhibition this train will be placed in operation on one of the principal railways of Argentina.

Chester Shipping Company



Three fast, steel propellers, Tinicum, Chester and Riverside, constructed by Chester's artisans, making two trips every day between Chester and Philadelphia affords our people the best freight service of any city of its size. Goods ordered in the morning can be on the shop shelves in the afternoon of that day.

Direct connection is maintained with all water lines leaving or arriving in Philadelphia by which through consignments are landed in or received from New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and all New England Points, also interior Western points, Southwest and South.

Wm. C. Sproul, President.

The Line is thoroughly equipped for any demand made upon it, and freight rates are reasonable for the prompt, safe and efficient service performed.

No matter what you wish to ship, either from or to Chester, get rates and routing from the Chester Line and learn for yourselves how well the Home Shipping Company can serve you.

Sailings from Chester, foot of Market Street every day at 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. From Philadelphia, Arch Street Wharf, 10.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

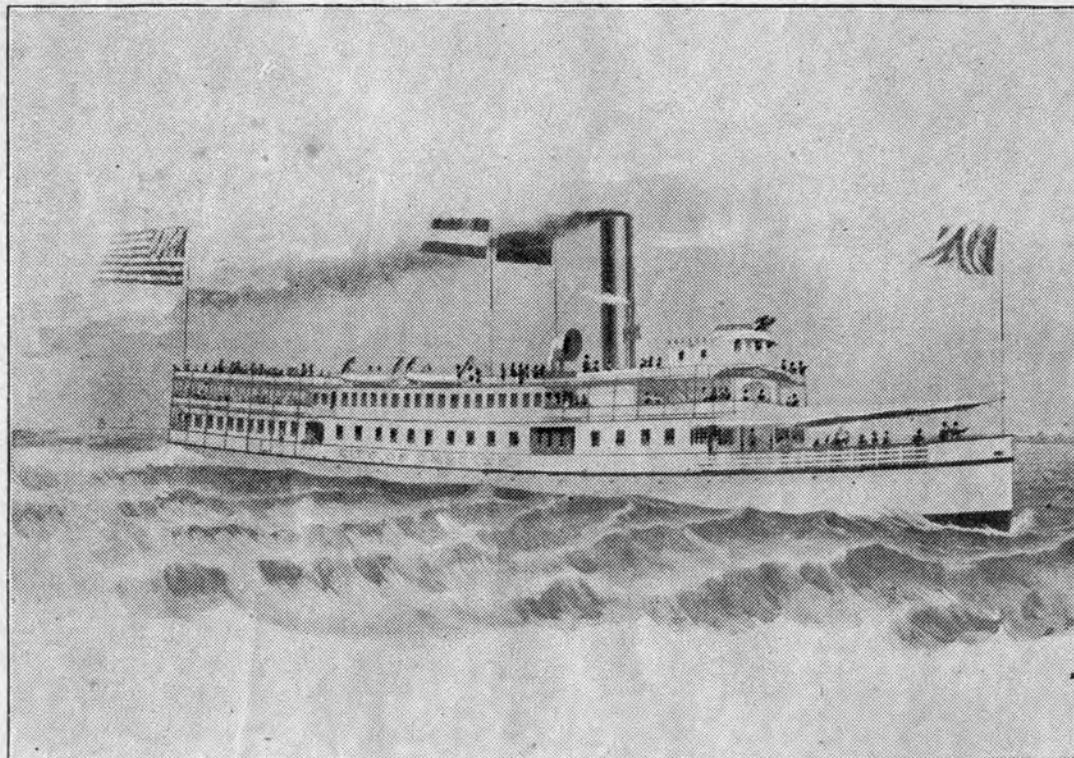
Marcus Hook, Eddystone, Repauno and New York Ship Yard, Camden, included in our service.

J. Craig, Jr., Superintendent.

WILSON LINE

FOR

Philadelphia



Wilmington

Passengers only from Market St. Wharf

Steamers Leave at Frequent Intervals

For Schedule see daily papers

All Vessels of This Line of Iron or Steel

TRANSPORTATION ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

(Continued From Page 4.)

older citizens remembers the side wheel steamboat with that catchy name "Jersey Blue." She was built some where in the 50's by Neale and Levy, of Philadelphia, for Captain Taggart, and had what was known as fly wheel engines, one cylinder pushed while the other pulled. By this double acting arrangement she required no walking beam, and this gave her an odd appearance for a side wheel boat. She ran between Bridgeport, Chester, Billingsport and Philadelphia. Captain Taggart sold her to the Bridgeport Steamboat Co., which venture proved unprofitable, and she fell into the hands of the Marshal. At this sale M. H. Bickley bought her, and operated her until she accidentally burned at Bridgeport about 1889.

About 1890 Mr. Bickley bought the "Mary Morgan" from the Cramp's of Philadelphia, and ran her first to Bridgeport, South Chester, Chester, Billingsport and Philadelphia. Afterwards he ran her to Wilmington, and after about six years sold her to New York parties for a fishing boat.

OTHER STEAMBOAT ENTERPRISES.

As early as 1850 a line of schooners was established between Chester and New York by William T. Crook. He owned the "William," Captain Collins, and the "Rebecca," Captain Russell, and made weekly trips, but after a few years the enterprise was abandoned.

The Warner's, of Wilmington, established the Electric Line between Wilmington, Chester and New York in 1870, using three steam barges which made tri-weekly trips using the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and for a time carried good cargoes, but finally abandoned the venture and sold the boats to Clyde's, of Philadelphia.

The steam barge "Sarah" was operated as a freight boat from this city to Philadelphia in 1882, but after a few months withdrew.

In 1883 the steam barge "M. Massey" was run to and from Philadelphia by R. W. Ramsden, but in the fall of that year the boat was burned to the water's edge.

The Chester Steamboat Company was organized in 1883, the "Artisan," a speedy and roomy propeller purchased and put on the line between Chester and Philadelphia, in opposition to the Delaware River Transportation Co. Captain Harry Pennell managed this line running out of Chester River and it continued to divide the patronage until 1887 when the contest was given up and the "Artisan" sold to William H. Starbuck, of New York.

FAMOUS OLD STEAMERS.

The "Thomas Clyde," the well known and popular excursion steamboat, was built in 1877 by Pusey and Jones, Wilmington, for the Reynolds, of Delaware City. She was built for and has always run from Philadelphia and Chester to Bombay Hook. She is now owned by Judge Oris, and during the season makes regular trips. During 1877 river boat ran to Sea Breeze, N. J.,

which was at one time a popular resort for Chester people.

The "Republic," the queen of the Delaware River excursion steamers, was built in 1878 at Harlan's, for Captain Jonathan Cone, to run to Cape May, stopping at Chester. The "Republic" was the largest boat on the river, costing \$180,000, and her first ten years' run to Cape May were very profitable. In 1890 she was sold to Russell and Mason, of Philadelphia, who changed her name to "Cape May." After about eight years she was sold to the Cape May Steamboat Co., and after a few years a lack of patronage compelled them to sell her. She was purchased to run from New York to Coney Island, and her name changed to "Dreamland." She is now owned by Baltimore capital, and operates from that city.

THE WILSON LINE.

The present Wilmington Steamboat Company had its inception in April, 1881, when J. Shields Wilson, William Fredericks and Peter Blumberg bought the "Wilmington" and put her on the route from Wilmington to Philadelphia, stopping at Chester, in opposition to the "S. M. Felton." The "Wilmington" was built at Cramp's yard as a stock boat, and J. Shields Wilson, who was a well known steamboat man and an expert designer of machinery, conceived the idea of a line to Wilmington. He knew her worth, and results proved that he made no mistake. Captain Horace Wilson, the present president of the company, was put in command of the Wilmington, the first propeller passenger boat on the Delaware. The business of this line increased to such an extent that more accommodations were needed, and in 1885 the "Brandywine" was built at Harlan's yard, Wilmington, and put in service June 19th of that year. She was 187 feet long, iron hull and unusually speedy. It soon became apparent that the Wilmington was too small for the demands made on this line, and she was sold to parties in Wilmington, N. C., where she is still in operation. To take her place the "City of Chester" was built at Harlan's yard in 1888. She is 197 feet long, also iron hull, and has shown so much speed that she had no trouble cleaning up anything on the river. Up to 1888 the line was operated by individuals, and then the Wilmington Steamboat Company was organized under the New Jersey laws, with Captain Henry Crawford as president. At his death J. Shields Wilson occupied that post of honor, and operated the "Brandywine" and the "City of Chester" with much success, giving a passenger service between Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia, that had not heretofore been equalled. At the death of J. Shields Wilson, Captain Horace Wilson, Ex-Mayor of Wilmington, succeeded his father as president in 1904.

The new president had been schooled in the steamboat business, and ambitious, added energy and enterprise to the already successful venture. This is apparent from the fact that two new boats, the "City of Philadelphia" and the "City of Wilmington" were added to the fleet the present year.

The new boats were built at Harlan's yard, Wilmington, and are 203 feet long, 40 feet beam, steel hull, house and superstructure, steam steering gear, and the engines are of the triple expansion type; in fact these boats in construction and equipment, are the most modern and up-to-date in every particular of anything on the river. A spacious cafe is arranged below deck, aft, where passengers can partake of such lunch as they may have, or purchase it from the ship's commissary. The convenience of the main saloon for comfort of passengers is most complete, and the most minute detail for the comfort and safety of passengers has been carried out. The boats are licensed to carry 1800 passengers and are equipped with wireless telegraphy and searchlights. The boats land their passengers and cargo at Fourth street, Wilmington, the property being owned by the company, and is filled with offices, waiting rooms for passengers, and spacious freight facilities. In Philadelphia they land at Chestnut street wharf, where every arrangement for the safety of passengers has been provided.

The time table is arranged so that a boat leaves each terminus at 7.30 each morning and up to 9.30 p. m. there is a departure every sixty to ninety minutes, and a stop is made at Chester, Market street wharf, one hour later than that of leaving terminus. The officers of the boat are capable and polite, and passengers are assured of every personal consideration and cheap and safe transportation.

THE BALTIMORE LINE.

The Ericson Line, which has for many years maintained an excellent passenger and freight service between Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Delaware and Chesapeake Canal make daily stops at Chester, affording our people every facility for passenger and freight transportation to and from Baltimore and intermediate points where these steamers make landings.

BELL PHONE, 843-L.

CENTRAL HOTEL

GEORGE J. HUNTER
PROPRIETOR

"NONE BETTER"

2633 WEST THIRD STREET

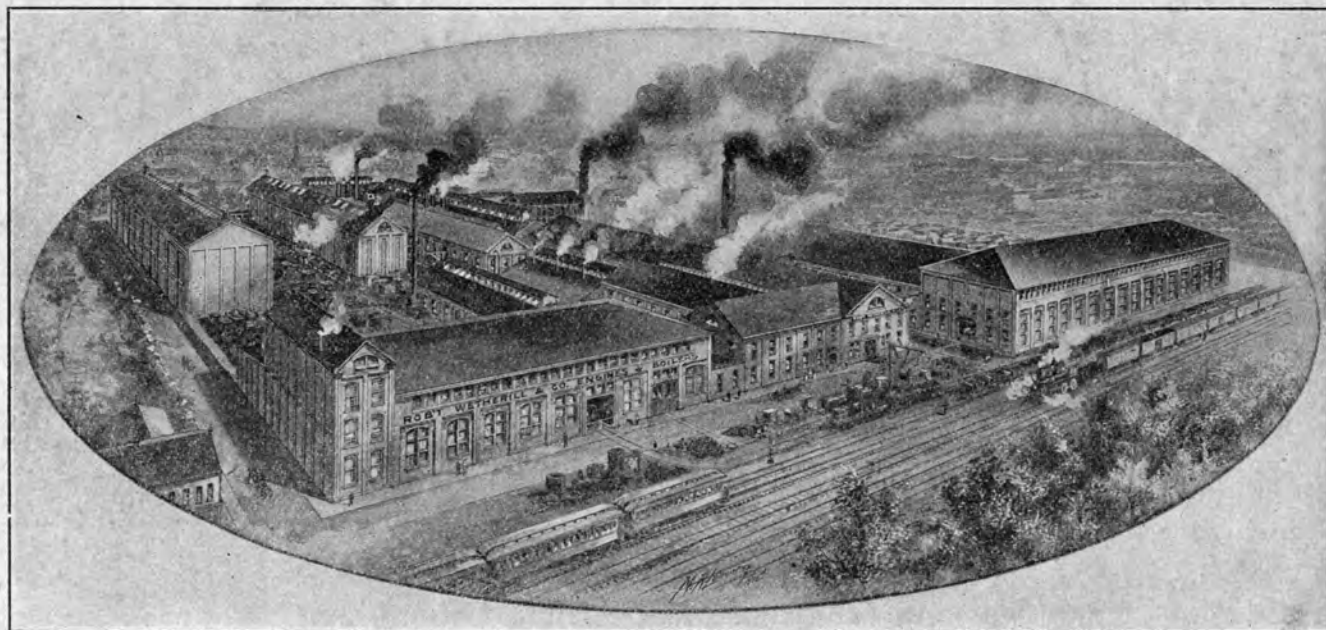
CHESTER, PA.

Pennsylvania Iron Works Co.

Builders of

"Globe" Marine Engines

EDDYSTONE, PA.



Corliss Engines and Boilers

FOR ALL PURPOSES

ROBT. WETHERILL & CO., Inc.,

Chester, Pa.

Steam and Electric Railway Facilities

By Henry Graham Ashmead

The County of Delaware is peculiarly associated with the story of railway development in the United States, a country at the present day credited with having within its territory nearly two-thirds of the railways of the world. It may be difficult to establish the claim beyond dispute, that in Ridley township the first practical railway in America was constructed, notwithstanding Sipes, in his History of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in a note to page 4, says: "Leiper had the first practical railroad built in the United States, constructed for the transportation of stone from his quarries on Crum creek to his landing on Ridley creek, Delaware County." Certain it is that the tramway built in 1807 on the West slope of Beacon Hill, Boston, was a gravity road, such as had been used in the mines in England for over a century, where the filled cars in descending drew the empty cars to the summit; that it was used to carry gravel, with which Charles street, at the foot was being filled, and that when this work was completed the tramway was removed and brought to grade. But the question is still an open one whether the railroad at Beacon Hill is not to be considered in this connection, and the first honor conferred upon the road built by Colonel Leiper, in the winter of 1809-10. In that construction much that was untried was given for the first time practical test. Leiper's road was exactly three-fourths of a mile in length; the motive power was not gravity, the ascents were graded inclined planes, and it was built according to plans furnished by John Thomson, father of J. Edgar Thomson, a noted civil engineer of his day. The string pieces or rails were of white oak, not shod with iron as was done later, and the cross-ties were of the same wood. The cars or trucks used in carrying stone from the upper quarries to tidewater, were similar to the small cars of today while the wheels were of cast iron, with flanges. The cost of grading the road and laying the rails, including the motive power, Leiper calculated at \$1,592.47, but of course that did not include the rolling stock.

A yoke of oxen furnished the motive power, while a train seldom exceeded three cars. This railroad was in constant use for nineteen years. It was not until fifteen years later, in 1825, that the next railway in America was constructed at Nashua, New Hampshire. The line of the old railroad is clearly discernible as it crosses Senator Sproul's farm, "Lapidea," the roadway and grade being still in evidence.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The completion of the Erie Canal in the fall of 1805 had the effect of speedily depriving Philadelphia of the commercial supremacy which she had held during all the colonial period, and for the first thirty-five years under the Federal Government, Pennsylvania through individual effort and State enterprise sought to offset the influence of New



Elevated Tracks of Penna. Railroad

York's great artificial waterway by a system of canal and railway construction, and with that end in view the Legislature in 1827 authorized the Canal Commissioners to make a survey for a railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, which was completed in 1834 and opened to public travel. At that time the trains were drawn by horses and the passenger cars were patterned after stage coaches but larger in size; a door on each side for the public while the driver had an elevated box in front. On April 16, 1834, the first locomotive used on what is now the Pennsylvania main line, made the initial trip from Lancaster to Philadelphia. The engine was the "Black Hawk," named for the noted chief, who commanded the Indians in the war in the Northwest in 1832 in which Lincoln served. It was built in England, had been hauled over the turnpike to Lancaster, and so important an event was it regarded, that Governor Wolf, the State officials and a large assembly of people gathered there to witness the experiment. The management of the railroad had so little confidence in the locomotive that they provided an empty freight car drawn by horses, in which were loaded a number of horses in case the locomotive should give out, and had also provided relays of horses at points along the entire distance. When the order "Go Ahead" was given at Lancaster, and the engine pulled the lever, the locomotive did not move, and it was not until the crowd helped to push that the train started. The run from Lancaster to the head of the Schuylkill inclined plane west of the city, was made in eight hours and a half, and several times the passengers had to alight and help push the train where grades were heavy. The late Levi G. James, of Chester, was then a resident of Radnor, and he often told how the people flocked for miles around to witness the novel spectacle, and how the crowd cheered when the laboring locomotive, puffing long trails of smoke, groaned as it pulled by at

a speed of less than eight miles an hour.

THE CHESTER CREEK ROAD

On April 11, 1835, the Delaware County Branch Railroad Company was incorporated, with authority to construct a railway from Chester along the creek of the like name, and to intersect at West Chester with the present Frazier branch of the Pennsylvania Railway, a distance of eighteen miles. The construction of the road, it was estimated, would cost twenty thousand dollars a mile, or \$360,000 to build the road. There was considerable stock subscribed for, a survey of the route was made and stakes driven, but beyond that nothing was done. When the Chester Creek Railroad was constructed, under the Act of April 16, 1866, the engineers found the old stakes, for the line of the road then built, largely through the assistance of Samuel M. Felton, and completed from Lamokin to Wawa, followed much of the distance the course laid out for the Delaware County Railroad thirty-two years before. This line became the property of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company and was included in the latter's transfer in 1881 to the Pennsylvania Central.

P. B. & W. RAILROAD.

In 1831 the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad was chartered, but nothing was done until 1835, when an organization was effected. In 1832 the Wilmington and Susquehanna Railroad was incorporated by the State of Delaware, and the same year the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad was chartered by the State of Maryland. These companies had organized prior to 1835. The Legislature in 1836 authorized the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad to increase its capital stock and changed its title to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Negotiations that year culminated in the securing the right of way to Wilmington, and shortly after the right of way to Baltimore. Late in 1837 the road was completed from Wilmington

to Chester, and on December 29 of that year a train was run to Chester but could not cross Chester Creek, the rails not having been laid over the bridge crossing that stream. But on January 15, 1838, the road was opened from Wilmington to Philadelphia. Although it was comparatively one line, it was then owned by three distinct corporations and it was not until February 6 of that year that the whole was consolidated with a capital of two and a quarter millions of dollars.

The track through Delaware County was originally laid with flat bars, called strap rail, weighing about fifteen pounds to the yard, fastened upon continuous stringers, with cross-ties called mud-sills; and with a gauge of four feet eight and a half inches. When the road was building the management announced that the outlook for business was very promising, and estimated that it could safely calculate that as many as a hundred and fifty passengers would use the road daily. The company soon found however that while its capital was two and a quarter millions, the cost of building and outfitting the road with rolling stock had amounted to four and a half millions. The creditors were clamorous for payment and to meet those debts two mortgages aggregating three millions were made. The stock had in the meanwhile so declined that it had hardly any realizing value, but as shares appeared in the market wealthy capitalists of New England purchased the stock at almost their own price. In 1851 Samuel M. Felton was elected president of the company and under his business management the stock soon became a dividend paying investment, the road was practically rebuilt and equipped so that ten years later it was able to meet the enormous demands in forwarding troops and freight during the civil war. Much of the old line was abandoned in 1873 on completion of what was then called the Darby Improvement, the line which now runs through Ridley Park, Moore, Norwood, Sharon Hill and other thriving places, which were called into being by that change in route. In 1872, the old roadbed through Tinicum Island was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, with a clause providing for the forfeiture of \$100,000 should the leasing company carry passengers on the line South of Darby Creek. In the spring of 1881 the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad passed the control of their entire system over to the Pennsylvania Central Company. In 1901 that road, in order to improve the service, to minimize the danger of accidents in traversing a thickly populated locality, began a costly system of road elevation, requiring an outlay of many millions of dollars in the county of Delaware alone.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE RIVER R. R.

The Chester and Delaware River Railroad was incorporated in 1872 by letters patent, under the free railroad law of the State. The distance covered by the patent was from Thurlow station to Ridley Creek. Its construction was originally designed to afford freight accommodations to the large manufacturing industries located on

Front street, in South Chester borough. The P. W. & B. Railroad supplied the at a trifling rent. Gradually the road cross-ties and rails used in its building was extended until in 1872 it had reached Penn street in Chester, and as in that year the P. W. & B. R. Co. leased its old road from Gray's Ferry to Ridley creek to the Reading Railroad, the latter company also became the lessor of the Chester and Delaware River Railroad, and completed the line from Penn street across Chester creek to Ridley Creek.

PHILA. AND BALTO. CENTRAL.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad was incorporated March 17, 1853, and the Act of April 6, 1854 authorized it to form a union with a Maryland company whose right of way terminated at Baltimore. That was done, and on January 3, 1855, the officials of the road broke ground at a point between Chadd's Ford and Wawa. In 1858 trains were run as far as Chadd's Ford. This road finally passed into the ownership of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, and in 1881 it passed in the latter's transfer of its holdings to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

CHESTER AND DELAWARE RIVER R. R.

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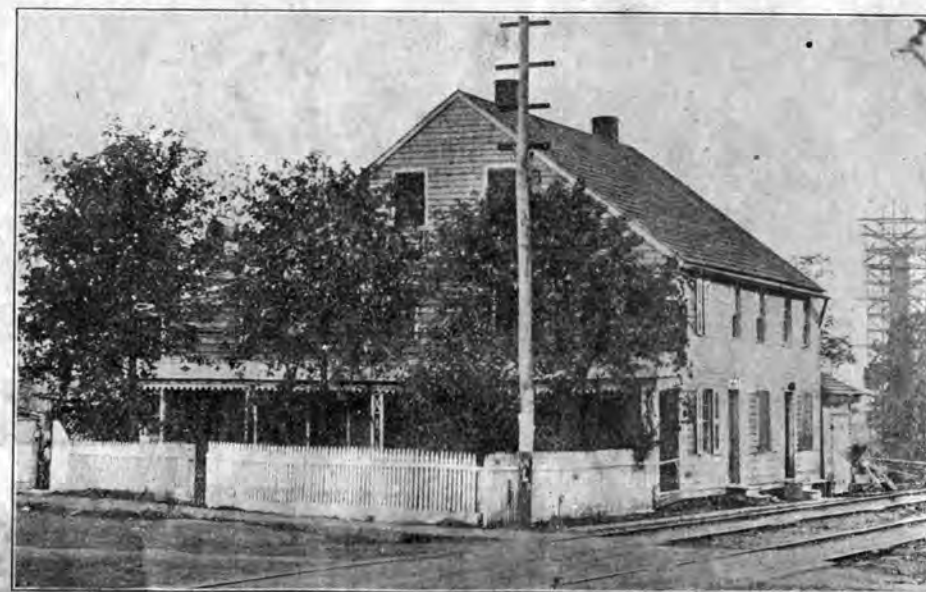
STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

In 1827 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the second steam railroad on the Western continent, was chartered by the legislature of Maryland. It was on that road the first locomotive, built in America, was given trial. The small crudely constructed machine, made by its inventor, Peter Cooper, drew an open car, in which were crowded the directors of the company, from Baltimore to Elliott's Mills, at the then astounding speed of eighteen miles an hour. About 1880, the company decided to build a line between Baltimore and Philadelphia to give it direct communication with New York, but it was not until 1883 that a permanent route was adjusted, for its course through Delaware County. It entered this county in Lower Chichester, and followed nearly a straight line to its Chester station, at Madison and Twelfth streets. On May 11, 1885, the first train, carrying the general and other officers of the company passed over the road from Baltimore to the western abutment of the then unfinished bridge over the Schuylkill below Gray's Ferry. On July 7th, following the trains crossed the bridge to the station of the company in Philadelphia.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTY.

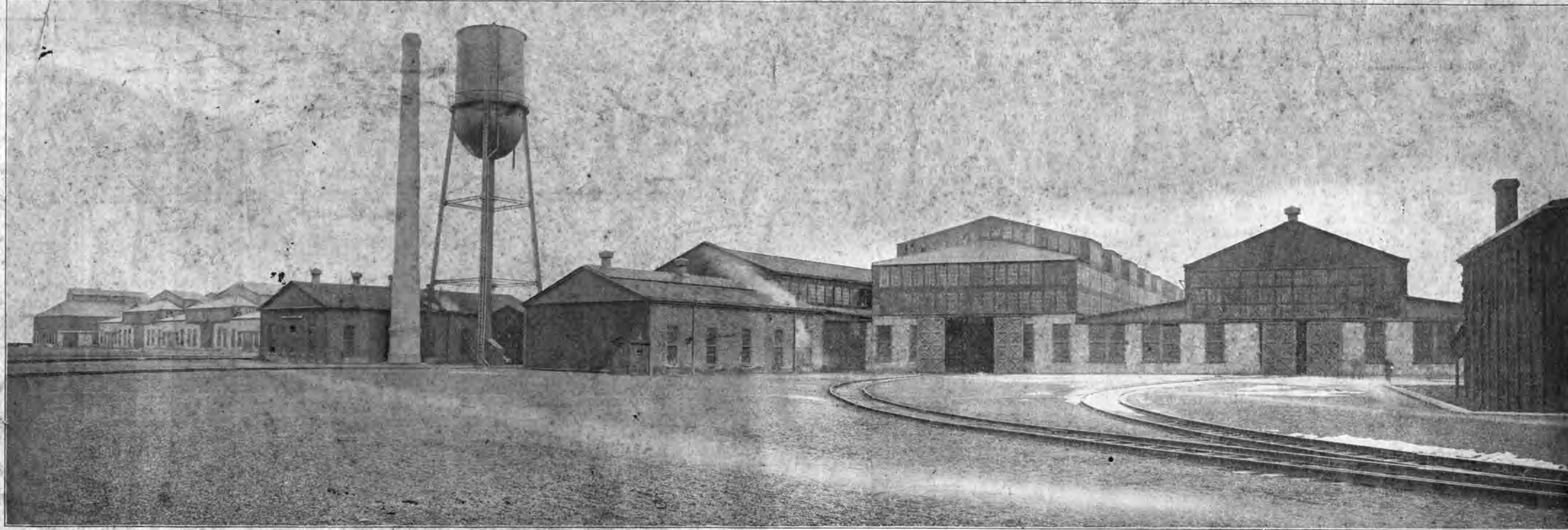
Chester in 1870, with a population of 9485, as recorded by the census of that year, felt the need of quick communication between far distributed sections of the city and the adjoining Borough of South Chester, where in both municipalities, much land, abandoned for farm purposes, lay idle and unimproved. F. Stanhope Hill, later the founder of the Evening News, the first daily newspaper established in Chester, and more recently prominent as the author of "Twenty Years at Sea," and other volumes that have received public approval, with several men of means established an omnibus line, the route extending from the Pennsylvania Military Academy to Highland avenue. After a few months trial, however, the venture was abandoned at an almost total loss to the promoters. In the spring of 1882 an organization was formed by a number of residents of the city and the Borough of South Chester, under the title of "The Chester Street Railway Company," with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. A charter was secured and the right of way granted by the municipal authorities; the route beginning at Clayton street, South Chester, thence to Market street and up Edmont avenue to where the car barn is now located. The road was completed in January, 1883, and on February 1st, following, was opened to public use, with five cars drawn by horses and mules, and a schedule providing for a car leaving each end of the route every half hour between six in the morning and eleven o'clock at night. So well was the enterprise supported by the public that in a short time trips were made every fifteen minutes. Upland capitalists

(Continued on Page 60.)



Chester's First Railroad Station

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

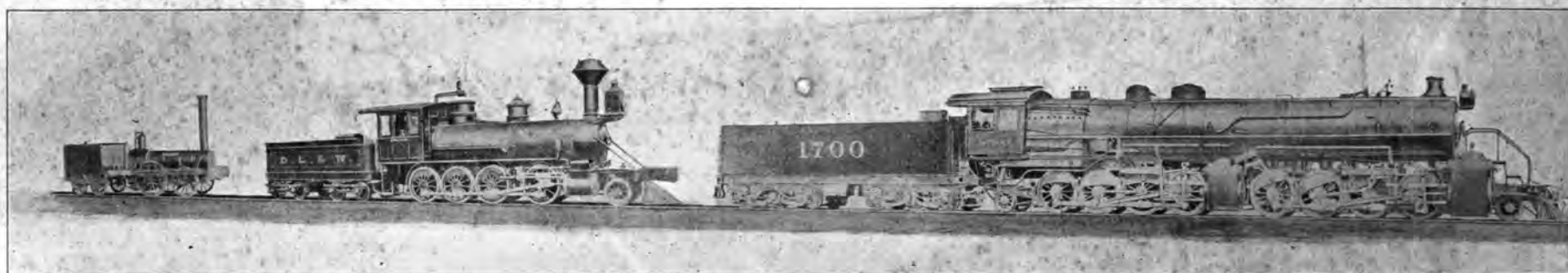


Eddystone, Pa. Plant

THE BALDWIN Locomotive Works was founded by M. W. Baldwin, who in 1831-32 built his first locomotive "The Old Ironsides" in a shop in Minor St., a small thoroughfare in the neighborhood of Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia. Other orders followed and business increased to such an extent that new and commodious quarters were necessary and in 1834 shops were built at Broad and Hamilton Sts. on a portion of the site of the present works. Extensions were made from time to time until the works in Philadelphia now cover an area of about seventeen acres. During recent years the railroads of the United States have advanced their traffic requirements causing an increase in the size and capacity of nearly all classes of locomotives. The plant at Philadelphia was found inadequate in some departments to meet the greater demand and in 1906 a tract of 184 acres located at Eddystone, near the city of Chester, Pa., was purchased. A foundry capable of an output of fifty tons a day was already on the premises ready for immediate use. As soon as possible the foundries were enlarged and other shops erected until all the casting and forging departments were moved from the Philadelphia plant and the space formerly occupied by them was utilized for additional machine and erecting shops which were urgently needed.

The Eddystone plant is now being enlarged by the addition of an erecting shop which will be specially equipped for erecting locomotives of the Mallet Articulated type. Owing to the exceptional size of these locomotives, special facilities are required for effecting their completion.

The extension of the Eddystone plant means much for the commercial prosperity of Chester. About 2500 men are now being employed and this number will increase as the plant is enlarged. The products of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, furthermore, have been sent to practically every country on the globe where railroads have been built; and the reputation of the Works is thus world wide. Chester has long been known for the variety and excellence of her manufactured products, and the establishment of a part of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in her vicinity, should cause a further spread of her fame as an industrial center.



1832

1876

1909

From a Single Factory to a Great Industrial Center

By Josiah Smith, Esq.



Josiah Smith, Esq.

Down from the wave-washed icy slopes of the great North Cape, where the Midnight Sun turns ocean's blue to green and gold; where the girdled Norseman and the sun-crowned Dane from the ice-capped summit of a dawning world sent their adventurous sons to seek new worlds to conquer; through the swirling waters of the Lofoden Isles; across the Arctic Circle; past the Highlands of Old Scotia and that "Tight little isle," whose rulers in a few short years were to rudely snatch from them their dreams of a Western Empire, came, nearly three centuries ago, Lieut. Colonel John Printz, Sweden's first Western pioneer, with his swarthy crew, bearing in his oaken chest the commission from his ambitious King to found a new empire on the virgin shores of the River Delaware. "Oplandt" they called the land of promise, and here, thirty-eight years before the coming of Penn, they laid title to the territory in the name of their King and founded a colony which, through all the intervening years has steadily grown from this small beginning until now, after a lapse of nearly 300 years, upwards of 40,000 souls people the hills and valleys of old "Upland."

BEGINNING OF CHESTER.

The close of the 17th Century found the little settlement still in existence with probably 600 inhabitants. Events had happened in the meantime. A new dominion held sway. The rule of the Briton had replaced that of the Swede, and in 1682, when Penn came, the hamlet of "Upland" became Chester, the shire town of one of the three original counties of the Commonwealth

of Pennsylvania. In 1701 the "Borough of Chester," with its charter from the English crown, was launched into the maelstrom of municipal existence.

The growth of the infant namesake of old Chester, it may readily be conceived, was slow. After more than a century of corporate existence the census of 1820 credited the town with but 657 dwellers within its gates. The only business of the community had been that due to its being the seat of the Courts, first of Chester County and later of the new County of Delaware, and it used to be tauntingly said by "Old Chester's" enemies, that the people of the old town "lived on catfish and Quaker Sessions."

All this has but little to do with Chester's manufacturing interests, but still it is a necessary prelude as indicating

"What great tall trees
From little acorns grow."

Agriculture was the universal occupation of the people of the County, and as the land was taken up and yielded its treasures to the plowshare, new paths had to be blazed in the wilds and new homes built, farther and farther from the water front. This condition necessarily retarded the numerical growth of the borough, until in 1850, after a corporate life of 149 years and 206 years from its birth as a Swedish colony, when the census disclosed but 1667 residents, there happened a most momentous event in the history of the borough, and one which was fated to change the very destiny of the town.

CHESTER'S FIRST FACTORY.

This event was the establishing of the first manufacturing enterprise in the borough and signalled the birth of Chester's industrial life. The destinies which shape the ends of municipalities. "Rough hew them as we will," are not dissimilar from those which shape the ends of individuals. In "Merrie England," on the 12th day of August, 1805, in Stockport, was born James Campbell. Entering a mill at an early age, he learned the trade of cotton weaving. In his early manhood, he left England and made his way to Rockdale, on Chester Creek, subsequently becoming the manager of the Houghton Mills, at Pennsgrove, at one time owned by Samuel Riddle, where he continued until 1837. He leased a mill at Leipserville, belonging to Hon. George G. Leiper, was successful in his enterprise, and accumulated considerable capital, and when, on December 9, 1850, the old jail property on the North side of Fourth Street, between Market and Edgmont Avenue, was sold at public sale by the County Commissioners, he purchased the property and lots adjoining for \$3,520. In the rear of the jail and workhouse a large frame building stood, and this was bought by Campbell previous to his purchase of the old prison. This building he altered for the reception of looms, and therein was set in motion the first looms ever operated on the spot first occupied as the capital of Pennsylvania, and, to quote from the "Delaware County Republican," of February 1, 1850, Mr. Campbell was

styled "The Columbus in manufacturing in Chester."

In the issue of the same journal for April 5, 1850, appeared the following local:

"PIONEER FACTORY.—The new manufacturing establishment projected in the Borough by Mr. James Campbell, of Ridley, was put in partial operation last week, and the puffing of the steam-engine and the music of the shuttle are daily heard in our midst, causing us increased wonder why a town possessing so many advantages as our own was not years ago converted into a great manufacturing mart. Mr. Campbell is about to extend his buildings and in a short time will have 100 looms in active operation. The machinery used is handsomely finished and of a superior kind. We have examined a specimen of the goods made by it and predict that they will find a ready sale in whatever market they may be offered."

Funny, isn't it, that with all our progress since we still indulge in that "Increased wonder."

Campbell's factory was the old bowling alley which stood on the North side of Fourth Street, where part of the market-house now stands. After purchasing the jail and workhouse he tore down the northern wall and built out in that direction, extending over and including the prison yard walls, and gave to his factory the name of the "Pioneer Mills." In the new addition were placed the Jacquard looms, and quilts and fabrics of a like character were the product. From this small beginning came the dawn of Chester's industrial prosperity.

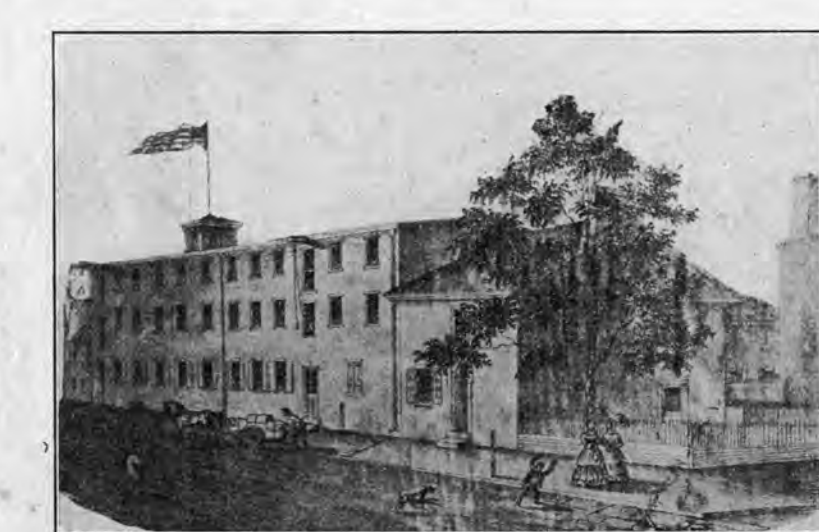
Campbell's enterprise was hardly established when the great panic of 1857 struck the country, closing industrial establishments by the thousands. Campbell could not stand the financial strain and in 1858 the "Pioneer Mills" passed from his control into the ownership of the late General Robert E. Patterson.

After Campbell's failure, James Stevens operated the mill until about 1863, and afterwards, Roberts, Wilson & Willey carried on the business therein. In 1865, General Patterson sold the Market Street front to James Chadwick, who razed the old building and erected Lincoln Hall upon its site.

In the meantime, Stevens had begun the manufacture of bed ticking, warps and cops at Broad and Crosby Streets, and here, in 1856, in what were known as the "Broad Street Mills," Campbell again took up the manufacture of cotton goods, but at his death, on May 14, 1862, which resulted from broken health consequent upon the great strain of trying to rehabilitate his broken fortunes, this property, too, passed into the hands of General Patterson, and Stevens took charge of the mills, afterwards purchasing them in March, 1882. These mills, too, have passed away, and now only live in memory, and their site is now occupied by the Larkin School, one of the finest public school buildings in Pennsylvania.

SHIPS AND ENGINES.

Since the day when Campbell's ge-



James Campbell's Factory, 1850. Chester's First Manufacturing Enterprise

nus, industry and foresight launched his manufacturing enterprise, there have been built within the shadow of the old town hall, 337 ships with an aggregate tonnage of three-quarters of a million tons, whose keels have plowed every sea and carried the Nation's commerce into every civilized port on the globe. Within its shadow, too, at the present time, 4,000 men are building giant locomotives of the most modern and improved types, the hum of whose wheels sing the song of Chester's prosperity in every clime where railroads link the marts of the world together with bands of steel. Within its shadow, too, hundreds of swarthy men in the glare of the furnace turn out annually millions of pounds of steel castings of every conceivable size, character and description for ships and machinery. It is not good business policy to live in the past, except as the experience of years may be used as a lamp to guide our feet in the future, but the citizens of Chester can safely "Point with pride" to that great white squadron built by Chester artisans, fashioned by Chester skill, which carried the Nation's flag upon every sea and which are still afloat, a monument to the manufacturing enterprise and industrial skill of Chester's brawn and grit.

The trouble with the National Government, incident to the construction of these famous war ships, and the political persecution of their great builder, accomplished his financial destruction and worried him to his grave on January 10, 1887, and though John Roach has been dead for 23 years, these same ships are now acknowledged to be among the best of their class, and sail the seas in vindication of their builder and the skill of the artisans of Chester. The last ship built here was the "City of Savannah," launched on June 11, 1907.

MANY AND VARIED WORKS.

The textile industries of Chester, to which James Campbell gave birth in 1850, and which to-day employs thousands of people with many thousand

of Chester's manufacturing and industrial life. The influence of this one establishment and the two men who direct its affairs have stamped its impress upon every business nerve and artery of the town's commercial life.

It is impossible in the brief space allotted to this article to enumerate all of the industrial plants which followed in Campbell's wake or all of the names of those tireless and enterprising men who make up Chester's manufacturing roll of honor, but many will remember the old "Keokuk Mills," at the foot of Franklin Street, which marked the manufacturing genius of Benjamin Gartside. They were established in 1852, and were among the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the then borough. In 1854, John Larkin, afterwards the first Mayor of the city, at Eleventh and Walnut Streets, erected a three-story brick building, and here, in September of that year, Abraham Blakeley founded the "Arasapha Mills," which are still in operation, much enlarged and refitted with new and improved machinery, under the splendid business management of his son, William S. Blakeley. These mills are a monument to the enterprise and thrift of a family which has done much for the uplift of the industrial interests of Chester.

MANY TEXTILE MILLS.

The Phoenix Cotton & Woollen Mills, at Ninth and McIlwaine streets, built by Spencer McIlwaine, and afterwards destroyed by fire in 1878, were among the early manufacturing industries of the town.

In 1853, James Irving erected a mill, three stories in height, at the corner of Franklin street, between Front street and the Delaware River. It was put in operation in 1859, and to-day the product of the Irving & Lelper Manufacturing Co., is known wherever cotton goods are used. The "Victoria Mill," established by John Gartside; the "Chester Dock Mills," established in 1864, at Third and Garfield streets by Phineas Lowmes and J. William Lewis; the "Patterson Mills," at Penn street, and the P. B. & W. Railroad, erected by Genl. Robert Patterson; the "Sunnyside Mills," at the corner of Morton Avenue and Ledward street, erected in 1865 by Henry McIlwaine and John Hinkson; the "Algodon Mills," operated by James Barton, Jr., and Simon Cotton for the manufacture of tickings, stripes and denims; the "Fulton Mills," afterwards known as the "Yeadon Mills," and operated by John Brewster, and which were destroyed by fire in May, 1870, and rebuilt by William Bullock, who changed the name to the "Yeadon Mills," the "Upland Mills," founded by John P. Crozer, at Upland; all these are familiar plants and these men were the pioneers in an industry which grew with amazing swiftness and strength until to-day the whirl of thousands of spindles and the click of thousands of shuttles are heard in every quarter of the town.

Not content with the great business which his father founded in Upland, Samuel A. Crozer, his son, in 1880, built along Edgmont Avenue near

Chester Creek, between Fifth and Sixth streets, another large mill, two stories high, for the manufacture of cotton yarn, and which through all the stress and storm of several industrial panics has hardly lost a day.

These industries were supplemented by the Lincoln Manufacturing Co., in 1881; the "Stotesbury Mill," at the corner of Fourteenth street and Edgmont Avenue, established in 1874 by J. Lewis Crozer, on the river front, one of the greatest establishments of its kind in the country; the Old Combination Steel & Iron Co., now operated by the Duplex Metals Co., as a copper-welded wire concern; the Chester Cast Steel Co.; Robert Wetherill & Co., at Sixth, Upland and Seventh streets, builders of the famous corliss engines and the Berry and other famous boilers; the Chester Steel Casting Co., at Sixth and Norris streets; the old Sugar Mill, at the Foot of Market street, since torn down to make way for the erection of a large soap works, and now owned and occupied by the Scott Paper Co. These and a host of others have followed in the wake of the early pioneers until to-day Chester is known far and wide as one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the country.

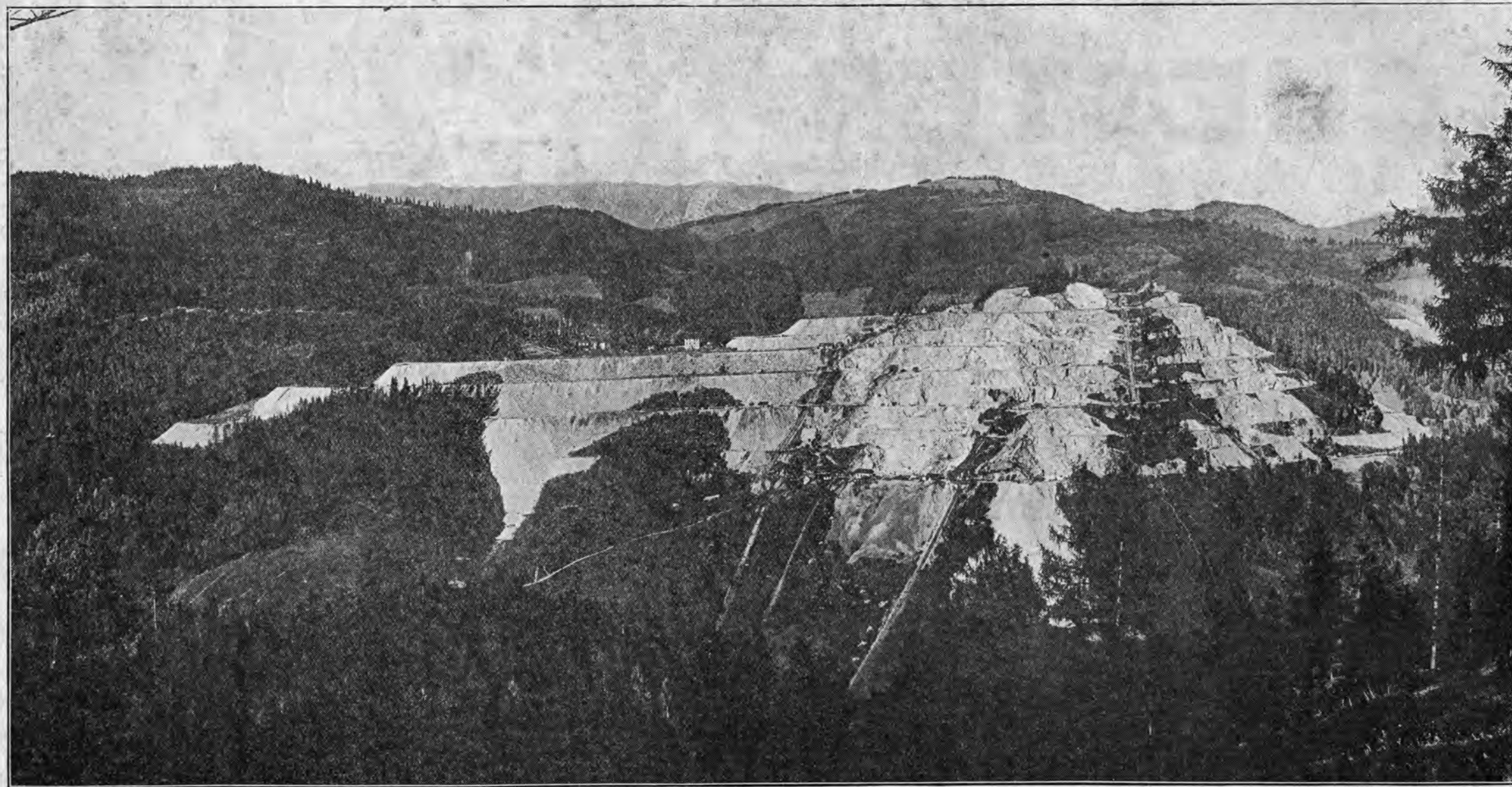
The Seaboard Steel Casting Co., the creation of the genius of Senator Sproul; the American Steel Casting Co.; the Penn Steel Casting Co.; the Chester Steel Casting Co., and the Federal Steel Casting Co., turn out annually more steel castings than any other locality in the United States. Collectively they employ 2500 people, and annually pay out in wages the enormous total of a million and a half dollars.

OUR INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE.

It can readily be conceived therefore that the life blood of the City of Chester is unquestionably its manufacturing industries. With their increase the population increased. With the increase of population, came the necessity for the erection of additional homes, until to-day upwards of 8,000 dwellings are necessary to house the toilers in this great hive of industry.

In very few cities of Chester's size can it be said that almost every commodity necessary for the enjoyment of civilized existence is made. Here the bricks for our dwellings are manufactured. The lumber for the same is turned out from our planing mills and saw factories. The ships to carry our commerce; the locomotives to pull our trains; the furniture to furnish our homes; the clothing of every description which we wear, all are made here and made as cheaply, if not cheaper than they can be produced in any other portion of the union. Plaster for our walls, the anchors for our ships; the

(Continued on Page 57.)



One of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company Magnesite Quarries

HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES COMPANY

Magnesite Works, CHESTER, PENNA.

Main Office, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Fire Clay and Silica Brick Plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Alabama

The illustration shows one of the dozen quarries in Austria and Hungary supplying Magnesite, the raw material on which our Chester plant is operated.

The quarry illustrated is in the mountains at Veitsch in the province of Steiermark, Austria, and over four miles from the railway,—the seaport Trieste, being in turn some two hundred and twenty-five miles distant from the shipping point, Mitterdorf.

This picture shows fairly well, the general formation in a round knob-like mountain from which the crude Magnesite is quarried from various levels. The face of the quarry is shown in the right hand half of the illustration, being about three quarters of a mile long and something over 450 feet in height; while to the left of the centre are seen the waste dumps stretching away in the distance. This conveys a vivid impression of the enormous loss involved in the necessarily particular selection of the raw material to be calcined.

It is surprising to note that in a quarry of such proportions, with eight benches working simultaneously, the net output of Magnesite is but about 250 gross tons per day, although this means over 1000 gross tons mined from the quarry. Less than half the material quarried is deemed suitable to send down the inclines to the calcining kilns.

In the kilns, approximately another 50 per cent. of the weight of the crude Magnesite is lost, due to the gas driven off. From these kilns the Magnesite is again passed over sorting tables, where hundreds of operatives cull out the small particles of foreign matter, finally sacking only about 20 per cent. of the material originally quarried in the mountain above.

By train to Mitterdorf and then in the small ten ton freight cars common to foreign roads, the Magnesite is shipped to Trieste to be there stored until sufficient is accumulated for an ocean cargo. It is then loaded deep in the hold of the freighter, which will, a month later, tie up at our dock at Chester.

This dock, all concrete and steel, is the first of its type in this country and an inspection gives a very keen realization of the policies of permanency in building for the future, which have actuated the Harbison-Walker Company in such a vast outlay of money.

The Chester plant, located on the old Porter property, was originally merely a swampy flat. It is now a busy industrial centre, employing at all times over two hundred men and when boats are docking, this force is increased by a hundred or more.

It is steadily growing and occupying an increasingly important position among the permanent industrial organizations, making for Chester's prosperity.

WELL'S MARKET

1718 W. Third St.

Successor to J. J. Ryan

We have one of the best equipped meat markets in the State.

Handles meat, butter, eggs and poultry only.

Carry enough stock to supply the whole of Chester.

Our prices are as low if not the lowest of any store in Delaware County, quality considered.

CREW LEVICK CO.

REFINERS

HIGH GRADE

KEROSENE BURNING
& LUBRICATING OILS

MANUFACTURED

ONLY FROM
PENNSYLVANIA
... CRUDE OIL ...

NOTHING BETTER MADE

OFFICE

SEABOARD OIL WORKS
SOUTH CHESTER, PA.

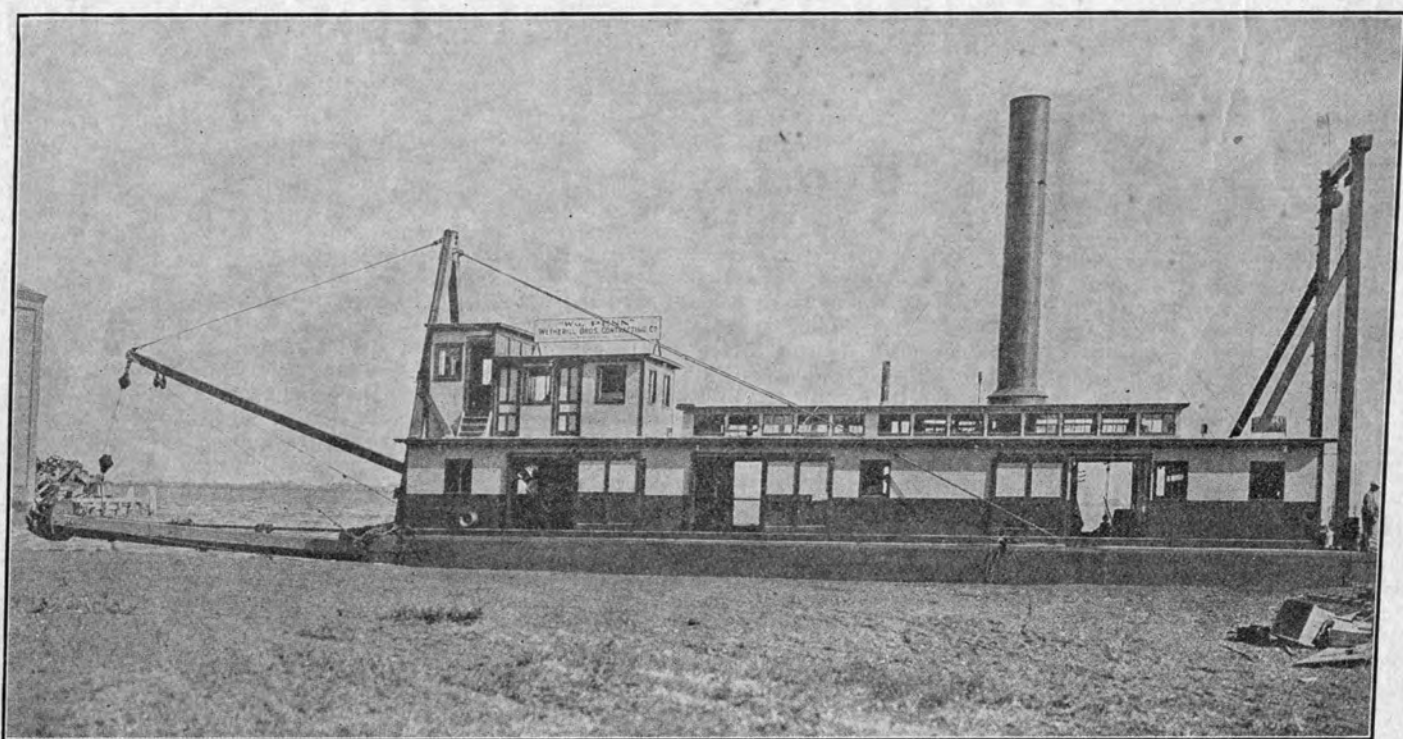
Keystone Steel Casting Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Keystone Crucible Steel

OUR product is specially adapted for automobile parts where lightness, durability and appearance are required. Combines thoroughly with all alloys. The result of **twenty-five** years' experience in the steel industry. For further particulars and prices, address

Keystone Steel Casting Co.
Chester, Pa.



HYDRAULIC DREDGES,

5th and
Concord Avenue

Chester, Pa.

Engines, and Centrifugal Pumps, Dredge Parts
General Machine Work

WETHERILL BROS. MACHINE CO.

Sun
Oil Company

SOUTH CHESTER TUBE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

Strictly Wrought Iron

Lap Welded

Line and Steam Pipe

Tubing, Casing and Drive Pipe, For Oil, Gas and
Artesian Wells

PITTSBURG OFFICE: 801 Columbia Bank Building
NEW YORK OFFICE: 30 Church Street
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 356 Market Street
BREMEN, OHIO OFFICE: Bremen Bank Building

Mill and Main Office:
CHESTER, PA.

Chester An Iron and Steel Center

By William C. Sproul

The industries affiliated with the steel and iron trade have within a few years become the most important manufacturing institutions in Delaware County both in point of the amount of capital invested and the wages paid to employees. Most of the development in this line has been in the section including and immediately adjacent to the city of Chester, although there are some scattered iron industries elsewhere in the county.

Very early in the history of Delaware County the water powers on the creeks were utilized for forges and other small iron mills, and as early as 1720 a famous traveler who was passing through this section on a tour of the Colonies mentions the fact that "about two miles from Chester we passed an iron works." This was probably a forge where iron was drawn into blooms and bars for blacksmiths' supplies, hinges, nails and the other simple products used at that time. The old Beatty Axe Factory on Ridley creek, which was afterwards moved into Chester, was another famous old industry, which is still thriving after a business life of a century. The Franklin Iron Works was an old established concern, but this long ago passed out of existence.

The first industrial impetus to this section was furnished by the textile manufacturers, principally Englishmen, who, encouraged by the protective tariffs of the first half of the last century, moved to the various mill sites on the creeks in the county, where factories were erected for the various processes in the manufacture of both cotton and woolen goods. These factories built up important settlements about them and became thriving industries. Along about 1850, however, the greatly increased demand for goods and the improvements in machinery, as well as the development in steam power and the desirability of obtaining railroad and water communication, induced many of these mills to move into Chester, and the first twenty years of the rejuvenative period of the old town was largely made up of textile activities. The necessities of these works, however, in machine work and supplies, encouraged the establishment of several small iron foundries and machine shops which were principally supported by local demand. Some of these were the foundations of some of our present prosperous industries.

CHESTER'S FIRST GREAT INDUSTRY.

Along about 1860 the advantages of Chester as a shipbuilding site began to be appreciated, and in that year the Reaney & Archbold Shipyard started business in the old South Ward. During the Civil War, this grew to be a very important plant and a large number of men were employed in building ships for the Government and vessels for various other purposes, both in wood and iron, although the yard gained most of its fame even at that time as an iron shipbuilding plant. In

1871, after a career of varying success, the shipyard was purchased by John Roach, and the results which that rugged old pioneer in iron shipbuilding attained are well known. During the life of the elder Roach it was a hive of industry and employed a larger number of hands than have ever been employed before or since in any single industry in the county until within late years. The needs of a shipyard in the line of steel for factoring into vessels led to the establishment about 1877 of the Chester Rolling Mills which afterwards developed into a very extensive plant, with a blast furnace, open hearth and Bessemer steel producers and extensive plate mills. This concern has passed successively into the hands of the Wellman Steel & Iron Company, the Tidewater Steel Company, and is now known as the Delaware River Steel Company, by which corporation it is being operated.

After the death of John Roach, the shipyard was conducted for many years by his estate, under the direction of John B. Roach, a son, and during the nearly four decades in which it was in the hands of the firm of John Roach & Son this plant turned out about one hundred and seventy-five notable steam vessels, among which were the principal ships built in this country previous to 1890. The first ships of the new navy and the fleet of almost all the American coastwise lines were built in this shipyard, and over fifteen million dollars in wages were paid out to Chester artisans. In 1874 the "City of Pekin," at that time the largest ship afloat with the sole exception of the ill-starred and unsuccessful wooden leviathan, "The Great Eastern," was launched here, and over thirty thousand strangers visited Chester at that time. This ship was of something over five thousand tons gross register, and the progress of ship construction may be noted from the fact that now ships of sixty thousand tons gross register are under construction in Great Britain for the White Star Line. In 1878 at the launching of the "City of Para," the first ship of the Brazil line, President Hayes and many notable Government officials were present, and in 1886, at the launching of the "Alliance," a ship for the second Brazilian line, the delegates to the Pan-American Congress then in session at Washington were entertained at the shipyard.

THE WETHERILL WORKS.

In 1872 Robert and Richard Wetherill, two brothers, descendants of an old and highly respected family in this section, established in a modest way the industry which has since grown to be one of the most notable and successful engine, boiler and machinery building establishments in the country. This firm was incorporated several years ago, and one million dollars and more are now invested in the great business. Corliss engines have been a specialty of the Wetherill establishment, and the excellence of its work in this and other lines has made it a great reputation.

THE STEEL CASTING INDUSTRY.

The branch of manufacturing which has been possibly more distinctive in Chester in later years than any other is the manufacture of steel castings, and no fewer than six establishments engaged in this business have headquarters here. The first of these was the Chester Steel Castings Company, which was organized in 1870, and in 1871 erected at Sixth and Norris streets a small foundry in which castings were made by a peculiar process invented by a Scotchman named MacHaffy. Shortly afterward the Eureka Cast Steel Company was organized and selected a site close by upon which a substantial foundry was erected and where for many years the same business was carried on.

Along in the 80's, when the open hearth process of casting steel was devised and it became possible to pour steel to accurate patterns and a casting was thus produced which was not only many times stronger and more serviceable than iron, but was easily machined, being malleable and capable of being welded, a tremendous impetus was given to the steel casting industry. Frederick Baldt, who had been connected with both of the other steel foundries and who was and still is a master in the business, became manager of a large new foundry built by the Standard Steel Casting Company on Highland avenue. The Messrs. Wetherill and others were interested in this concern and it was immediately successful and was the basis of a large organization which is now known as the American Steel Foundry Company, which operates plants not only in Chester but in other cities throughout the country.

Mr. Baldt afterward left the Standard and became associated with M. H. Bickley and others in the establishment of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Co., which purchased the plant of the defunct Chester Foundry and Machine Company, at Front and Penn streets, and has developed there an enormous plant which ships steel castings to all parts of the country.

In 1900, Hon. William C. Sproul organized the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, and acquiring a thousand feet of river front below Jeffery street, built during that year the large and successful plant which at this writing is being extended by the expenditure of a large sum of money to greatly increase its original capacity.

Other plants engaged in the steel foundry business in Chester are the Federal Steel Foundry Company, which succeeded the Delaware Steel Casting Company and is now controlled by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, and the Keystone Steel Casting Company, which was recently organized and makes a specialty of smaller castings. A very large proportion of all of the steel castings used in the manufacture of locomotives in this country are made in Chester, while castings for machinery building

and all other purposes are also made in large quantities. The various industries in the steel casting trade here employ about three thousand hands, many of whom are skilled moulders and other artisans who receive high wages.

THE BALDWIN WORKS.

A new epoch for Chester and its suburbs was marked by the purchase four years ago by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, of the property in Eddystone which had for a short time been operated by the Gruson Iron Works. The Baldwin concern immediately undertook the erection of immense buildings for carrying on several departments of their trade, and acquired one hundred and eighty-three acres of land with complete railroad and water connections, upon which have been erected enormous shops which are making a great many of the parts going into the construction of locomotives, and at the present time the first sections of a great erecting shop are being finished, and within a few months complete locomotives can be built at the Chester works. While it is not understood to be the purpose of the Baldwin management to abandon their Philadelphia establishment, which is located upon immensely valuable ground in the heart of the city, and is inconveniently divided by many streets, the trend of events indicates that within a few years the great advantages due to their being able to centralize all of their departments upon one tract of land will become so apparent that the greater part, if not all, of this immense establishment will be in the Chester district. Already between four thousand and five thousand men are employed here, and this number is constantly being increased. Unquestionably this great works will bring to Chester various affiliated industries which will add greatly to the further upbuilding of the community.

THE PIPE AND TUBE MILLS.

Another important industry in Chester is the South Chester Pipe and Tube Works, which was organized about ten years ago by Captain W. S. McManus, who had for some time been manager of the old Chester Pipe and Tube Works, which was later acquired by the steel trust and dismantled. The South Chester works is one of the most successful plants in the trade and one of the largest independent concerns. It employs several hundred skilled pipe makers with their helpers and the necessary laborers.

The Belmont Iron Works, a structural steel manufacturing establishment, a few years ago bought an extensive tract of land at the eastern edge of the city, and has erected a large plant, which is being most successfully operated, and the Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, adjoining it, is busily engaged in the manufacture of gas engines and their accessories. The old-established Beatty Axe Works, after a century of honorable business achieve-

ments, is now managed by John B. Black, a descendant of the founder, and sends axes, hatchets and cutting tools to all parts of the world. The James P. Wetherill Machine Company builds dredging machinery and engineering specialties, and the Berry Engineering Company is also engaged in the manufacture of steam appliances and specialties of various kinds.

CHESTER A GREAT CENTER.

A gradual reduction of the quantity of available domestic iron ores, and the tariff provisions which are becoming more and more favorable to the importation of foreign ores, will likely mean a great deal in the development of Chester's river front. Iron ores from Cuba, Spain, Newfoundland, and even from Africa, are being smelted in the furnaces of the Delaware River Steel Company, and the advantages of this location on a deep waterway will undoubtedly attract other large enterprises of the kind within the next few years. The advent of the Baldwin works will make it advantageous for concerns furnishing supplies for locomotive building to locate close to their market, and it is likely that the next few years will see a further great development in the iron and steel trade in Chester and its neighborhood. There are many available sites along the railroads and on the river which have not yet been taken up, but in a few years it is likely that property of this kind will be well occupied by plants which will come here to take advantage of the unequalled shipping facilities, the splendid labor and the accessibility to markets.

TELEPHONE, 257-A

Wm. M. Boulden & Sons

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON AND WIRE WORK

Iron Fences and Gates, Tree Guards, Window Guards, Cellar Doors, Shutters, Pipe Railings, Cemetery Lot Enclosures, Fire Escapes, Light Structural Work, Beams, Columns and Builders' Iron Work. Stairs of all styles.

MANUFACTURED AND PUT UP

Factory at
Front and Morton Sts.
Chester, Pa.



The Rhoads leather business was originally established in Delaware County. About 1701 Joseph Rhoads established a tannery in Marple Township. This tannery came down from father to son through five generations, the last of these tanners being Jonathan E. Rhoads, the head of the present firm of J. E. Rhoads & Sons. In 1888 he moved to Wilmington, Del. There is probably no other business house in America dating back so far in which there are still lineal descendants carrying on the business. To this long inheritance of old-time skill, the present Rhoads firm are alert to add the very best of modern methods.

In this day of intensive production, belts as well as machines must be judged by what they will do. What the Rhoads Belts will do is seen by the following instances of what they have done:

One belt in a flour mill ran twenty-eight years. It was especially commended for its straightness. One driving belt in a Philadelphia textile mill had a life of twenty-five years. Another driving belt more than doubled this by running twenty-five years day and night.

Note this comparison:

In a steel plant where they keep careful record, a lathe belt of another make lasted fifteen months, during which time it had to be taken up or repaired ten separate times. Leather amounting to 85 per cent. of its length was used in patching, and the loss from stoppage was estimated at several times the first cost. A Rhoads Belt doing the same work on the same lathe ran about five years and had only about four inches of stretch taken out. The Rhoads firm have been making dynamo belts ever since dynamos became common, and do not recall ever having one returned because of defect. This means not merely wearing qualities, but straightness and even balance of a very high order.

Besides making Flat Leather Belting, the Rhoads firm tan and manufacture the Tannate Round Belt, which outwears ordinary round belting from two to five times over, and has become the standard for the whole country.

They also tan the Tannate Lace Leather which has similar wearing qualities as compared with rawhide, being possessed of great strength and keeping flexible far longer than ordinary lacing. They offer a booklet on Tannate Lace, giving valuable directions as to methods of lacing, and another booklet giving many instances of the long life and superior service of Rhoads Leather Belting.

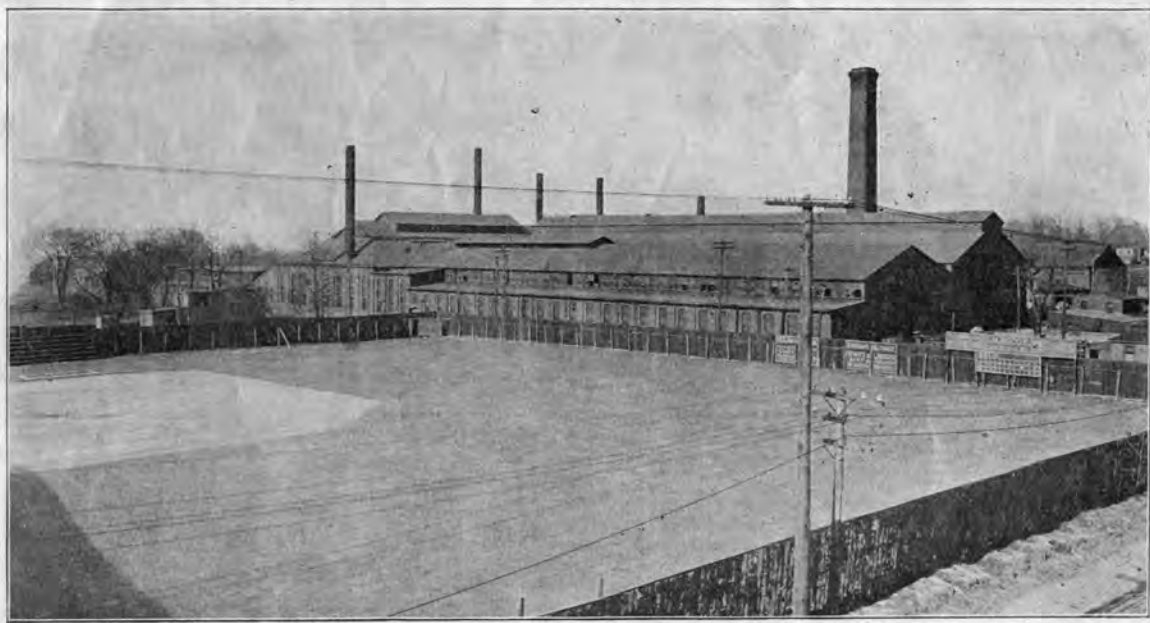
J. E. RHOADS & SONS

PHILADELPHIA: 12 N. Third St.

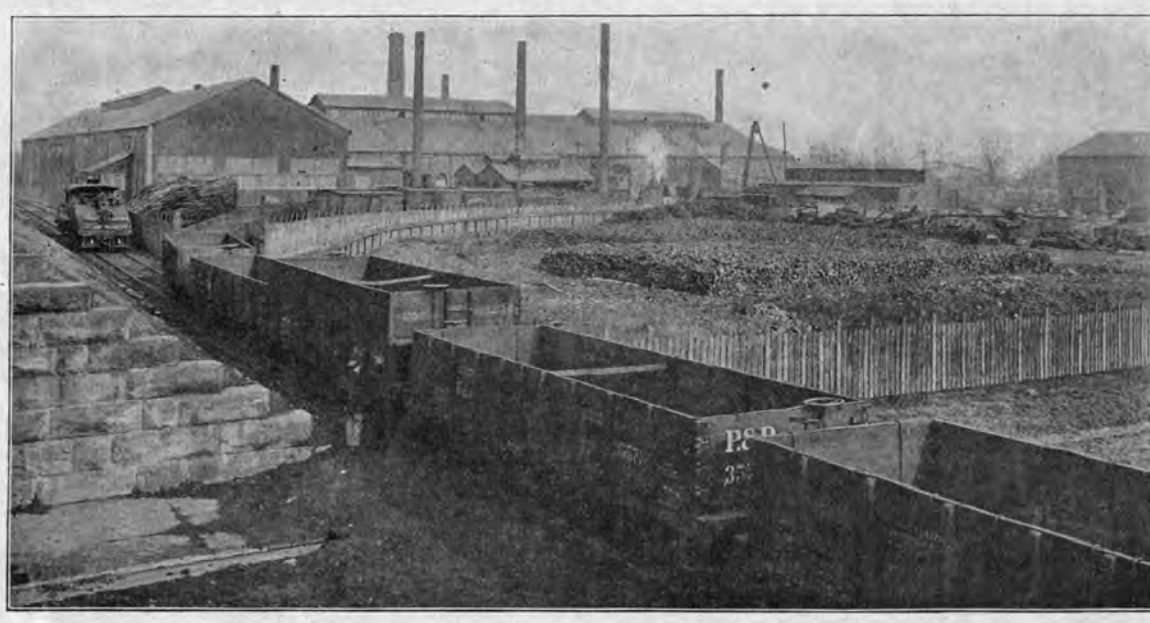
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Chester and vicinity has more **real** advantages to offer manufacturers who desire to re-locate than any City in the East or North.

We want more Industries :

We want more houses for our working-people.

We want to keep with us as many as possible of the numerous visitors we will shortly have seeking a desirable location for many lines of manufacturing.

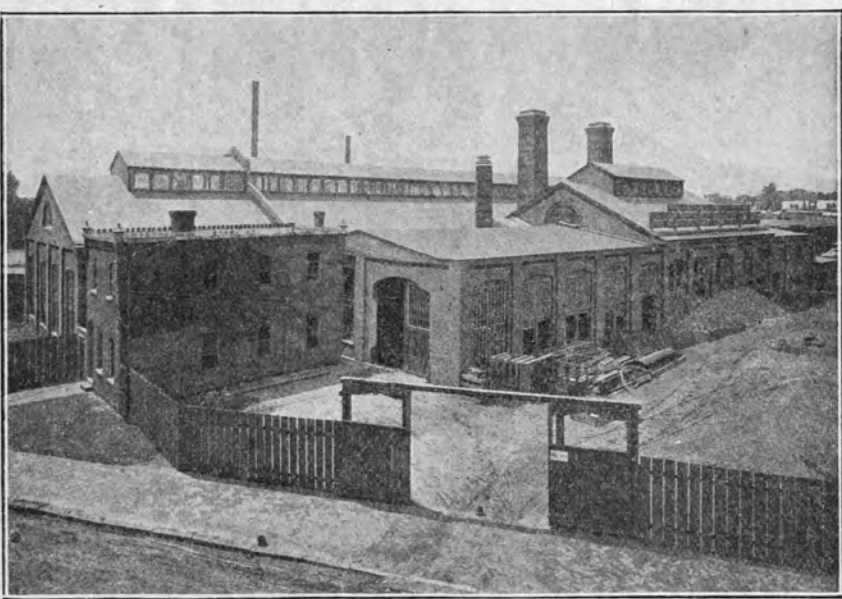
Build up the many pieces of unimproved land we have with manufacturing plants and Chester will enjoy the prosperity she is entitled to.

Extend the liberal hand of co-operation to these visitors.

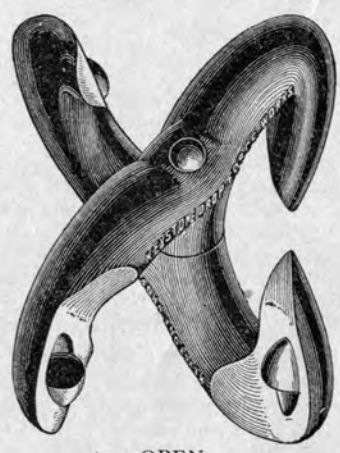
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FORGED FROM BAR STEEL

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KEYSTONE DROP FORGE WORKS, Chester, Pa.

Established 1900

Capital \$750,000

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OFFICE AND WORKS

Delaware River at Foot of Jeffrey Street, Chester, Penna.

Manufacturers of

OPEN HEARTH STEEL CASTINGS

**for Locomotive Building, Railroad, Shipbuilding and General
Engineering Purposes. Capacity 2000 Tons Per Month**

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The Dyewood Industry's Beginning and Development

By T. Chalkley Palmer

The use of various woods, roots and barks for producing colors on textiles, leather, etc., constitutes an art of respectable antiquity. In the days of Queen Elizabeth laws were passed in England to regulate or to restrain the uses of some imported dyestuffs. The use of the material known in those days as "Spanish logs," which was none other than the Logwood which is still the most important of the natural dyestuffs, was forbidden under the penalty of death. This name would indicate that England had first received this tropical American wood through the Spanish exploiters of the New World. Some of the adverse enactments grew in part out of the fixed hatred then existing between Britain and Spain, and in part from that ingrained conservatism which is the ancient birthright of the Englishman. But whatever of merit may have existed in the native English dyestuffs, the evolving industrialism of England was not to be deterred by the laws of the past. In the development in manufacture, increase in population and ever-widening explorations over the world, dyes from the ends of the earth kept coming in and found increasing use. Logwood and Fustic from Mexico, Brazil wood from South America, Camwood and Barwood from Africa, Sapan from the Orient, and Quercitron from Virginia—all these and many others were added to the resources of the year; and in spite of the savage statutes unrepealed, they ended by altogether supplanting the English dyes, so that to-day we scarcely even know the names of those ancient materials.

The dyewoods were for long periods sold by importers direct to dyers, and these dyers cut and prepared them for use each according to his own methods.

It was not until sometime in the 18th century that dyewood manufacture became, in England and in Europe, a separate industry. Indeed (so slowly moves the world), some consumers on the Continent continue to this day to buy their dyewoods by the shipload, to cut and prepare them for use upon the premises. But toward the end of the 18th century the dyewood mills for the cutting, grinding and preparation of these materials, began to be built. The successors of these pioneers still exist in England, in France, in Germany and in Russia. Great development in the art of preparing the natural colors for use has taken place, and, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the synthetic dye industry, especially in Germany, the most important of the tropical dyewoods still retain their ancient importance.

THE FIRST AMERICAN MILL.

In America, concurrently with the rise of manufactures, dyewoods began to be used along the Atlantic seaboard. The original mill was on Manhattan Island in what was then known as Greenwich Village, long since obliterated in the roaring lower west side of New York City. This mill, which was operated by mule-power, is understood to have been in existence when the second was started by William Partridge, in 1798, on Gravesend Bay, back of Coney Island. The Partridge Mill was situated by an undershot tidal water-wheel. Mr. Partridge is known to fame as the author of a quaint and interesting book on dyeing, still extant and not without value to the student of matters tinctorial. The Partridge venture was successful from the start, and the sons of the founder and, in 1858, another partner joined forces. In 1872 the business was incorporated as the New York Dyewood Extract and Chemical Company, and the factory meantime (in 1868) removed to Greenpoint, Brooklyn. In 1892 this business was consolidated with the Boston Dyewood & Chemical Company under the corporate name of New York and Boston Dyewood and Company, with Mr. Joseph C. Baldwin as President.

During this development at New York, other dyewood mills were coming into being in America. One of those ultimately successful was started in East Boston by William F. Porter about 1844. A number of concerns dating from nearly the same time were located in the Boston district. All these were merged in 1869. The new corporation was known as the Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company. The incorporators, representing the merged companies, were Charles E. Thayer, Joseph C. Stevens, Gayton P. Loring, Marshall K. Abbott, Edward F. Porter and J. E. R. Hill. The manufacturing was largely concentrated at East Boston in the building owned by Mr. Porter, which was enlarged from time to time in step with a business increasingly successful until its merging into the New York and Boston Dyewood Company in 1892. In this merger was included the Atlantic Dyewood Company, with a factory in East Boston, organized about ten years previously to take over the business formerly owned by Mr. David R. Whitney, of Boston.

THE START AT CHESTER.

Of chief interest locally in this connection, as the direct predecessor of by far the most important dyewood works now existing in America, was the mill at Waterville. The earliest of the Waterville buildings was a grain mill erected in 1790, and a saw-mill followed at a short interval. In 1835 John M. Sharpless erected a mill for cutting dyewoods within a stone's throw of the spot where his ancestor, John Sharpless, the immigrant, had built a rude hut against a rock. The rock is still there and on it are the initials of the original John, together with the date, 1682. Associated with John M. Sharpless were Gideon Smith and Lawrence Hartshorne. These partners withdrew from business in 1842, but Mr. Sharpless continued in the conduct of the enterprise, with the exception of a short interval, almost until his death, in 1874. The growth of the business called for new buildings from time to time, and Waterville developed into a small industrial hamlet, exceedingly busy and noisy by day, and very often, under pressure of demand for goods, at night also. But there were nights when a rural quiet descended over this quaint settlement, charmingly tempered with the sound of falling water. For these works, until a comparatively late day, were operated by water-power only. The dam, situated



Former Site of Logwood Mills on Ridley Creek

in what is now Chester Park, formed the storage basin, and the long, winding race is still to be seen leading to the site of the vanished mills.

John M. Sharpless was a man of energy and enterprise. In the absence of satisfactory freight service between Chester and Philadelphia, he organized his own transportation; and if storms daunted his captain or sickness disabled him, this strenuous man would himself take the wheel and see his cargo into port. The problem of conveying the wood from the wharf in Chester (near the foot of Market Street) to Waterville was solved by the building of enormous wagons, with wide tires, drawn by tandem strings of six horses. These wagons constituted a constant feature of Chester's mid-century life and were picturesque enough, but they wrought a desolation upon the primitive streets and roads of that day.

Associated with or succeeding John M. Sharpless were Henry Sharpless (1861 to 1867), Thomas Scattergood (from 1867), Henry Palmer and John W. Pepper (from 1874), Richard M. Chambers (from 1883). The firm name became John M. Sharpless & Company and so continued until 1895, when the business was incorporated as the Sharpless Dyewood Extract Company, under the presidency of Thomas Scattergood.

IMPROVING PROCESSES.

About the year 1850, the dyewood industry, which had been until that time mainly or entirely confined to the preparation of chipped and ground woods for the use of the dyer, took on a new life with the development of the manufacture of extracts of dyewoods. Both in America and abroad the extracts met with prompt acceptance. Apparatus for extracting and concentrating the coloring matters had to be invented and installed and the whole business rapidly expanded with the growth of manufactures generally and consequent increased consumption of dyestuffs; and this growth was stimulated by the greater convenience of the extracts over the ground or chipped woods and

the wider application of these colors that then became possible. With this growth in volume and complexity and with the increasing insistence on quick delivery of goods, which came with the development of the railroads, it began to be evident that Waterville was not properly situated for best results. John M. Sharpless and Company, therefore, purchased a tract of land on the Delaware River near Lamokin Run and began to erect the plant known as Riverside Mills. The installation had been completed in 1879, and Chester had seen the great Logwood wagons and the long strings of Logwood horses for the last time.

Situated directly upon navigable water and served by two or three lines of railroads, Riverside Mills have had every advantage in the landing of raw material and the shipment of finished products. Uninterrupted expansion in the volume of business done has been its experience. Diversification in this industry has been as much in evidence as in most others, and new methods and improved products have been continuing features.

A BUSINESS CONSOLIDATION.

In 1904 the dyestuff business of the Sharpless Dyewood Extract Company and that of the New York and Boston Dyewood Company were sold to the newly founded American Dyewood Company, a Pennsylvania corporation capitalized at \$2,894,000. Mr. John W. Pepper was the first president of the new company. He was succeeded in 1905 by Mr. Percival Thomas, the present energetic and sagacious executive head, formerly of Philadelphia, and now with offices in New York.

The affairs of this Company at the present time are conducted by the following officers and directors, the officers acting as an Executive Committee:

President—Percival Thomas.
First Vice-President and Treasurer—Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.
Second Vice-President—William W. Macfarlane.
Secretary—DeWitt C. Jones, Jr.
Assistant Treasurer—Thomas H. Austin.

already strong position of the industry. Within a year, also, it became evident that Riverside Mills offered better facilities, because of its position and the nature of its plant, than any other existing dyewood mill, and the manufacture of extracts was rapidly concentrated at Chester. This concentration involved an immediate doubling of the annual output of manufactured product, which, in turn, called for great enlargement of the installation. The works, therefore, practically doubled in capacity in the course of a few months; and from 1905 until the present time, concurrently with a seemingly endless diversification of product, Riverside Mills have succeeded in the difficult task of supplying almost all the natural dyestuffs used by American manufacturers, and a certain important part of those consumed abroad.

The advantageous location of these works has been mentioned. There is, firstly, the wharf upon deep water. This is a very important feature. During the year 1909, a total of 55 vessels of all kinds landed their cargoes directly upon this wharf. Many of these were steamers, and of the steamers some carried as much as 3000 tons of wood. These vessels came from the West Indies mostly, and especially from Hayti and Jamaica. A few were from Mexico or Central American ports. A few were coastwise vessels from New York. All these tied up to the Riverside wharf and were discharged of their cargoes by the Riverside stevedores. The material is at once available for carting to the cutting machines and conversion into finished product. In this manner arrived all the Logwood and Fustic, which together constitute the bulk of the material handled. Beside these, Quercitron Bark, to the extent of several thousand tons per annum, arrives from the South by rail. In addition, certain amounts of Redwoods, Turmeric, Cutch, etc., come in by water via Philadelphia or New York.

Directors—The above officers and John W. Pepper, William M. Baldwin, J. Henry Scattergood and T. Chalkley Palmer.

The combination of resources and talent thus effected had immediate result in still further strengthening the plant. For outward shipments, Riverside Mills is served by two railroads with sidings in the yard, and goods go out continually in carload lots. The boats of the Chester Freight Line stop regularly in the slip, loading goods for Philadelphia, whence they are transhipped to all points having water-freight connections with that port.

LOGWOOD, THE KING OF DYES.

Logwood is the heart-wood, freed from bark and sapwood, of a tree native to Mexico and Central America and widely introduced into the islands of the West Indies. This tree is of the same natural order as the honey locust. It bears small yellow flowers in profusion, followed by pods containing seed. It is of rapid growth, so that it can be brought from seed to marketable wood in about twelve years. Cultivation consists merely in keeping the plantation thinned out for benefit of promising trees, and preventing growth into an impenetrable jungle. The wood is cut and trimmed by the cheap labor of the tropics, collected at nearby ports and lightered to ships. In Hayti the American Dyewood Company, through the subsidiary Compagnie Haitienne, operates a railway running from the coast on the North side inland to virgin logwood forests growing on large estates belonging to the Company. From this source comes a considerable portion of the supply. On arrival at Chester, the logs are reduced to small chips by powerful cutting machines capable of reducing a five-foot piece in about seventeen seconds. The chips are then extracted of their coloring matter in copper vessels, and the decoctions are concentrated in copper vacuum pans to marketable consistencies either



Old Logwood Mills at Waterville

syrupe, solid, or crystal, after going through various manipulations to fit them for special uses. The dry crystal is the latest, most convenient and popular form of product. In a variety of qualities, oxidizations, etc., it is meeting a rapidly increasing demand. Logwood extract thus constitutes the marketable condition of most of this material. A certain amount still goes as "cured chips," however. In these chips the coloring matter has been thoroughly oxidized and brought to the surface. But equally good oxidation is now obtainable in the more convenient extracts. Logwood is used in dyeing blacks upon wool, cotton, silk and leather, and other materials. For these uses it is now, as it has been for some centuries, the standard black dye. It is also consumed extensively in the making of pigments for wall-papers, and in the manufacture of writing inks. Notwithstanding the great growth of the synthetic black dyes, this magnificent dye, the outcome of the subtle chemistry of Nature, is the most universally valuable and satisfactory of all.

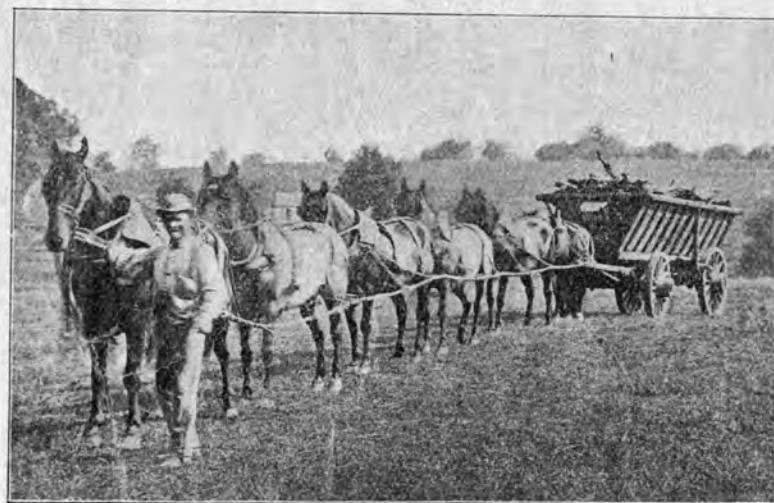
OTHER COLORING PRODUCTS.

Fustic is the next in importance among natural dyestuffs. It comes from Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, and it has been cut to a very limited extent in Texas. The tree is a close relative of the Osage orange, which in fact yields a similar dye. It has leaves and blossoms much like those of the mulberry. The wood is very heavy, the logs are large, with twisted grain, yellow in color. Like Logwood, this wood sinks in water. It is manufactured like Logwood, and a variety of special grades of extract is made in accordance with destined uses. As Logwood yields the most generally satisfactory black, so Fustic is admittedly the most valuable and excellent of all yellows, natural or artificial. Besides the use for toning blacks, it is consumed by the carload for the production of yellows, tans and

browns, especially on leather, kid, etc. Quercitron Bark, the rind of the black oak, is the third in importance among the dyewoods. It is sold almost altogether in the form of extracts. The brightest yellows of all are producible from this dyewood, but it cannot entirely replace Fustic. For toning of compound shades, as in the making of blacks, browns, scarlets, etc., and for the manufacture of pigments and for other purposes its use shows no diminution of recent time.

The redwoods, such as Brazil, Sapan, and Barwood, are at once more expensive and less generally useful than the above. For certain operations, however, these, together with Turmeric and Cutch, have never been entirely replaced. The redwoods resemble Logwood, but give a more purple color. Turmeric is the root of a tropical plant, dyeing yellow. Cutch is an East Indian product dyeing a very fast and permanent brown. It comes in the form of blocks of semi-solid extract and is remanufactured into a paste freed from accompanying trash, and otherwise modified for the better. Gambier is similar and is similarly reworked at Riverside. It is extensively used in the silk manufacture.

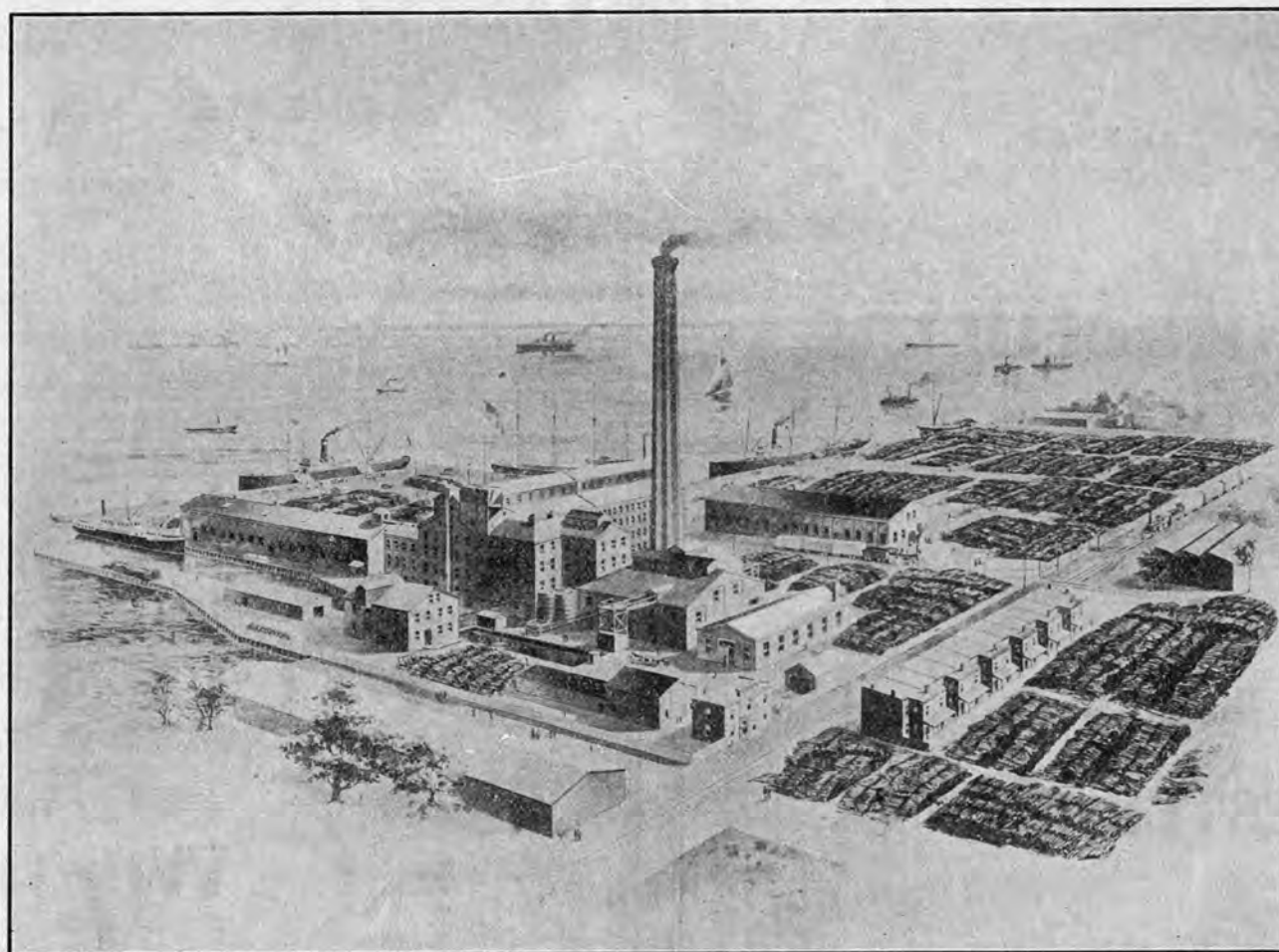
For all these specialties Riverside Mills is the great manufacturing centre of America, and for size of annual output it is not surpassed by any other factory of its kind in existence. Owing to the wide connections of the American Dyewood Company, and the reliable quality of Riverside manufactures, these goods find their way into every industrial country of the world.



Former Means of Hauling Logwood

AMERICAN DYEWOOD COMPANY

Largest Dyewood Manufacturers in the World



WORKS, CHESTER, PA.

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

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Represented in Every Part of the World

DANIEL LEES ESTATE

MANUFACTURER OF

PILE FABRICS,
UPHOLSTERIES, LININGS,
CASKET COVERINGS, Etc.

GLEN RIDDLE

Delaware County, Penna.



For Ice and Cold Storage

Chester's Most Unique
Manufacture.

Textile Manufacturing an Important Industry

Early History of the Textile Industry

By Alexander Selkirk

At the request of the Times, we send you a bit of the earlier history of the county among the textile interests on Chester Creek, all of which were operated by water power. Steam engines were not used as a driving power in those earlier years, coal being but little known.

On the 5th day of August, 1843, a most terrific rainstorm visited our county, raising the various creeks to an unprecedented height, caused by the heavy downpour of rain and the bursting of the mill dams, and destroying an enormous amount of valuable property. Among the heaviest sufferers was John P. Crozer, of Aston, whose mills were at West Branch and Crozer-ville, in Aston township, also at Knowlton, in Middletown. The former was partly destroyed with the manufactured cloth on hand and the next morning, Sunday, after the flood had subsided, the cloth was seen hanging from tree to tree along the creek as far as Chester. The latter mill, Knowlton, was entirely washed away, and the stream with the bell in the cupola on the roof ringing the death knell as it were of an active industry that a few hours before was filled with happy and busy workers.

SON COMES TO FATHER'S AID.

This event was a severe blow financially to Mr. Crozer, coming as it did when he was just recovering from a broken hip and other injuries caused by a runaway horse and being thrown from his wagon on the road to Chester between West Branch Mills and Village Green. His son, Samuel, then a young man of 17 or 18 years of age, rendered his father valuable assistance when he was almost ready to give up in despair, in building up a broken dam, repairing and adding to a damaged mill building, re-arranging the machinery, etc., and having all in operation again in less than a year.

The next year (1844) was the Presidential year, and James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected President, and George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, Vice-president. A tariff was enacted, war with Mexico was declared, and the gold fever in full swing with thousands tramping it to the Pacific gold fields afoot caused great excitement throughout the country, all of which combined, stimulated the textile industries and improved business greatly, and in 1845 or 1846, Mr. Crozer purchased the Flower property, now called Upland, and since those days where stood an old rickety grist and saw mill driven by a water wheel that had seen better days, stands today Upland with its wonderful development of factories, homes, schools, churches, seminaries, and hospitals for the sick and suffering that is almost incredible except to those who have seen it all from the beginning to the present.

HELPED TO WAKE CHESTER UP.

We have always believed that the purchase of the Flower property with its improvements and development into a busy and wonderful Upland by the Crozers had much to do with the stirring up of the long dormant condition of Chester, it being on the border line of that hitherto sleepy old borough.

The inhabitants of the old town, who lived principally in those days on fish and Quarter Sessions, looked on with amazement at the activity and thrift of the Upland workers, but were slow to follow their example, feeling conscious that they were made out of better clay than other folk and had not been trained to menial employment. In the meantime a movement was started in the county to change the County Seat to a more central location. The inhabitants in Radnor, Newtown and parts of Upper Darby had long been complaining of the distance to the County Seat, and Radnor especially had been threatening to ask the Legislature to permit them to connect with Montgomery County. This gave fresh impetus to the removal question.

COURT HOUSE MOVED TO MEDIA.

Petitions were circulated and signed in every township asking the Legislature to pass an enabling act to permit a vote to be taken for or against removal. The bill was passed and a time fixed for the election. We were born in this county and have no remembrance of a political campaign before or since that was half as bitter as this contest was. During the campaign meetings were held in every township in the county from Radnor to Bethel, from Birmingham to Lower Darby, the original home of the Darby Ram of earlier years. These meetings were usually held at taverns, as they were then called, where they sold whiskey at 20 cents a gallon, 10 cents a quart, and 5 cents a drink, and out of bigger tumblers than are used nowadays. At some of the high-toned taverns a fippeny-bit was charged for a drink which was in value 61-4 cents (Spanish money). This cheap whiskey (lager beer was then unknown) soon turned these meetings into gatherings of uproar and confusion and ending generally with from one to a dozen bitter fights that resulted in black eyes and bloody noses galore.

The election resulted in favor of the removalists to the sorrow and dismay of the old time "Swallowtailers" of the borough, the posterity of some of whom are still seen on your streets. Just where the County Seat should be located was still an open question, the issue being between the Black Horse and its surroundings and its present location, which was finally decided by a committee, after which the order was given in 1851 by the Court for the removal of all papers and other documents and appendages belonging

thereto to the new Court House at Media. The great strain was over, and affairs began to drift to their normal condition again.

ONE OF THE EARLY INDUSTRIES.

We now turn back to the earlier thirties when an Englishman named James Houghton came to Rockdale and began weaving cotton goods in a large building rented from George Hill, Sr., at Penns Grove, now called Glen Riddle, on Chester Creek. A portion of the same building was used by John Garsed & Sons for the building of power looms, a new industry in this country. Through some difference with his landlord, Houghton moved his machinery to Groveville, N. J., via Chester, and freighted across the river. James Campbell, a vigorous, wiry and active Englishman was his manager. He had a thorough knowledge of the business and Houghton was anxious to have him go with him, but he declined, and rented a mill from George G. Leiper at Leiperville, where he carried on the manufacturing of various kinds of cotton goods quite successfully. The Garsedes in the meantime had moved all their loom building machinery to Frankford, above Philadelphia, where they added spinning and weaving to their already extensive business. Mr. Campbell, amid his busy operations at Leiperville, was obliged to make frequent visits to Chester for banking, shipping goods, etc., and in return many of the prominent men of Chester of various vocations, were frequent visitors to Leiperville's wide awake and active industries.

With the removal of the County Seat to Media Chester was completely in the "dumps," gloom and doubt were in the air and on every face. On one of Mr. Campbell's visits to Chester a number of prominent men of the borough met him at Fifth and Market streets, and with one accord, said: "Campbell, why can't you bring some of the activities of Leiperville right here to Chester? It will do us good, bring cheer to the borough and bring an advantage to your business."

HE TOOK THE HINT.

The active little manufacturer at Ridley took the hint and had more than fifty power looms running to their full capacity on a location that a year before was occupied by a portion of the Court House Buildings. People came from every direction to hear and see the shuttles flying to and fro, weaving bed ticking and other varieties of goods so fast that they were dazed with the dexterity of the machinery. We know of nothing that did more to awaken and stir up your borough to a knowledge of its possibilities and further development and arouse her drowsy inhabitants to a full measure of their capabilities than the advent of the Crozers at Upland in the latter forties and the introduction of the power loom by James Campbell in the early

fifties, as well as the removal of the County Seat to a more central location in Upper Providence township, and named "Media," it being nearly the medium or center of the county. These combined were the original incentives that have made Chester what it is today, an active, industrious and prosperous city.

Even the P. W. & B. steam road that came along what was then your northern border in 1832, rendered you but little aid beyond what you already had by the river facilities, until increased population and further development since 1850 gave you the opportunity for increasing patronage.

OUR NOBLE DELAWARE.

Where is there a water frontage equal to yours on the banks of the Delaware River?

Where is there a city that has the advantages which you have to extend your boundaries northward and westward, from the river facilities, with so little expenditure?

Where can be found a more superior or intelligent body of men of all occupations than you have in the city of Chester?

By recognizing merit, merit only, and discarding political prowess your success is assured.

COTTON GROWN IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Thinking that it might prove interesting to some of your readers who are users of cotton, we send you a miniature bale grown in Delaware County, Pa., in 1881, by the Fallon Brothers. It is an exact reproduction of a large bale of cotton of the regular size, put up as it comes from the Southern plantation, weighing on an average of 500 pounds. This miniature bale was one of the exhibits at the Cotton Exhibition held at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1881. Atlanta is known as a great railroad center, bringing cotton from every part of the South where cotton is grown, to be sorted and strictly graded for the trade, from "low-ordinary" to "middle fair." The exhibition was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, being liberally patronized by users of cotton from every country where the staple is used. All the processes through which it passes were on exhibition, from the manuring, planting, working, gathering or picking, ginning, sorting and baling. On exhibition also were the numberless inventions from the most primitive methods in use more than one hundred years ago, up to the latest and most skilful improvements. We remember that the latest improved hydraulic press was there with its inventor, Mr. Miller, of the late firm of Miller & Allen and the predecessors of the enterprising and successful engine builders and other high class machinery, of your city, Robert Wetherill & Company.

(Continued on Page 13.)

Pioneer and Present Day Textile Manufacturers

By Henry Graham Ashmead

The part which manufacturing has played in bringing about the formation of a distinct nationality in those English colonies, now the original United States, has yet to be written. The manufacturers of Great Britain throughout all of the colonial period had looked to these provinces only as a market for their output, and it was through the influence which the iron-masters and textile manufacturers exerted that Parliament enacted laws designed for the sole purpose of crushing out every attempt on the part of the colonist to manufacture anything that would curtail the profitable sale of like articles made in the mother country. It was this policy, steadily pursued, that gradually concentrated the antagonism of the majority of the middle class of the people in the thirteen colonies against the arbitrary rule of the king's ministers; hence the stamp act was only the culmination, not the cause, of the American Revolution. The chaotic conditions which followed the recognition by England of the thirteen colonies as separate and independent republics held in abeyance the energy of our people, and it was not until the Federal Constitution was adopted, insuring equality and stability of law, that the enterprise of the men of that day had opportunity to lay the foundation upon which we have built the wealthiest and most progressive nation on the globe.

Yet, notwithstanding this settled policy of the mother country, the colonial period does not lack instances of that manufacturing instinct, which, fostered under the Federal government, has forced us in a century to a commanding place in the front rank of industrial nations. Delaware county in the main was purely an agricultural section. But it was at what is now known as Rose Valley, in Upper Providence, in 1715, that John Camm, a stocking weaver, was engaged in the manufacture of stockings, and had acquired considerable reputation for the goods made by him. In 1723 he gave notice to the public that Mathew Burns, who had been in his employment for two years, part of the time in stocking weaving, and was no longer connected with him, was "going about selling stockings in John Camm's name," when the articles were not made by John Camm. Strange as it now seems, this Mathew Burns, for many years was accorded the distinction of being the first manufacturer of stockings in what is now the United States.

While this has no direct reference to textile manufacturing, it is interesting to know that at Rose Valley, nearly a century later, in 1829, Aaron Denon had in operation machinery for the manufacturing of paper from straw, which the newspapers of the day said was "especially valuable for packing" in their notice of the first straw paper made in the United

States. Watson, the annalist, tells us that William Taylor, who came from England in 1726, and settled in Darby, was the first person to make a pair of smith's bellows in the English colonies, if not in North America. In 1790, Isaac Oakford, in Darby, conducted a fulling mill and stamping works, the latter an establishment in which calico printing was done. At that time John Owens was employed there as a calico stamper and Samuel Wetherington as a calico printer.

EARLY PRINT WORKS.

On August 23, 1790, George Huffstetter and Isaac Huffstetter were bound to Conrad Poaphauser to learn calico stamping, the indentures providing for terms of six years and eleven months, in both cases, and at the same time of court Jesse Huffstetter was bound to Poaphauser "to learn mixing," the term of the indenture running for ten years and three months. Poaphauser appears to have been employed in Oakford's print works. These works subsequently became the property of Thomas Steel, who in 1854 leased the mills to John Verleden, who changed them to a cotton mill, which he continued to operate until it was destroyed by fire, March 5, 1859. In 1789, Nathan and David Selers, in Upper Darby, conducted a factory manufacturing cotton cloths. Prior to 1810 an English family, named Bottomly, had made an addition to an old sawmill on a small stream in Concord, and had converted the whole into a woolen factory, said to be the first in Delaware county. It was a matter of utmost wonder to the rural population of that neighborhood.

Two years later, in 1812, Dennis Kelley, with the assistance of a Mr. Wiest, built a small stone factory on Cobb's Creek, in Haverford. Samuel A. Crozer states that "the spinning was done by power driven machinery, and the weaving by hand looms." Owing to the demand created by the war with England, the mill was compelled to run without stops, day and night, and was even then unable to keep abreast with the orders received. Previous to May, 1812, Benjamin Smith and William Stedham had begun carding and spinning at William Siter's clover mill, in Radnor, near the Spread Eagle Tavern, and their advertisement, which appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers, informs the public that they had placed a spinning machine in their building "which will work for customers," and they give the prices they charge for the work. The collapse in manufacturing business which followed the end of the Napoleonic wars, in England, came with like disastrous results in this country to the many small factory enterprises that had sprung up in New England and the Middle States, under the stimulant of the second war with Great Britain, when peace came

and the general government ceased to be a consumer of their output. Most of the enterprises in Delaware county, small in size, in most cases operated in old converted grist mills, stocked with crude and costly machinery, and commanding little capital, were compelled to close, and, in most instances, were sold by the sheriff to meet the demands of pressing obligations. In the great depression which continued to 1821, when prosperity was slowly returning to this country, John P. Crozer tells us that at that time there was in Delaware County but one successful cotton factory, and that was Wagstaff & Englehorn. Mr. Crozer states also that the reason that the firm was not in difficulties was mainly due to the fact that the senior member was a practical cotton spinner from England.

But in England, as on the continent, and in the United States, an impetus had been imparted to manufacturing industries which could only be improved and not arrested, and in the end conferred a great blessing on mankind, far outweighing the immediate results attending the crushing victory at Waterloo.

AN EARLY TARIFF DISCUSSION.

The "Tariff of Abomination," of 1828 which caused South Carolina to adopt the noted "Nullification Act" with North Carolina and Georgia resulted in considerable benefit to this section, and had much to do with, formally establishing Delaware County among the manufacturing districts of this commonwealth. In 1826 there were 14 woolen mills employing 228 hands, 12 cotton mills employing 415 hands, and 1 power loom mill, the first in the county, then owned by Lewis & Phillips, located at Rockdale, which employed 120 hands. The mills had increased in number in 1832 and the yearly production was then about \$250,000 annually. That year when the 1832 tariff bill was before Congress, the Pennsylvania manufacturers forwarded a petition to that body, and in that John P. Crozer made a detailed statement of his experience as a manufacturer in this county. He said he had established his mill in 1825, that it was run by water power, and that the capital invested was fifteen thousand dollars. From 1829 to 1850 the business had yielded no profit, but since that time until he made his report it had been paying an average profit of eight per cent. on the capital invested, and that he annually expended two-fifths of that income on improvements. Woolen mills, he said, were doing better than that. At his mills the consumption of cotton was three hundred and eighty-three bales a year, and in the article he made there was no competition by foreign goods. At that time his mill gave employment to 15 men, 16 women, and 20 children, who worked twelve hours daily all the year round. The production of the mill was sold in Philadelphia to owners of looms on a credit of four months. If the tariff of twelve and a half cents, as provided by in the bill before Congress at that time, should become a law, Mr. Crozer stated he would be compelled to abandon the business; for although at the time no duties were necessary to protect him from foreign competition, yet the then tariff was not sufficient to absolutely protect him from European sacrifices. Finally as a general conclusion, he declares that cotton spinning was a very uninviting occupation. Today, nearly eighty years later, in the third generation, the Crozer family have demonstrated that cotton spinning, conducted on strict business principles, is a remunerative, if not inviting occupation.

While it is true that most of the textile manufacturing enterprises in this section forty years ago have ceased to be, much of that result is the outcome of conditions during the war when the national government was consuming all that the mills in certain lines of goods could make, and because since then the South had become a large producer of the common grade of textile under conditions which made it extremely difficult for Northern manufacturers of the like quality of goods to work at a profit. In addition the fluctuations of the markets and more particularly the labor agitations, to which the Southern operator has been comparatively exempt, have closed almost all mills in the North where low grade cotton cloth was formerly made. Samuel A. Crozer, in an address made before the Delaware County Historical Society, June 22, 1890, remarked that "in endeavoring to recall the names of the manufacturers that have either been sold by the sheriff or by assignees, I am astonished at the number." He incidentally stated that in this section the Crozers alone had reached the third generation, and gave the names of four other families who had then reached the second generation as mill operators. Since then the Simpsons, or as the enterprise which they control is known, the Eddy stone Print Works, have entered into the third generation, continuing the energy and enterprise which has marked the entire management of that industry from its beginning. In that case success has not been succeeded by luxurious ease, which too often is the story of successful business men.

The Irving woolen and cotton warp mills are in the control and management of the second generation, and still stand among the foremost of the line in which the Irving name has maintained place for half a century. At Clifton, the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company, formerly the Rockbourne Mills, a poetic suggestion of the rock strewn bed of Darby Creek, where the plant was located fifty years ago, and which for more than a generation, fortunately for Clifton, have had the Federal Government as a purchaser of its entire output for use in the army and navy, is still another enterprise now in the second generation. At Darby, the Verleden Brothers, in the second generation are successfully conducting the Imperial Mills, with a history of almost sixty years in the control and direction of the Verleden family. Fifty-six years ago Abraham Blakeley erected the original Arasapha Mills, in the city of Chester, giving to the plant one of the Indian names of the Delaware River. Mr. Blakeley died in 1888 and his family then incorporated the plant as the Arasapha Manufacturing Company. These mills were compelled to change the character of their product to meet

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THE EDDYSTONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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FOUNDED BY WM. SIMPSON 1842.

Solid Blacks, Silver Greys, Black and Whites, Shepherd Plaids,
Madeira Cloth,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ Madras Percale,
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Simsilk,
Scarletta,
Quaker Greys,
All Indigo Indines,
Elysian Art Robes,
Merito $\frac{1}{4}$ Percale, Credita $\frac{1}{4}$ Percale.



"Simpson-Eddystone" on Prints is like "Sterling" on Silver

Southern competition, and it was decided to make superior fabrics for women's wear, for which special machinery was used. The name was changed to the Jordan Manufacturing Company, but later the original name was resumed. The Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company is the outgrowth of business begun in 1883 by William T. Galey, which prospered so well that in 1889 a charter was procured, and the plant removed to Chester where it soon became one of the largest industrial enterprises in this section, giving employment to over six hundred hands. The company made an exhibition at the Columbian World's Fair in 1893 where it was awarded the gold medal and was equally successful at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Galey & Lord Manufacturing Company, organized in 1895, is an outshoot of the Aberfoyle Company. It makes a specialty of fine fabrics which are favorably known throughout the United States and Canada.

The George C. Hetzel Company was originally established in Philadelphia, in 1888, and removed to Chester in 1890 where it erected a plant occupying an entire square. In 1891 the company was incorporated, and today the output of the plant exceeds one million dollars annually, and it finds a ready market in all sections of the country.

The American Lace Curtain Company was established in Chester by T. I. Birkin & Co. of Nottingham, England, and has been an exceedingly successful enterprise from the beginning. The special output of these works are lace curtains and drapery nets for which there is a large demand. Within two years the Chessauqua Silk Mills have located at Upland, and the company finds ready sale for all its products at remunerative prices. At this time the American Viscose Company is erecting a mammoth plant at Marcus Hook for the manufacture of artificial silk from wood fiber, a fabric which when finished even an expert is puzzled to tell from the natural silk. The plant will cost a million and a half in buildings and machinery before goods can be manufactured for sale.

The Huston Manufacturing Company is another plant that is doing a large business in Chester, the mills being located at Green and McIlvaine streets. Blankets and down quilts are its specialty, and the output is shipped all over the country as well as being disposed of through commission houses and the large department stores of Philadelphia and other metropolitan centres.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued From Page 12.)

This press proved to be one of the most valuable as well as the most profitable invention for the entire South, in the shipment of cotton to all parts of the world, where the staple is used, by reducing the dimensions of a 500-pound bale of cotton to nearly half its original size, as it comes from the gin, thus giving room in the hold of a vessel to stow away a corresponding increase in bales and a reduction in freight at the same ratio.

KILLED NAIL-MAKING INDUSTRY.

We omitted to mention that in the early thirties when James Houghton began manufacturing cotton goods at Pennsgrove, Captain Henry Moore was operating a rolling mill and nail factory at Rockdale. The ore was brought by boat to Marcus Hook and hauled from there to the mill by oxen and the nails returned in the same way, and by boat to Philadelphia. The business was financed by what was called the Nicholas Biddle's United States bank, located on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, between Fourth and Fifth sts., now used as United States Custom House. A renewal of its charter was applied for to Congress and granted, but was vetoed by President Jackson. This act caused the closing of the bank and the failure of Captain Moore, and the end of nail-making in Delaware County. Many of the workmen moved to Phoenixville, Pa., where they obtained employment in the same business. Among the number was a man named Broomall, with a family of boys that we became attached to. They all learned to become nail-makers and settled there, and in correspondence with Ex-Governor Pennypacker more than a year ago we discovered that his wife is a daughter of one of the boys that once made nails at Rockdale.

AN INCIDENT.

In the year 1839 we were subpoenaed as a witness by the plaintiff in a water-right before Judge Bell at Chester, with Samuel Edwards as counsel. And as we sat in the dingy little court house day after day the business of the court would frequently come to a standstill, and, as a lad, our curiosity would become aroused for the reason why, when at last we discovered that it was caused by the disappearance of His Honor, down a back stairway and over the street into the Washington House, and after a brief period, back again, with a bandana handkerchief in his hands, removing the perspiration from his lips as he returned to the other side of the street.

We were too young to understand these movements, otherwise than to suppose that His Honor was going for a fresh supply of Blackstone to solve a difficult problem in law. As we grew older the object of his journeys gradually dawned upon us as being, as the doctors often say, to obtain a tonic to tone up and invigorate the system.

In this case the plaintiff won the suit and the water is still running where it did run seventy years ago. It is observable that the Court continues to retire occasionally as it did before, but we are not aware that it is for a similar purpose.

In addition Chester can boast of the finest schools, with instructors the equal of any section of the country. Fine churches abound of all denominations. There are enough industrial plants to give employment to all kind of labor from the best skilled down. The industries of the city are so varied at this time that in the future "hard times" will be an unknown commodity. Chester has one of the best markets of any of the towns in Pennsylvania of its size, and in many ways is the equal to that of Philadelphia. In fact, Chester furnishes much produce to the outside world.

Chester is the home of the luscious shad, and each day thousands of the finny tribe are shipped from this city to New York and other large and small cities over the country. You will find everything in Chester that other cities possess, and many advantages that but few cities have both as a place to do business and to live.

Chester's varied industries, plants that employ women and girls and boys as well as men, give this city an advantage over many municipalities throughout the country where the industrial establishments are nearly all along the same line. While everything marketable is not made here, few cities the size of Chester can boast of an equal variety of manufactured products.

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2615 W. THIRD ST.
CHESTER, PA.

Blast Pipe and Sheet Iron
Stack Work a Specialty

Plastic Cement and Roofing
Material of all Kinds
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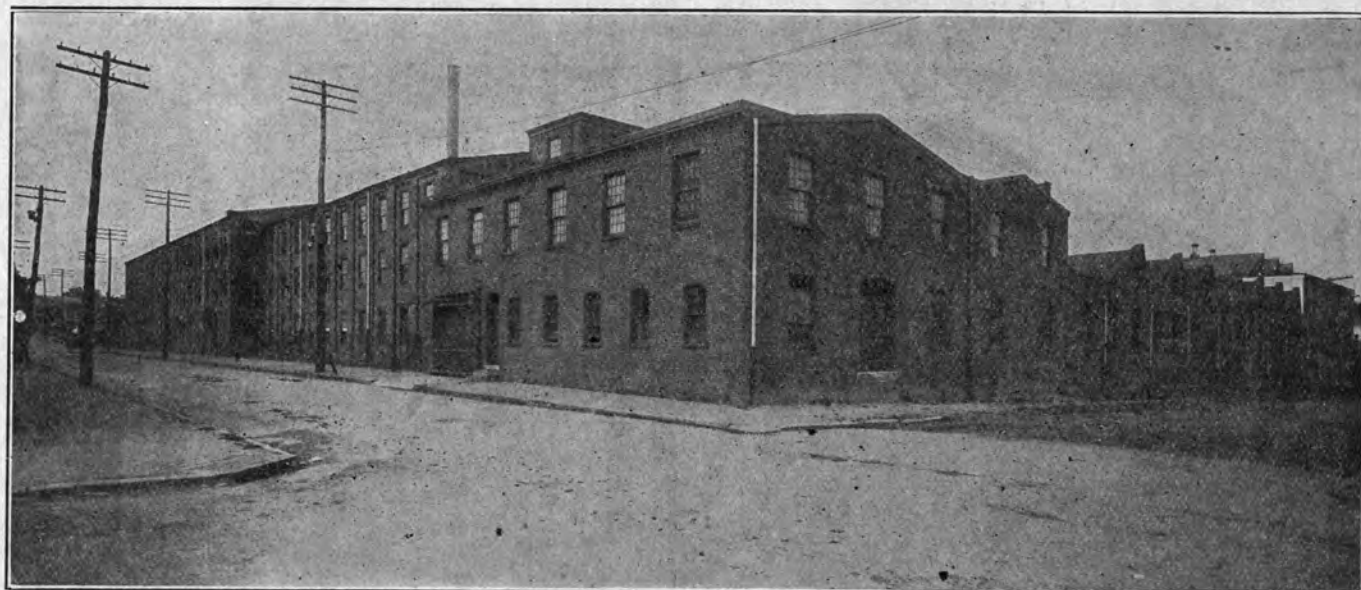
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE OAK TANNED
LEATHER BELTING
& RUBBER GOODS

BELL PHONE, No. 153

Seventh and Penn Sts.

Chester, Pa.

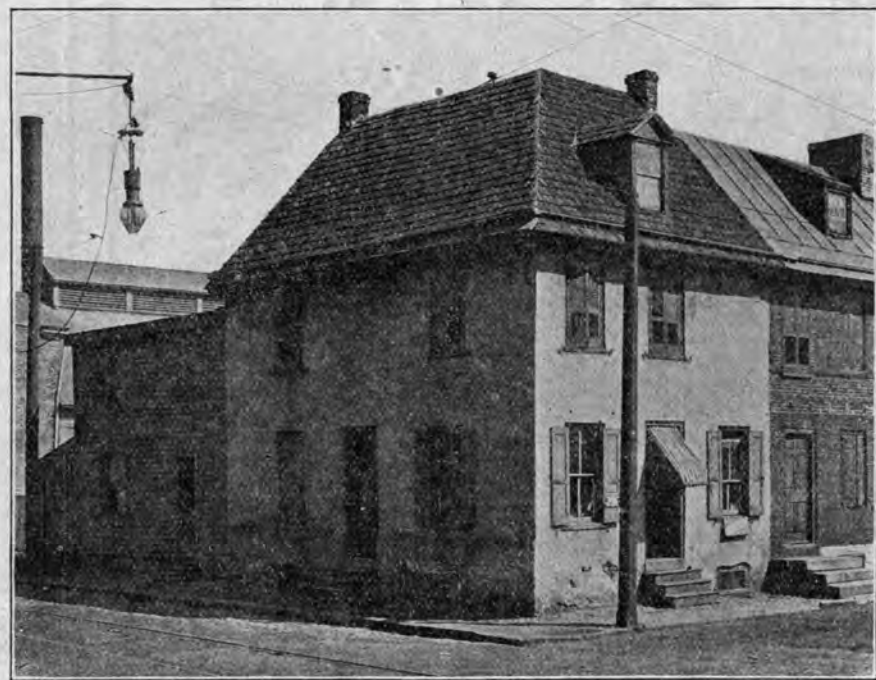


Arasapha Manufacturing Company

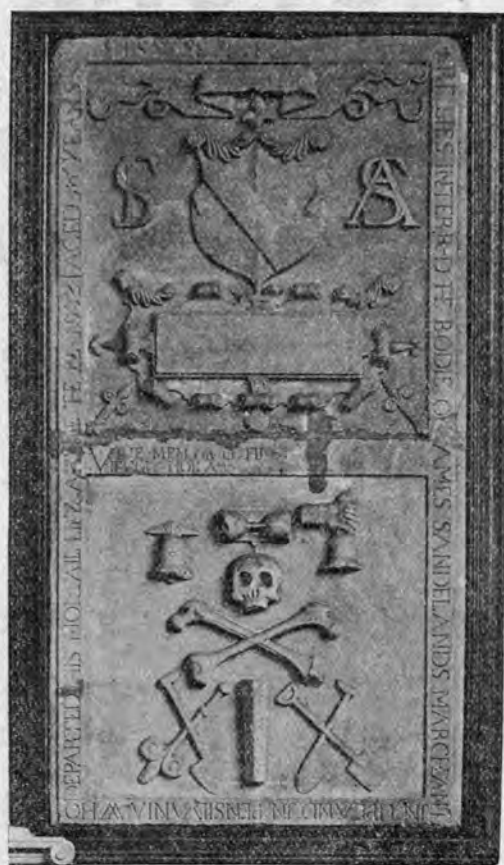
Cotton and Mercerized Fabrics for Dress Goods
Chester, Penna.

Interesting and Historic Landmarks

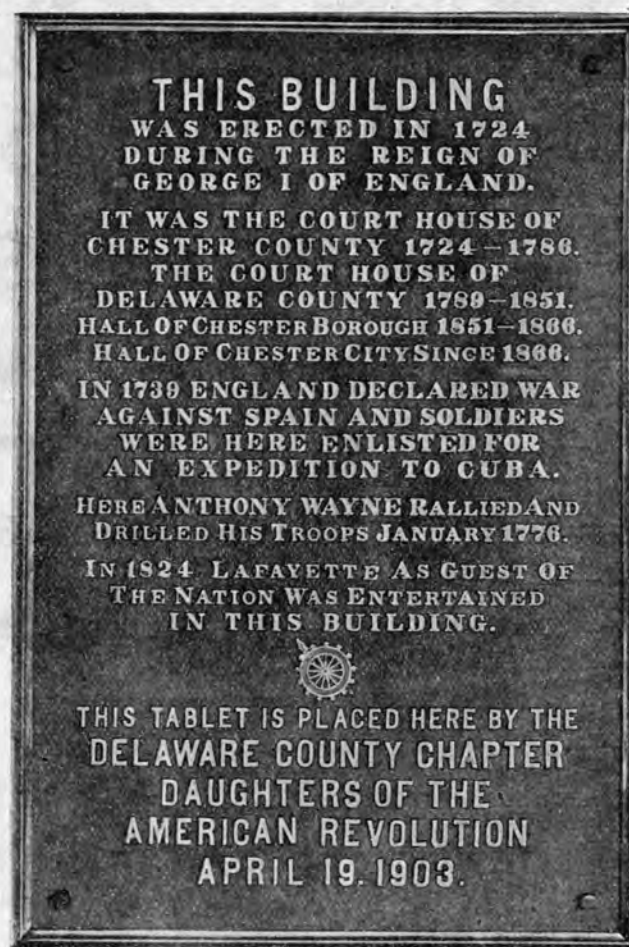
By Henry Graham Ashmead



House at Second and Edgmont Avenue, Built by Chief Justice David Lloyd About 1703



Strange Mural Tablet in Old St. Paul's Church in Memory of James Sandelands who Died in 1692



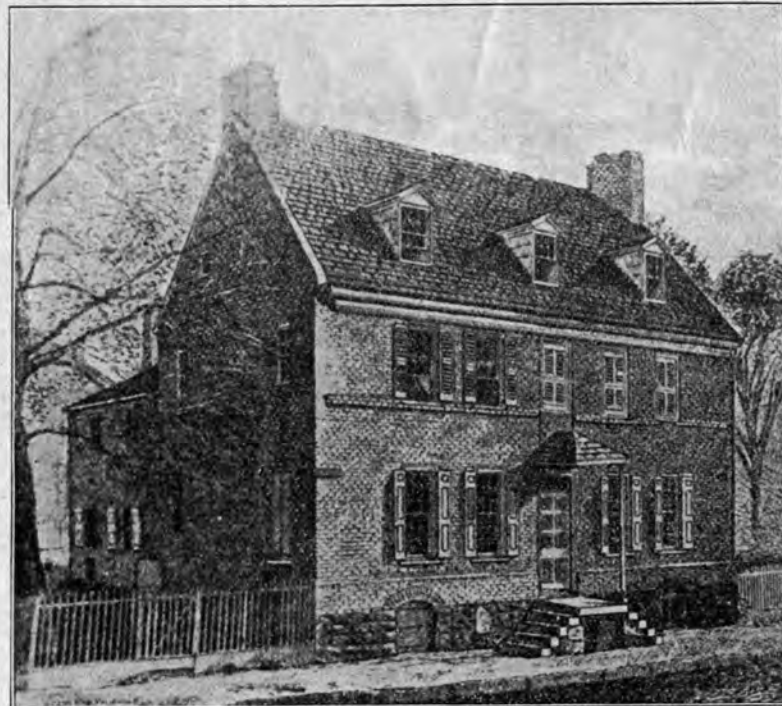
Tablet on the Old City Hall



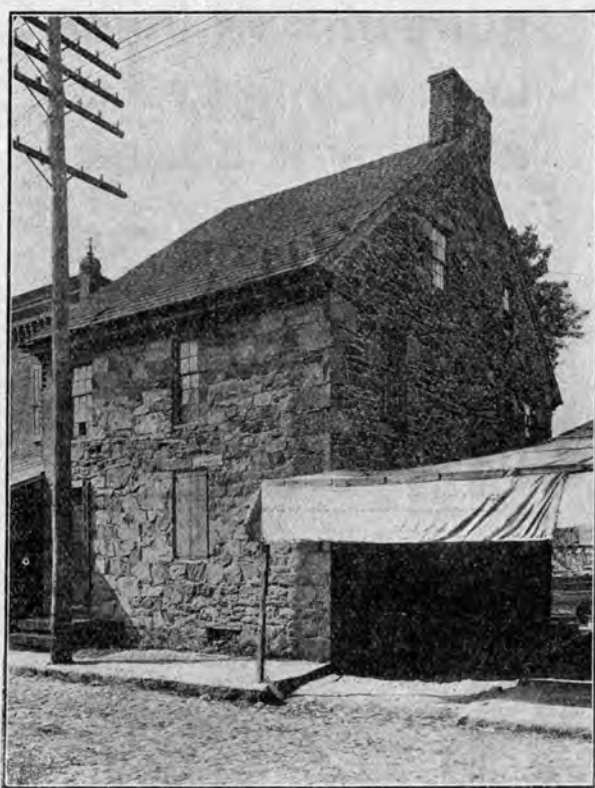
The Old Columbia House at Fifth and Market Streets. A Famous Old Inn Built in 1736 and Torn Down in 1886 to Make Room for the Cambridge Building



Old Pusey House on Race Street, Upland, Built in 1682, the Oldest House in Pennsylvania



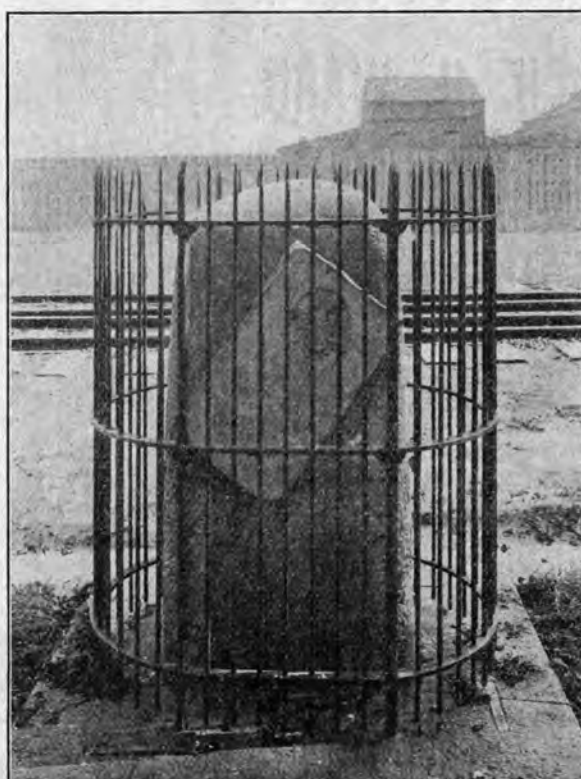
The Old Hoskins-Graham House on Edgmont Avenue Near Second Street Erected in 1688



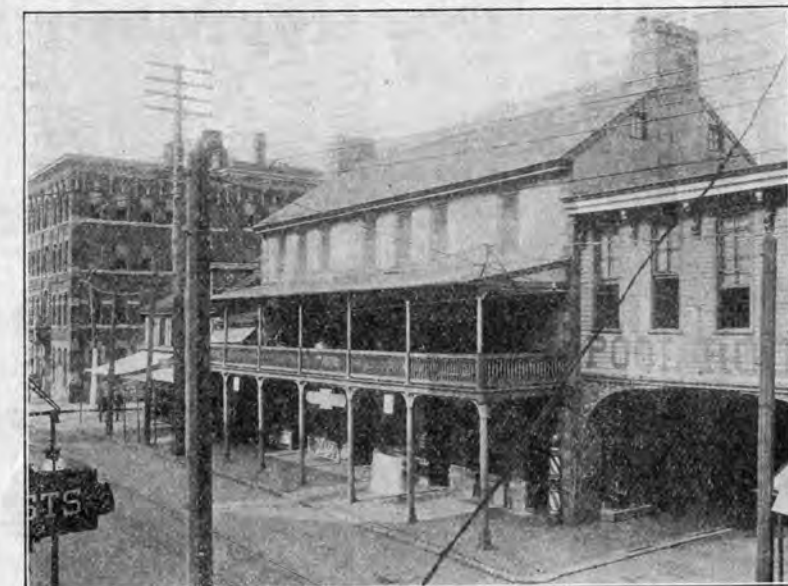
Old Building on Edgmont Avenue Above Second Street. The Lower Portion of this House was the Dungeon of the Ancient Court House, Erected in 1695



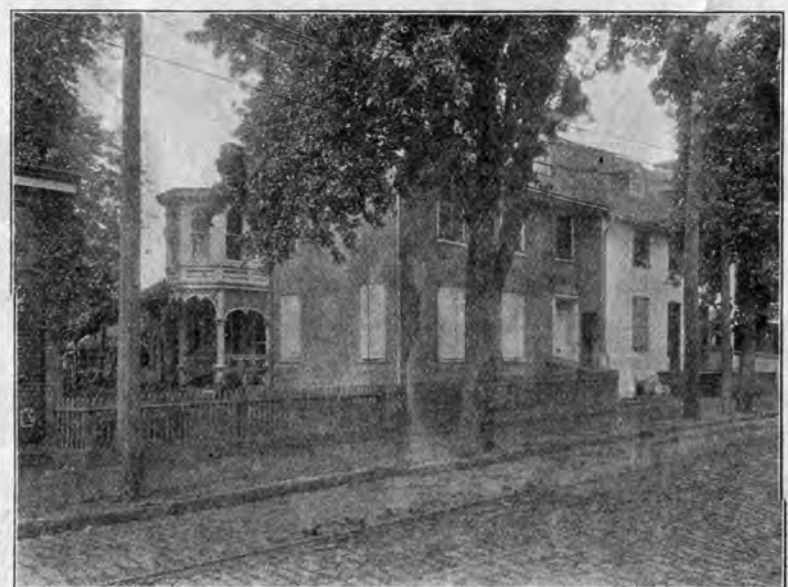
Old City Hall, Erected 1724, One of the Oldest and Most Interesting Public Buildings in America



Stone at Front and Penn Sts., Chester, Marking the Spot where William Penn First Landed in Pennsylvania, October 28, 1682



Old Washington Hotel, Erected in 1747 Here General Washington wrote His Report of the Battle of Brandywine After the Retreat from the Battlefield



Old Pencil House on Edgmont Avenue Used as a Hospital during the Revolution



The Old Johnson Tavern on Edgmont Avenue Built Prior to 1748



Old Steamboat Hotel, Second and Market Streets, Erected About 1760



Ancient Buildings at Second and Edgmont. The House in the Center was Built About 1700 and was One of the Finest Structures in the Town. It is Said That Lafayette's Wounds were Dressed Here After the Battle of Brandywine

What are termed the landmarks of history in a rapidly developing section of a constantly growing country, such as these United States, where sentiment is held subordinate to utility, necessarily must disappear before the steady advance of material progress. At the Bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn, at Chester, in 1682, the Historical Committee marked for that occasion the sites of eleven historical buildings in the city of Chester which had then disappeared and other structures had been erected in their stead. The committee marked at same time thirty buildings then standing in more or less good preservation. In the twenty-eight years that have now intervened since that celebration occurred, twelve of these historic buildings have been absolutely destroyed to give place to more modern structures, while of the remainder several have been so altered to fit them for the uses of the day, that they have little attraction for the historian or relic hunter, as reminders of days when the prominent men and women of the early times were unconsciously making history, in association with these ancient structures. Among the most noticeable of the landmarks of Chester that have utterly vanished in the last twenty-eight years may be mentioned the old Prothonotary's office on Market street where is now the ornate publishing house of the Chester Times; the Columbia House, where Lafayette's wound was dressed, and from the second story of its porch Major John Clark of General Greene's staff, on secret service detail, watched Cornwallis' army as it moved by November 18, 1777 on the way to the reduction of Billingsport, N. J., and the Cambridge Trust Company's building has taken its place; the Anderson house, where Lafayette was the guest of his old companion-in-arms—Major Anderson—has become only a memory, and the Federal Building occupies its site; where the Logan House, a very storehouse of Colonial history once stood, now stands the Buckley Packing Company's works; the site of the Stacy House, made memorable as the house of venerable David Coupland, of the Revolution, is now occupied by two modern store and office buildings; the old prison and court house of 1694, on Edgmont avenue, have disappeared to make room for commission produce houses; the Pennsylvania in Arms tavern was razed to let the present City Hotel take its place; the office of Henry Hale Graham, for many years the repository of the records of Chester County, is gone, and a row of brick dwellings stand where it stood, on Graham and Edgmont streets, and the Jacob Howell House, in which for a number of years Fred J. Hinkson kept a leather store, has been utterly blotted from the map of the city, while stores are now where the Coburn-Flicker House and the old Lafayette tavern, on Third street, stood during the Bi-centennial pageant. The Graham House—the oldest building in Chester—erected in 1688, has been so changed to adapt it to business purposes that it has ceased to be of any moment as a historic relic, and the Blue Ball Inn, at Second and Market

streets, or a like reason is adapting Chief among the important relics of the older times still standing in Chester, is the old City Hall, built in 1724, whose stirring history is succinctly told by the tablet placed on its outer walls by the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, although the interesting fact is not mentioned that a number of the men recruited by Wayne in that building when the breeze that swept from the North carried the news of the fights at Lexington and Concord fought throughout the entire struggle for independence, and to them fell the honor of firing the last volley discharged in action with the enemy in that war. So also the tablet on the Washington House, immediately opposite the Hall, placed there by the same body of patriotic women, concisely tells the story of that historic building. The old General Hospital of the early Revolutionary War, still standing on Edgmont Avenue, fronting Fourth street, has the distinction of being the only general hospital, save that at Bethlehem, of this war that can be identified to-day in the Commonwealth which was the storm centre of the Revolution. At one time in and about that old building, in row after row of tents eighteen hundred Continental soldiers were ill with or convalescent from smallpox.

The Penn Memorial Stone, at Penn and Front streets, marks the spot where William Penn first trod the soil of the province which bears his name, October 28, 1682 (O. S.). The memorial was the first in the form of a mile stone, the mark of an era, set up in the world, and so appropriate was it esteemed that in many parts of Europe that form has been adopted as peculiarly fitting to mark the spot where some great event in history occurred. The historic landmarks throughout the county are not numerous when it is remembered that more than two centuries and a half have elapsed since the permanent lodgment of Europeans was made in this section. All the evidence of the early settlement by the Printz expedition at Tinicum Island, has disappeared in the lapse of years, the destruction of Printzoff, the Governor's mansion, by fire in the summer of 1826, obliterated all relics associated with the Swedes in that township. The quaint gable-roofed story and a half stone dwelling, in Ridley township, on Crum Creek, near the Delaware River and between Crum and Darby Creeks, is believed by Prof. John P. Garber, to be the original dwelling of John Hendricks on, antedating the first visit of Penn to the province, and he holds that the old brick house at Morris' Ferry on Darby Creek was erected by Morton Mortenson, the grandfather of John Mortenson, Signer, was born in that house, which still showed in the gable end in black burned bricks, the initials "M. M." That building Prof. Garber holds was also built before Penn's ownership of the province. The ancient dwelling built in 1683 by Caleb Pusey, the manager of the Chester Mill Company's business is still standing in excellent repair at Upland, fit for its present use as the Uncle

Tom's Cabin tavern, is of little historic value. where the Crozer family have enclosed the lot with a stone wall in which is set a marble slab bearing this inscription: "House built by Caleb Pusey in the year 1683 and occupied by William Penn during occasional visits." The Friends Meeting House in Upper Chilter to this day shows the marks of the musket bullets which on Sunday, September 14, 1777, in pure wantonness were made by a party of marauding British soldiers, while Cornwallis lay at Village Green, who halted in the burial ground and shot repeatedly at the closed front door of the building. In Aston the noted Colonial inn, the Seven Stars, the headquarters of Cornwallis and later of Sir William Howe has been so changed that little is left which can remind the visitor of the stirring incidents of the War for Independence, which centered there; among others the military execution of two British soldiers convicted of robbery, the hangman, drawn by lot, being the third of the trio found guilty of that crime. There is a modern landmark in that neighborhood. The handsome residence of John B. Rhoades which, when it passed into the ownership of Captain Clayton Erb was named "Red Gables," has become the local attraction for strangers because of the bloody tragedy therein enacted, in which Captain Erb lost his life.

The old Friends' Meeting House in Concord, built in 1728, and which was sixty years later burned by some soot taking fire in the chimney, is interesting because the old walls with additions were used in erecting the present building, also because on second month, 20th, 1800, went forth from there the proud announcement that every one of its members were "clear of importing, disposing of or holding mankind as slaves." In that township is the old Ivy Mills, the second paper mill in the New World, erected in 1729 by Thomas Wilcox. The small ivy-covered mill in which the banknote paper of this country, including the Continental currency and the "greenbacks" of the Civil War was made, still stands in excellent preservation. In 1738 Wilcox at his residence established the first Roman Catholic Mission in Delaware County, and which was among the first in the Province of Pennsylvania. In Birmingham are still preserved the dwellings in which Lafayette and Washington made their headquarters a short time before and on the day of the battle of Brandywine. In Edgmont still stands the small stone dwelling where in 1751 was born William Lewis, one of the great leaders of the old Philadelphia Bar; the one man who moulded the State Constitution of 1790, and whose country seat is now within the confines of Fairmount Park, the dwelling to this day retaining the name Lewis gave it—Strawberry Mansion. In the same township is Castle Rock, a picturesque upheaval of rocks, boulder upon boulder, which is not only attractive as a natural curiosity, but as having been one of the hiding places of James Fitzpatrick, a very desperado of Revolutionary times, who has been introduced into the pages of Bayard Taylor's Story of Kennett and Wier Mitchell's Hugh Wynn. In Newtown is St. David's Episcopal Church, the oldest ecclesiastical building in the county, having been erected in 1717. In the ancient God's Acre is buried the remains of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, the monument being placed over his grave by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, The Haverford Friends' Meeting House was erected in two parts. The South end dates from 1700, while the North end was built a century later. In the original part William Penn preached on several occasions during his second and last visit to the Province. In the same township

is also the old Humphrey's homestead, and in that house Cornwallis made his headquarters on December 10, 11 and 12, 1777, during his sally from Philadelphia, when his troops swept the country round about clear of horses, cattle and provender, inflicting a loss in that township alone of 340 pounds. In Nether Providence, although in partial ruins, yet comparatively well preserved are the cut stone walls of the locks of Leiper's abandoned canal and on the Lapidea Manor Farm. Senator Wm. C. Sproul carefully preserves traces of the Leiper Railway, laid in 1809, the second railway in the United States.

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Historical Sketch of the City and County

By Henry Graham Ashmead

All the early history of Pennsylvania, from the first settlement by Swedes in 1639, to the coming of William Penn in 1682, was made within the territory which now comprises Delaware county and in a large measure the field of action was confined to the river front in the neighborhood of where is now the city of Chester. Colonel John Printz, a man who tipped the scales at nearly four hundred pounds, who consumed a half gallon of brandy a day and was irascible with the whites, was gracious to the Indians and so won their respect and friendship, thus paving the way for Penn and his colonists for a like peaceful treatment of the savages. In the summer of 1642 Printz built a log fort at Tinicum, which he named New Gotenbergh, where with a few exceptions all the Swedes in Pennsylvania lived, but as the fortress on the night of November 25, 1645, was destroyed by fire, the settlers after enduring a dire winter of untold distress resorted to make lodgments on the main land, beginning the actual taking up of plantations. In that year it is probable that the Governor erected "Printzhoof," using adobe or sun dried bricks therefor, as will be evident to anyone from an inspection of the few that were saved from the ruins of the old dwelling, destroyed by fire in 1826. At Tinicum in 1648 was built, by Printz's order, the first vessel constructed by Europeans on the Delaware. The Swedes

had acquired by purchase the Indian title to all the land facing on the Delaware, from below Christiana creek up to near where Trenton now is, including the site of Philadelphia. In September, 1655, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, invaded the Swedish territory on the Delaware and conquered it, under a plea that as early as 1624, Holland had established trading posts on the river, but had been forced to vacate them because of the hostilities of the Indians. The account which Washington Irving gives of the capture of Fort Cassimer, which the Swedish Governor, rising in 1654 had compelled the Dutch to surrender to him, is one of the most masterful descriptions in his Knickerbocker's History of New York. A report made to Stuyvesant at that time shows that there were 110 "good bow-wories"—farms with houses thereon; about 2,000 cows and oxen, 20 horses, 80 sheep and several thousand swine. No mention is made of the number of settlers included in the territory extending from what is now Newcastle to Trenton. Great Britain had, however, never recognized either the Swedish or Dutch claim to the territory, which England asserted belonged to the crown by reason of Cabot's discovery, hence on March 12, 1664, Charles II. granted to his brother James, Duke of York, all that enormous section now comprising New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and by a later grant in-

cluded in the gift the present State of Delaware. The same year a British fleet entered the Bay of New York, and the Dutch authority over the territory ceased finally. English emigration at once began to flock to the possessions.

CHESTER'S BEGINNINGS.

Upland, or what is now the city of Chester, was in a large measure included in a grant made by the Swedish authorities in 1645, patented to Johan Kyn, or George Keen as the name would be written in English. The peculiar situation of the place on the river, with navigable streams to the West and East, soon brought it into prominence and made it the most important settlement on the Delaware above Newcastle. In 1673 the Dutch established a court here, and the English in 1676 made it one of the three court towns on the Delaware. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, passed through the place in 1672, and that had no little influence in bringing it to the attention of the members of the Society at home who were seeking a place in the New World in which to locate. Three years later Robert Wade purchased a tract of land bordering Chester creek to the West, and he was the first to plant the religious doctrines of Friends in what is now Pennsylvania. In a return made in 1678, the male residents of what is now Chester are given as 17, while the whole taxables from Tacony to a point below Naaman's creek totaled 136. On March 4, 1681, Charles II. signed the charter granting to William Penn what is now the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the latter soon after dispatched his cousin, William Markham, to the colony as his Deputy-Governor. It was at Upland Markham established the Proprietary Government, and it was here that Penn expected to locate his chief city. Penn sailed from Deal, August 20, 1682, in the Welcome, a voyage which consumed eight weeks in the passage. Between Lord Baltimore and Penn had arisen a controversy as to the line separating their two provinces. The Welcome had been at sea hardly more than three weeks, when Baltimore came to Upland on Sunday, September 24, in the meadow, now included between the creek, Third, Second and Penn streets, made an observation, which was the active beginning of the noted legal controversy as to the dividing line between the two provinces, which continued throughout the whole Colonial period, until finally settled by the decree of the Court of Chancery in 1774. That decision accepted the line run in 1763 by Mason and Dixon, which in 1820, during the Congressional debate on the Missouri Compromise, was declared by John Randolph to be the line of demarcation between the free northern and the slave holding States of the South. To Chester it meant more than that; for when Penn landed here on October 28, 1682, he learned that according to Baltimore's observation the place was in 39 degrees and forty minutes north latitude, a

line which if accepted would place the territory within Baltimore's charter, and for that reason Penn went further up the river to locate Philadelphia, his "Green Country Town."

PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST CAPITAL.

The first Assembly in the province was convened by Penn at Upland shortly after rechristened Chester, doubtless as an assurance to the people of that day that he did not fear Baltimore's contention, and on the 5th of December, 1682, that body met in Sanderland's double house which then stood on the West side of Edgemont avenue, where is now Commission Row. Some of the most important incidents associated with the administration of government were first exercised in this city; the first grand and petit juries in the judicial history of the province served in the courts held at Chester, and here the only jury of women who in the annals of the State were summoned in the administration of justice sat in a case.

The division of the county into townships by court all antedate 1700. Radnor and Haverford were erected in 1682; Chester township in 1683; Bethel, Concord and Springfield the same year; Marple in 1684, as was Providence, which however was divided into Upper and Nether Providence in 1688; Newtown in 1685, Birmingham in 1686, Aston, Middletown and Thornbury in 1687, while Ridley, named for Bishop Ridley, who was burned at the stake in 1555 during "Bloody Mary's" reign, was erected in 1687, at which time it included Tinicum. The latter did not acquire a separate township government until 1780, nearly a century later. Darby, including what is now Upper Darby, was erected into a township in 1687, and Upper Darby was set off in 1786. Chichester as a township is mentioned as early as 1686, when the court ordered that Chichester should extend its boundaries "as formerly laid out by Charles Ashcom, until further orders," but half a century elapsed before there is any reference to the division into Upper and Lower Chichester as having taken place. For nearly seventy years the lower part of the present township of Nether Providence, marked by the road from Strathaven to the Providence road and thence to Dutton's Edge Tool Works, on Ridley creek, was formerly included in Ridley township. It was not until 1753 that the inconvenient division became so onerous that the court on petition gave to Nether Providence township its present formation. The town of Marcus Hook was given a borough charter by Penn in 1701, under the title of Chichester, a name which was so unpopular that the residents of the place never used it in designating the town. Chester was made a borough by Penn in 1701.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

William Penn to the colony that an incident was during the second visit of William Penn to the colony that an incident occurred—that is interesting be-

cause it is the first surgical operation recorded in our colonial annals. Penn reached Chester November 30, 1699, and was the guest of Lydia Wade, then a widow. The next day he was rowed across the creek, landing on the East side about where is now Second street. As he stepped ashore several young men as a salute to the Proprietary discharged two small ship guns. Before one of the guns had been sponged young Bevan attempted to force a cartridge into its muzzle when an explosion occurred carrying away the left arm of the lad. The injury was such that it compelled the amputation of the arm close to the shoulder, but Bevan died of his injury in the following April, William Penn paying all the expenses attending the illness and burial of the lad.

With the location of Philadelphia, the prominence which theretofore Chester had maintained was arrested, and the territory, now Delaware County, given over almost wholly to agriculture and raising of live stock, grew slowly in wealth and population, and necessarily little took place that has made history. In 1730 the first mission of the Roman Catholic Church in this section was established at the home of Thomas Wilcox, in Concord, where he had set up the second paper mill in the colony. On August 11, 1739, Thomas Penn, a son of William Penn, landed at Chester, where he was met by Deputy-Governor Gordon, his counsel, and a cavalcade of several hundred horsemen, and this was followed by such carousals, both here and in Philadelphia, that the public were scandalized. All this was outdone in the following year when John Penn, the "American," because he was the only son of the Proprietary born in this country, reached Chester. The ceremonies were so marked with debauch both here and in Philadelphia, that Michael Welfare, of Conestoga, went to Philadelphia, where his long-flowing gray beard, in pilgrim garb and staff, he proclaimed the judgment of an offended Deity against those who had taken part in the carousals.

In Thornbury about 1742 John Taylor erected the noted Sarum Forge. There, among other products, he made nails, an output that had much to do with bringing about the Revolution. Taylor visited England, and while in Liverpool he asked the price of some nails, and surprised the Englishmen by asserting that he could sell nails made by him in Thornbury, Pennsylvania, at a much less price than that quoted by them. His statement was used by the English iron masters in urging a suppression of iron manufacture in the colonies, a movement which resulted in the passage of an act of parliament in 1750 prohibiting all such works in the provinces. This act was one of the important matters set forth in the petition of grievances which Franklin took with him when he embarked November 7, 1764, at Chester, as the Commissioner to the Court of St. James, representing Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.



Delaware County Prison

IN THE REVOLUTION.

During the Revolution Chester bore a conspicuous part. Here was located the general hospital for the wounded and sick soldiers of Pennsylvania, and here in 1776 Anthony Wayne mustered the fourth battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, while among the men recruited in what is now Delaware County, were some to whom fell the proud distinction of firing the last volley in the War of Independence. Through Chester, on Sunday, August 24, 1777, the American Army marched southward to meet Howe, and eighteen days later the same army defeated that day at Brandywine, came straggling almost to midnight through our streets, to assemble on the highlands in and about where is now Leipsville. Lord Cornwallis on November 18th of the same year with three thousand troops passed through Chester in the expedition to control the fort at Billingsport. Chester, after the fall of Philadelphia, was the port at which the British men-of-war, transports and supply vessels lay, because the chevaux-de-frise above the town made the passing of the river dangerous. When later several ships of war, taken through by renegade pilots, passed up in sheer wantonness, they opened fire on the town, an incident which is mentioned in the article on historic landmarks. In other parts of the county war had brought serious loss to the people. General Grant, with two brigades lay at Concord, after Brandywine, swept that neighborhood clear of horses, cattle, wagons and provisions. From Newtown square Colonel Harcourt carried away over one hundred and fifty horses and nu-

merous cattle. The incident in which three British soldiers were guilty of plundering several families in the neighborhood of the Seven Stars, in Aston, and their execution by orders of General Howe, when one of those was made to act the hangman, a choice made by drawing lots, has been mentioned in the article on Historical Landmarks and need not be retold in this paper. When Howe made his noted raid in and about Darby, December 22, 1777, a party of British infantry had collected a large quantity of hay on Tinicum meadows. They were just turning with their wagons from the Morris Ferry road into the Queen's highway, just below the White Horse Tavern, when they were attacked by a body of the Chester County Militia, but the enemy finally succeeded in getting away with their plunder, after they had sustained a loss of two killed, several wounded and ten men taken prisoners. Lord Cornwallis on the 11th, 12th and 13th of December, 1777, visited Haverford, where he made his headquarters in the Humphrey House. He sent parties out in all directions, stripping many of the families in that section of live stock and provender and in some cases carrying away furniture. On April 10, 1782, the Hyder Ali brought as a prize to Chester the British man-of-war General Monk which had been captured by Captain Barney in a memorable battle in Delaware Bay, an incident which almost marks the ending of the War of Independence.

DELAWARE COUNTY CREATED. When peace returned the people turned to matters of local affairs, and the question of the removal of the courts to a more central location exercised the public mind above all other topics in Chester County. In 1784 the Assembly enacted a law removing the County Seat from Chester to where is now West Chester. The people of the Eastern end of the county were wholly dissatisfied with the conditions and started a movement for the erection of a new county, and in 1789 the Assembly largely through the influence of Anthony Wayne, passed an act erecting the County of Delaware. In Chester, in 1789, Washington was given a public reception while on his way to New York to be inaugurated the first President of the United States. In 1793 the yellow fever appeared in Chester, brought here by two boys who boarded a vessel lying off the town with sickness aboard, and in 1798 a woman who had fled from Philadelphia to escape the pestilence died below Chester. As she had exacted a promise that her body should be taken to the city for interment in consecrated ground, the carrying of her remains through the streets of Chester is credited with spreading the fever which became so fatal that on Edgmont street from Second to Third, out of forty odd persons residing there thirty died of the disorder. When the plague subsided the town and county resumed the old order of things, showing little progress and but slight increase in population. The census of 1790 credited the county with a population of 9483, while that of 1800 shows 12,809, an increase of 3,326 in ten years.

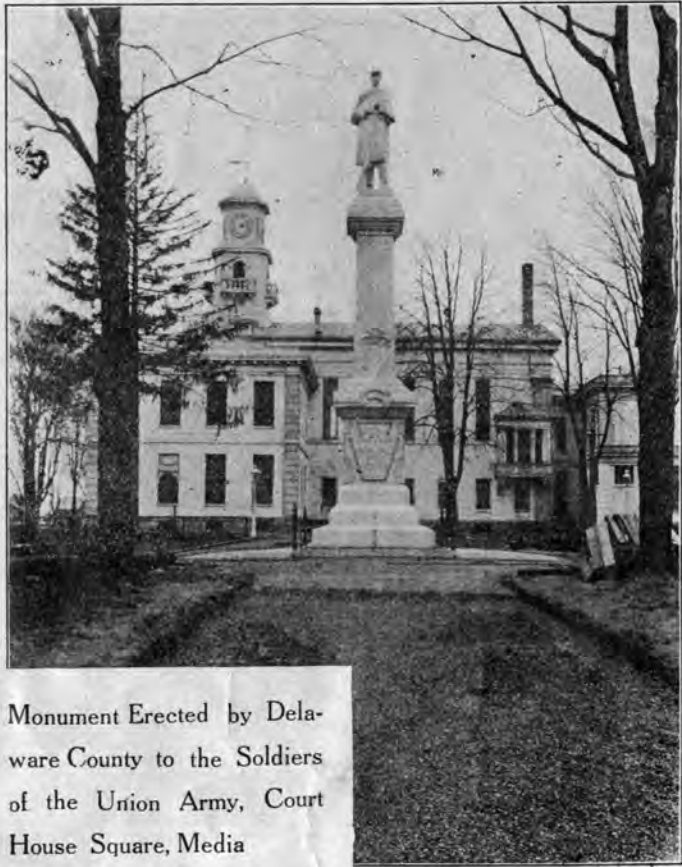
WAR OF 1812.

During the late summer of 1814, to repel a threatened invasion of the British army under General Ross, ten thousand State troops were encamped at Marcus Hook for nearly three months. On October 5, 1824, Lafayette was entertained at Chester, an incident that is still memorable in the annals of the town. The population of the county in 1840 was 16,701, showing a growth in fifty years of 7,218. Hence it was no wonder that the small body of people stood aghast when on August 5, 1843, the great flood occurred, when the water in Chester creek at Chester rose a foot a minute until it reached a point twenty-three feet higher than the ordinary high water mark, when thirty-two county bridges were swept away, several railroad bridges destroyed, nineteen persons drowned in the flood and a quarter of a million dollars' worth of personal property destroyed. In 1845 an agitation looking to the removal of the county seat to a more central location took definite form and as the Act provided that the question should be decided by a vote of the people. The result of the election held in October, 1847 was in favor of the removal of the courts to Media, and since the May session of 1851 Media has been the County Seat.

In 1850 several of the large farms within the borough of Chester were purchased by John Larkin, Jr., John M. Broomall and John P. Crozer, who plotted their holdings in town lots, erected buildings and offered inducements for manufacturers to locate in Chester, with the result that in ten years the population of the borough had almost quadrupled, and overflowing had increased the inhabitants of the adjoining territory.

The county showed a like development in population and industrial activity. In 1860 the census showed an increase of 21,114 in population since the first census of 1790. That was not an

(Continued on Page 51.)



Monument Erected by Delaware County to the Soldiers of the Union Army, Court House Square, Media

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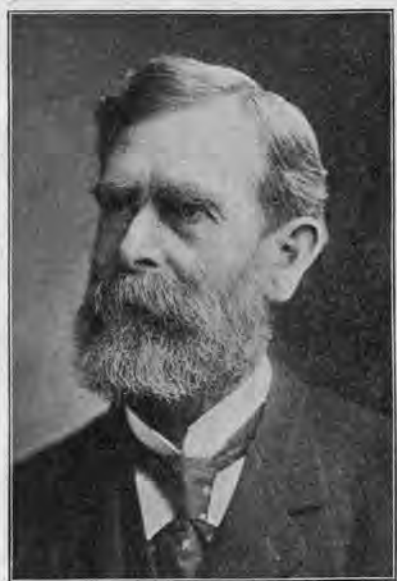
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Facts and Incidents in the History

(Formerly Chester Borough, South Chester Borough,

By Mayor D. M.



Mayor D. M. Johnson

While it is true that the history of Chester begins more than forty years prior to the advent of William Penn on the Delaware, Chester awaited his coming to take rank as a fully organized community, with a well-defined form of government.

Letters Patent were granted to William Penn by Charles the Second on the fourth of March, 1681, for the Province of Pennsylvania, to be bounded East by the Delaware River, North by the forty-third degree of North latitude, south by the fortieth degree of latitude, except where affected by the twelve mile circle around New Castle, and west by a line five degrees westward of the eastern boundary.

In the later adjudications of the southern boundary, Pennsylvania has made great gains on the supposed dominions of Lord Baltimore. Philadelphia even is south of the fortieth degree of North latitude, and if we should reestablish the lines as called for in the grant from Charles the Second to Penn, Philadelphia would be the metropolis of either Delaware or Maryland.

This grant was to our "well beloved subject, William Penn, Esq., son and heir of Sir William Penn, deceased (out of a commendable desire to enlarge our English empire, to promote such useful commodities as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce the savage nations by gentle and just manners to the love of civil society and the Christian religion," etc. The King stated that he made the grant in consideration for the money and services of Penn's father in aiding the English under the Duke of York, to conquer the Dutch in 1665; and out of the "mere motion" of the King. Though this Charter does not mention the fact, it

is a historical fact that a further consideration for this grant was a release from William Penn to the crown from the payment of sixteen thousand pounds—nearly eighty thousand dollars—which the king owed to Penn's father and which was the property of William Penn as heir of his father. Penn wanted the king to pay the debt, but as the king did not have eighty thousand dollars of loose change in his pocket, he gave Penn, Pennsylvania, instead of the cash.

William Penn, being a man of great force, independent minded, and restive under authority, it would also appear to have been a relief to the king to give him somewhat to occupy his mind and time, outside the immediate English realm.

PENN'S ARRIVAL.

When Penn got to Chester his disposition to rule was interfered with in a measure by James Sandilands, John Grubb and others. For this and other reasons, Penn's interest in Chester seemed to wane, and he decided to make Philadelphia the metropolis of the Province, where he could be free to lay out his ideal city, unhampered by the ideas of such stubborn fellows as he found in Chester.

Sandilands and Grubb were also men of positive and determined character. This being so, and they also being adherents of the Church of England, there was little love lost between them and Penn, and little likelihood therefore of agreement between them. They were not as manageable as the Indians. Sandilands had notions of his own as to the manner in which Chester should be laid out, which did not accord with Penn's ideas, and, as they were both very determined, it is apparent that by giving Chester the go-by, and going to Philadelphia, where he was free to work out his ideas, Penn postponed the solution of the problem of what will happen when an irresistible force comes in contact with an immovable body.

As to John Grubb, Penn claimed some of his lands in order to complete one of the Penn manors, but as Grubb won out and retained his lands, in the long controversy that followed, against the tremendous power of Penn, we may reasonably conclude that Grubb was justly entitled to the fruits of his victory.

CHARTER FOR CHESTER BOROUGH.

Though Penn first came to Chester, he granted a Charter to the City of Philadelphia before he granted the Charter of the Borough of Chester. When Chester became a city in 1866, it had been a Borough under the Penn and later Charters, for a period of one hundred and sixty-five years. Penn's charter for the Borough bears date October 30, 1701. In the preamble to it (among other things) Penn says: "Whereas in my first regulation and

division of the counties of this Province, I thought fit to order that the Townsted or Village then having the name of Upland, should be called Chester, which I thereupon constituted the Shire-town of the County of Chester, and ordained and appointed all my Courts of Judicature for the affairs of the County to be held and kept there, and the County Gaol or Prison to be and remain there forever."

No part of the county west of Chester creek was included in the Borough, so we find that when Penn landed in Chester, west of Chester creek, he was outside of the limits which he afterwards designated as the Borough of Chester. In this Charter he says, that, "favoring the reasonable request of the inhabitants," he erects the town into a Borough, to be bounded eastward with the west side of Ridley creek, and westward with the east side of Chester creek, to the extent of two miles backward from the river, and shall forever hereafter be called Chester; and states that the streets &c., shall continue as they are already laid out and approved of "by me and my Council," then sitting at New Castle. This was somewhat formal, but it admits of no controversy that Penn appreciated his power, when he speaks of "all my courts;" "me and my council;" as though McNichol should say, "All my Mayors," and "me and my Councils."

O there were bosses rare: You felt it in the frosty air, Before the palmy days Of the Camerons and the Quays. The Charter provided that the Chief Burgess should be one of the Justices of the Peace, and one of the Justices of the County Court, for the County of Chester. That the High Constable of the Borough "shall be Clerk of the Market, who shall and may have assize of bread, wine, beer, wood and other things."

The Charter also provided for town meetings somewhat after the New England pattern. "It shall and may be lawful for said Burgesses and Constable for the Time being to summon and assemble Town meetings from time to time as often as they shall find occasion: At which meetings they may make such ordinances and rules (not repugnant to or inconsistent (with the laws of this Province) as to the greatest part of the town meeting shall seem necessary and convenient for the good government of said town," etc. This is pure Democracy—"government of the people, for the people and by the people." We have gotten far away from the simplicity of this idea. Moreover, many good men are now advocating the abolition of our present representative government, and advocating the substitution of government by commission.

In the opinion of the writer, this form of government has not been sufficiently long on trial for us to pronounce finally on its merits or demerits.

The various features of our later charters for the Boroughs and the City are too well known to make it necessary for me to dwell on them here.

CHARTER FOR CHESTER CITY.

The writer prizes the possession of the original manuscript of the Charter for the City of Chester, partly in his own handwriting and partly in the handwriting of the late Hon. William Ward, before it was presented to the Legislature for passage in the session of 1866.

As the writer was not born in Chester, he does not possess the advantage of knowing so much of Chester in his boyhood days as do those who are native and to the manner born.

One of my first recollections of Chester was on an occasion, about 1850, of being in old John Hanley's restaurant near the bridge, and eating shortcakes taken fresh off an old Franklin stove. At that time Chester extended but a little way west of Chester creek, the boundary set by Penn's charter. There were a few frame dwellings on the south side of Third, otherwise known as James street, or the post road. They did not extend so far west as the Concord road. I think on the north side of the road there was a frame house nearly as far west as Parker street now is, which had been built by Esquire Ulrich. West of that and within the present boundaries of the City of Chester in this direction there were no houses except the Perkins mansion, the Edmund Pennell and the John W. Ashmead mansions, the dwellings of James Laws, Jeremiah W. Flidewir, Jenny Hall, Robert Taylor, Daniel Robinson (the elder), the house later occupied by William Benton, the dwellings of David Hayes, John Jeffery, John J. Thurlow (Sporting Hall), Daniel Clinger and Erasmus Morton. This brought you to the boundaries of Lower Chichester.

Of the fourteen residences named, Daniel Robinson's is the only one now standing, and it has been greatly remodeled by his son, Daniel Robinson. Three of these fourteen men lived to be over ninety years of age, but they and all the others have long since passed away, and the dwelling places that knew them shall know them no more—they also are gone.

One would almost feel that some of these old landmarks deserved a better fate than to absolutely disappear in the march of progress and the development of Chester. But the new houses, like the new people, have come, and they also will tread the stage and play their little part, only to be superseded by other new structures and other new people, when those who now walk our streets shall have been gathered to their fathers.

"All that breathe Will share thy destiny. The gay will laugh When this art gone, the solemn brood of care

Plod on, and each one as before will chase His favorite phantom: yet all these shall leave. Their mirth and their employments, and shall come And make their bed with thee."

BIRTH OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Along toward 1790, the back townships of Chester County began to grow restive, the people having come all the way from Toughkenamon and Kennett Square and the more remote regions of the County of Chester down to Chester on the Delaware, the County seat, in order to obtain their share of the dispensation of Justice, while the people of Chester and nearby districts were not only exempt from making these long journeys, but made a good part of their livelihood out of the hard earnings of their distant fellow-citizens. So, the people in the back districts made up their minds and resolved that they would stand this imposition no longer, and set about making preparations to build a Court House at a point near where West Chester now stands, and compel a removal of the records and the Courts to the new locality.

When the inhabitants of Chester got wind of the intention of these countrymen to remove the Court House from the fish town of Chester out into the wilderness where there were no catfish or succulent shad, and the products of New Jersey never penetrated, Chester was wroth. The valiant sons of Chester resented the attitude of the back-woodsmen, and resolved to castigate them, and so the Chester warriors gathered the clans together and marched up with shot and cannon and other implements of war to meet the foe on the ensanguined field. Arriving at their destination, and coming in sight of the enemy, a parley was called. When presto! the cunning countrymen invoked a more potent and persuasive weapon than cannon or shrapnel, namely: Chester County Applejack, and other seductive beverages indigenous to the soil.

The effect was magical. Everybody shook hands with everybody; the dogs of war were kennelled, and the pipe of peace was smoked. And it was agreed to cut old Chester County into two parts, each part to have a Court House of its own. And so, through these mellowing influences Delaware County was born. And it has been said, though not nominated in the bond, that it was understood that the Coat of Arms of Chester County should be an Apple-Jack Tree, Rampant, and that of Delaware County, a cannon, with the motto: "It is better to have fought and lost than not to have fought at all."

In the meantime Chester plodded on and was not so bad, but if the unwritten chronicles of the day speak truly, the old timers among the leading

men about town might, in a pinch, do for Sunday-school superintendents, but there is no record that many of them hankered after the job, nor that many of them had occasion to refuse it. But they were a genial, whole-souled lot, ready always to do a good turn for their fellowman. If they had their faults, they were also possessed of noble qualities, and, like Abou Ben Adhem, they loved their fellow men, and numbers of them were Engineers and Conductors on the locomotives and trains of the Underground Railroad in Slavery days, and many a poor black man and black woman and her little pickaninny saw Liberty and the promised land through the aid given them by these hall fellow well met old time citizens of Chester. Their good deeds were not widely heralded, and they passed their lives in the even tenor of their way, with little to stimulate the sparks of hidden genius that may have lain dormant in them; playing their part in the simple drama of life, until they went to their resting place in the nearby village churchyard. "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid

Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire: Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre." COURT HOUSE REMOVED TO MEDIA.

About 1845 the back townships of Delaware County also became restive, and like unto the old Chester Countians, insisted on a more central location for the Court House. The descendants of the original warriors who marched valiantly to West Chester (and whose wrath was appeased with copious applications of Apple-Jack, eschewed the primitive idea of a resort to arms, and as a substitute, proceeded to fight their battle with ballots. John Larkin, Jr., (afterwards the first Mayor of Chester) had been a member of the Legislature in the early forties, and throughout his membership had resisted all appeals to have an act passed submitting the question of removal to a popular vote; but J. Ketchley Morton, following Mr. Larkin in the Legislature, fathered, and had a bill passed,



The Old City Hall, Erected in 1724

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THE BITULITHIC PAVEMENT

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF CHESTER who are interested in the paving and re-paving, made possible by the passage of the Loan Bill, we respectfully present the following concise description of the pavement which bears our copyrighted name and guarantee:

"Engineering Work in Towns and Small Cities" (a standard work by Ernest McCullough, formerly Consulting Engineer for the Merchants' Association of San Francisco) contains the following comments:

"The writer wishes to go upon record as saying that with honest workmanship and honest materials the bitulithic pavement in his opinion has a larger per cent. of desirable qualities than any material he is acquainted with. It approaches very nearly the ideal pavement."

"So far as the writer has had an opportunity to judge, and he has seen the pavement in many cities, the bitulithic pavement possesses all the advantages of asphalt with few of the disadvantages. Asphalt a few years ago was heralded as the ideal pavement under all conditions and for all places. To-day it must take a second or lower place."

The essential principles of bitulithic are the durability and resistance to destructive traffic and other conditions, which can be only secured through the use of mineral ingredients so combined as to have almost the compactness and resistance of solid stone. However, the solid stone would not be suitable because of its lack of resiliency and the absence of elasticity, the tendency to abrade and thus wear away under the influence of traffic. In bitulithic the desirable essential elements have been preserved and the weaknesses eliminated by the combination of various sizes of stone so mixed as to reduce the voids or interstices to a minimum and these voids are filled with a waterproof elastic cement which produces the necessary ease of traction and at the same time binds the mineral ingredients permanently together.

In the construction of the bitulithic pavement the first step is to secure stone which is adapted to produce the best results. After careful inspection and laboratory tests to determine the porosity and friability of the stone, it is then determined what proportions of the varying sizes can be used to give that resistance known as inherent stability to a mixture of the various sizes. To the mineral ingredients in the predetermined proportions is added the bituminous waterproof cement in sufficient quantity to entirely fill the remaining voids.

The resulting mixture combined and well heated to the proper temperature is hauled to the street and there, after careful laying to uniform grade is thoroughly compacted under rollers with sufficient weight to force the cement into close juxtaposition with each other. The BITULITHIC pavement presents a pleasing appearance to the eye, affords an easy foothold to traffic and is as durable as can be any form of street construction exposed to wear and tear of constant use and of the elements.

The success of the above enumerated principles of the Bitulithic pavement can have no better endorsement than by reference to the growth and popularity of the Bitulithic form of construction:

Year 1901, in use in 7 cities, to the extent of 16,400 square yards.

Year 1909, in use in 147 cities, to the extent of 10,891,540 square yards.

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FOUNDED 1792

118th Annual Statement

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

CAPITAL STOCK	\$ 3,000,000 00
RESERVE FOR RE-INSURANCE	6,813,862 47
RESERVE FOR LOSSES	877,250 00
ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	104,982 45
SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES	2,589,406 64
TOTAL ASSETS	\$13,385,501 56

Surplus to Policyholders \$5,589,406.64

EUGENE L. ELLISON, President
T. HOUARD WRIGHT, Secretary

BENJAMIN RUSH, Vice-President
HENRY W. FARNUM, Assistant Secretary

JOHN O. PLATT, Assistant Secretary

SWEENEY & CLYDE, Agents CHESTER, PA.

of the City of Chester

North Chester Borough and Chester Township)

Johnson

submitting the question to vote. The County was bigger, and had more votes than the Borough of Chester and the Districts closely affiliated with it. The leadership of the removalists, falling to the late Doctor George Smith, father of A. Lewis Smith, Esq., the energetic Doctor handled the campaign in the most thorough manner, and the removalists achieved a decided triumph.

As soon as a Court House could be erected in the township of Upper Providence (now Media), "My Courts," as William Penn called them, were removed to Media, in 1850, together with the jail, etc. Chester was naturally somewhat downcast and crestfallen at its defeat, and the loss to the storekeepers and tavernkeepers of the country people, who were wont to leave their spare change in Chester upon the occasions of their attendance upon the Courts every three months. However, like a boy who has been dependent on his father, but who is awakened when put to his own resources by reason of his father's death, Chester began to look about, and see whether there were not other ways of keeping the wolf from the door than by depending on the run of shad and the perquisites of the Court House.

CHESTER'S FIRST INDUSTRY.

James Campbell started a manufacturing establishment in the old jail. John Larkin, Jr. developed the country that came to be known as Larkintown, and John M. Broomall did the same with the Kerlin and part of the Shaw farms. Both these men introduced numerous manufacturing establishments, and later on many other persons, among them John Cochran, William Ward, Edward Darlington, Job Rulon, Samuel Ulrich, John O. Deshong, William Booth, Frederick J. Hinkson, Joseph H. Hinkson, James Cochran, James Irving, Abraham Blakeley, Benjamin Gartside, John Lilley, John H. Barton, James Barton, Samuel Montgomery, and many others entered actively on the new era of development.

There is an old saying that there is no rose without a thorn. A story goes that James G. Stacey, one of old Chester's brightest boys, having come to manhood about the dawn of Chester's new era, while walking down Third street one day, came upon a group of a dozen men building a sewer. Speaking to one of them he said, "Ah! things are not as they used to be, in the good old days of Chester. When I was a boy, if you ever found a man working in Chester, you would at the same time see a dozen men looking on. Now," said he, "in these degenerate days I find a dozen men at work, with but one man to look on."

SOUTH CHESTER INCORPORATED.

South Chester was first incorporated as a school district under the name of

"Lamokin school District." Afterward being incorporated under the name of South Chester, and it finally became annexed to the city, as were also the Borough of North Chester, and a part of Chester township, lying southwest of Chester creek. Should Penn return to these glimpses of the moon, he would find six of the eleven wards of the City, lying west of his west boundary of the Borough of Chester.

There are persons who have difficulty in clearly enunciating the letter "j." Others cannot catch on to "h," and therefore there are people who pronounce "south" as though it were spelled "sows."

A part of the eastern end of Chester was at one time called "Happy Valley," and some of the irreverent called South Chester, "Hogtown." In those days the Front street Railroad was sometimes spoken of as the "Hogtown and Happy Valley Express." When someone spoke of South Chester, a stranger to the town said he thought the name of the place was "Hogtown." "Oh!" said the other, "Sows Chester is just the same."

SOUTH WARD WATER WORKS.

When the writer came to Chester the people were compelled to depend entirely on cisterns and wells for water. Later, an Act of Assembly was passed authorizing a vote of the people on the introduction of water. The north and middle wards giving a majority against the proposition, overcame the majority of the south ward in its favor. Then another Act was passed, which, reciting the vote of the South Ward in favor of introducing water, incorporated the South Ward Water Works and made the Councilmen from that Ward the incorporators and managers of the works. This Company could get along fairly well, so long as it could apply successfully to the Legislature for power to borrow money; but, after the adoption of the new Constitution of 1873, forbidding such special legislation, the company was compelled to live within its income, and its living became rather poor, and its whole operation and existence was a sort of hand-to-mouth affair. To cap the climax of its troubles the New Chester Water Company, with exclusive privileges in the territory of the City, entered the field of competition and commenced to put down pipes and otherwise proceed to carry out the purposes of its Charter. The South Ward Water Works applied to Judge Clayton for a preliminary injunction to restrain the new Company from operating. Judge Clayton refused the injunction, and on appeal, the Supreme Court sustained the lower Court. Then, as a final effort along this line an application (which had been held in reserve) was made for a permanent injunction, and O. B. Dickinson, Esq., was appointed Master. The parties met, with their counsel, wit-

nesses, etc., and it took the counsel for the Water Works the whole of the afternoon to outline its case and the manner in which it expected to contest the new Company's right, and failing in that the manner in which it expected to be able to maintain itself in the inevitable competition which would follow between the two companies. The showing opened up such a dismal prospect for both companies should they go on in competition, which the old company would be compelled to continue, that there was never another meeting held before the Master: the parties

Though the writer was a member of Councils for eight years, and a member of the South Ward Water Board for seven years until this matter was settled in 1888, and though many important matters were disposed of in that time, he has always felt more satisfaction in having been one of those who were instrumental in relieving the South Ward of the incubus of this water works than he has felt in reference to any of the other important matters disposed of. And he has felt that if he had never done any other commendable thing in Councils he

Esq., representing the South Ward water works. William Shaler Johnson was the Superintendent of the South Ward Water Works, and Hon. J. L. Forwood was then, as he is now, the President of the New Chester Water Company. The New Company brought its hustling Superintendent, William B. Chadwick, from Vincennes, Indiana.

ANENT PAVING.

The people in former times in Chester have not always shown themselves to be as progressive as they were in their approval of the recent loan bill. Hence

in front of their properties, a law that all now agree to be a proper one. As a makeshift, under the old order, and in order to get something done, the law was made so that the property holders could get a rebate of the whole cost of his paving by setting off his taxes without interest. The result of the working of this law was that large numbers of properties were practically exempt from taxation for years. This make shift, like the water works Act, was enacted because the people at that time were unwilling to do what they ought to do: that is, to pay for the

way, the Courts holding that any subsequent paving or pavings must be paid for out of the general funds. Hence the necessity of our loan bill to repave streets needing to be repaved.

PANIC OF 1857.

In the early fifties The Pennsylvania Oil Works was established where Roach's Ship Yard now is. These works went the way of nearly all other industrial establishments during the panic of 1857 under a tariff for revenue only. No such panic as that of 1857 has since struck Delaware County. The County contained a large number of cotton and woolen mills. There may have been a few that weathered the storm, but I am mistaken if one in ten did so. This oil works plant thereafter lay idle for years, and so far as my boyish notions went, I never expected it would again amount to anything. And it did not as an oil works, but Thomas Reaney, formerly of Reaney & Neaffle, of Philadelphia, and his son, William B. Reaney, bought the property about 1859 and started the ship yard. Samuel Archbold was subsequently taken into the firm, making it Reaney, Son & Archbold. Many a good ship this firm turned out.

COMING OF JOHN ROACH.

Subsequently, John Roach bought this ship yard and infused new life and energy into the business, but when Cleveland came, John Roach had to suffer because he had preferred Blaine to Cleveland for President.

The history of John Roach is a household word, as well as the manner in which he was hounded to his death by the Cleveland administration in the name of reform—a fake reform as ever masqueraded before the country. Though this administration brought about the financial embarrassment of John Roach, and precipitated his sickness and death, it failed to destroy the ship yard, which afterwards was successfully conducted under the management of the son, John B. Roach. And to this day, sailing many seas, and entering many ports throughout the world, may be found the staunch ships launched from this ship yard, and the very ship—the Dolphin—which was condemned by the Cleveland administration, more than twenty-five years ago, is still in commission, attesting the good faith of John Roach and the skill of Chester mechanics.

In later years I understand that Hon. William C. Sproul became interested in this ship yard—as he is in numerous industrial enterprises in this State, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and other States. Senator Sproul is a born leader in large business affairs and he also takes high rank among the political factors of the State, and is now the most prominent of the prospective gubernatorial candidates, and, barring the fetch of locality should obtain the nomination.

Should it be Governor Sproul we will have a Governor capable of stimulating and advancing the vast industrial and business interests of the State to their fullest extent.

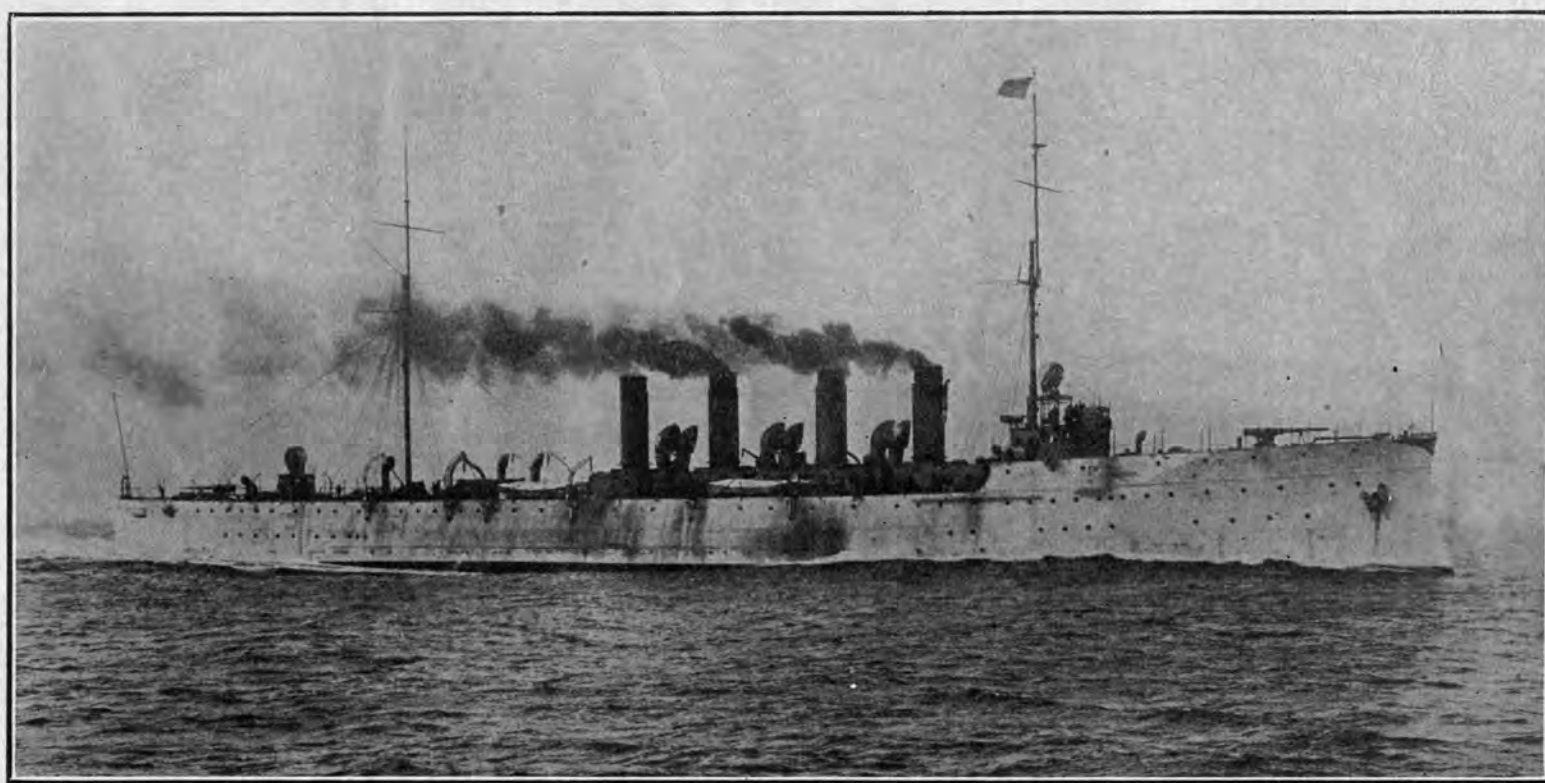
A THIRD CLASS CITY.

After Chester had worked under the City Charter of 1866 and its supplements for a period of twenty-three years, it accepted the provisions of the Act of 1889 relating to Cities of the third class, which caused a change from one to two branches of Councils, and requires all ordinances to pass three readings in each branch of Councils, not more than two of which shall be at the same meeting. This provision of the law prevents hasty and ill-digested legislation. The Act also provides for a City Controller, a very important and responsible position. Other provisions of the law tend to systematize the affairs of the City and add to the efficiency of the City government.

Time has shown that the Act needs amendment to a greater extent than the Legislature has been willing to respond to, so far.

Some of our citizens, who may not be entirely familiar with the systematic workings of the City government, seem to be unnecessarily fearful that the Councils may be unequal to the task of successfully piloting the City in the expenditures authorized by the recent loan bill. I do not think this fear is well grounded. The bids for all contracts must be fully advertised, and awarded in open Councils in joint session.

Citizens, of course, attend Councilmanic meetings, and may, if they wish, attend committee meetings of Councils. It is rare, indeed, that a Committee meeting is held with closed doors. (Continued on Page 58.)



U. S. Scout Cruiser, Chester

The dimensions of the Scout Cruiser Chester are as follows: Length between the perpendiculars, 420 feet; length over all, 423 feet, 2 inches; breadth, moulded, 46 feet, 8 inches; draft, fully loaded, 19 feet, 1 1/2 inches; depth amidships, moulded, 36 feet, 3 inches; displacement, fully loaded, 4840 tons; trial draft, 16 feet, 9 1/2 inches; displacement on trial, 3750 tons; total coaling capacity, 1250 tons; coal to be carried on trial, 475 tons; contract speed, 24 knots; steaming radius at 10 knots, 6250 knots; steaming radius at full speed, 1875 knots; indicated horse power, main turbines, 16,000; contract time of completion, 36 months.

shortly entering into an agreement by which the New Company agreed to buy out the old Company and pay all its indebtedness amounting to \$330,000. This was a great relief to the old Company and more of a relief to the property holders of the South Ward, who were liable for this indebtedness.

There is an interesting story connected with the settlement of this matter, which is written in the chronicles of the reminiscences of the writer, but is too long for insertion in this paper.

would be perfectly satisfied to rest on his record in this matter. The other members of Council for the South Ward in the conclusion of this business and who took part in and agreed to what was done were Dr. R. F. Mercer, Thomas J. Houston, Col. William C. Gray and John Lilley. The attorneys who represented the parties were Hon. William Ward for the new Company, Orlando Harvey, Esq., City Solicitor; William B. Broomall, Esq., John B. Hannum, Esq., and D. M. Johnson,

the difficulty in the introduction of water, and hence it was that those who were determined to have it, were compelled to invent such an anomalous affair as the south ward water works. But so it is generally. We progress through our mistakes, or have to suffer because of obstructionists. For similar reasons it was that a proper paving law could not be gotten through. The obstructionists would not agree to a law that required the property holders to pay for the paving of the roadway

paving in front of their properties. The consequence was an inevitable decrease in the revenues of the City and a corresponding increase in its debt. The devil may be beaten about the bush for awhile, but the people finally have to pay. You cannot get something for nothing. If you dance, you must pay the fiddler. The law of this matter was finally systematized by the passage of the general Act of 1889 relating to Cities, so that now each property is responsible for one paving of the road-

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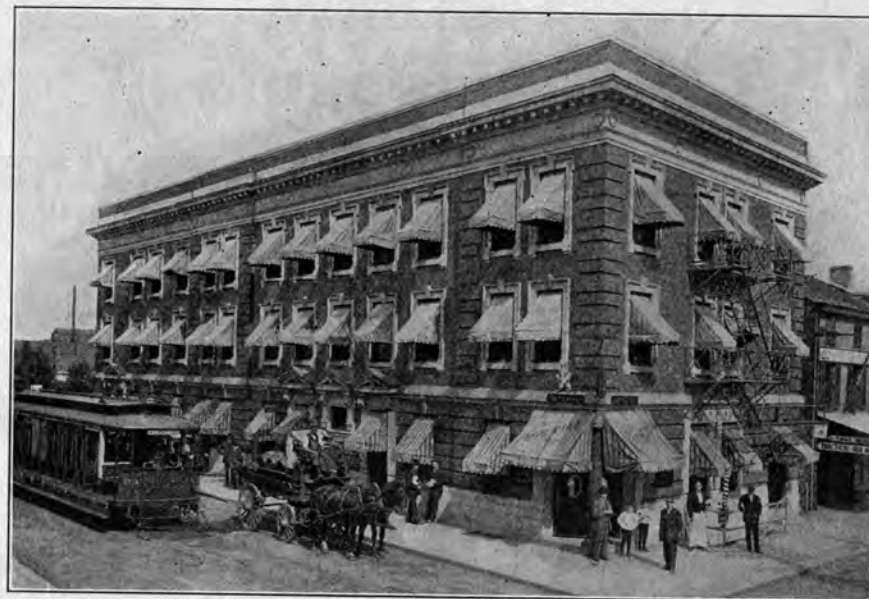
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American Plan, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 Per Day
Special Facilities for Automobile Parties
FRANK W. HARRISON, Propr.

Story of the Militia and National Guard of Delaware County

By Henry Graham Ashmead

The Militia history of Delaware County does not afford much of interest save within the past forty years. While it is true that with the exception of the Revolutionary struggle, after every National war there have been spasmodic attempts to arouse and maintain military organizations in the County, in but a few instances have those attempts been other than the ground swell after the storm of battle had subsided, and few of those organizations survived to complete a full decade in our annals. The Act of Assembly of 1792 was conspicuous for its weakness and, although its defects were recognized, it continued to be operative for forty years before its crude provisions were in any wise corrected. As the militiaman could be excused from military duty by the payment of a trifling sum, the collectors of such fines were the busiest men in all the State's Militia official life.

IN THE HORSE TROOP DAYS.
The Delaware County Troop of Horse, which was recruited and commanded by William Graham, then Chief Burgess of Chester, for service in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, was in active duty during that emergency, but on its return was promptly disbanded. In 1812, the Second Delaware County Troop was recruited by Dr. Joseph Wilson, who was elected its Captain and served with it in the fall of 1814, when ten thousand uniformed Pennsylvania Militia were for three months stationed at Camp Gaines, Marcus Hook, to repel the threatened attack on Philadelphia by the English army, under General Ross, who, instead attempted the capture of Baltimore, was defeated and killed. In the fall of 1817, the Troop of Horse, then commanded by Captain Pearson Smith, took part in the dedication of the Paoli Monument, after which event the Company gradually disintegrated. John Hinkson, in 1820, reorganized the Delaware County Troop, with Samuel M. Leiper as its first lieutenant. For several years it was recognized as the first squadron of the Montgomery, Chester and Delaware County Cavalry, but as interest in it soon flagged, it was disbanded to be again reorganized in 1830, with Samuel M. Leiper as its captain, but in 1836 it also was disbanded. The Delaware County Blues, an infantry company, which was the outgrowth of the War of 1812, was at first commanded by Captain George Litzenberg. It, too, dragged along in a listless way until 1836, when it was disbanded. The Delaware County Pen-cibles, an infantry body, also an outgrowth of the second war with England, commanded in 1817 by Captain George G. Leiper, took part in the dedicatory exercises in that year at Paoli, and soon after was reorganized, while in 1823, Captain Myers commanded the Delaware County Volunteers, and Captain Weaver, the Pennsylvania Artillerist, the latter several years later was commanded by Captain Samuel A. Price, who, later, in 1832, was commissioned Colonel of the First Brigade,

Third Division of the Pennsylvania uniformed Militia. Colonel Price was the grandfather of Captain Howard C. Price and First Lieutenant Samuel A. Price, U. S. A., and of Colonel William G. Price, Jr., now commanding the Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.
During the riots of 1844, in Philadelphia, on July 16, the Union Troop of Delaware and Chester Counties, were ordered to that city and went on duty relieving the First and Second City Troop, that had been on continuous service for five days and nights, and were fagged out. In August, 1844, the Delaware County Grays were organized, with John K. Zellman as Captain, who, in 1846, tendered his Company, through Governor Shunk, to the National Government for service in the Mexican War, but as the quota of the State was filled, the offer was declined.

During the great Civil War, when the population of Delaware did not exceed thirty-three thousand all told,—during that struggle over two thousand men of the County entered the military service of the government in defense of the Union—a record which can challenge comparison with any like

section in all the North. The first military organization in the County after the end of the war was the Chester City Safe Guards, a company of colored men, organized in 1870, commanded in succession by Captains Johnson, Colwell and Emory. It had but brief existence, disbanding in 1872. On September 12, 1872, Company A, Gartside Rifle Battalion, with Daniel Brown, as Captain, was mustered into the service of the State, and on March 19, 1873, Company B, of the same Battalion, was mustered, with David S. Gwynn as Captain, who resigned soon after, and William A. Todd was commissioned Captain in his room. The Company, however, soon disbanded. James Barton, Jr., afterwards Mayor of Chester, in July, 1875, organized the Morton Rifles, and was commissioned its Captain when the Company was mustered in as Company K, of the Eleventh Regiment. Captain Barton soon after was promoted to the staff of General Dobson, with the rank of Major, and Charles A. Storey succeeded him in command of the Company, but he soon resigned, and John H. Householder succeeded to the vacancy.

HARTMAN'S RIFLES.
On April 20, 1876, Perry M. Washabaugh organized the Hart-

man's Rifles and was commissioned its Captain. It was mustered in as Company B, Eleventh Regiment, but shortly afterwards Captain Washabaugh was promoted Major of the regiment, and Robert H. Wood succeeded him in command of the Company. In Media, May 7, 1877, Company G, of the Eleventh, was mustered in, with John W. Russell as Captain, Jesse M. Baker, now a Major in the United States Army, as First Lieutenant, and Wildon B. Heyburn, now the junior United States Senator from Idaho, Second Lieutenant. On July 19th of the same year a formidable riot occurred in Pittsburg, due to a strike of the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad in that city, which resulted in completely overawing the municipal authority and in the stoppage of all freight service on the line, at that point. The entire State uniformed Militia was ordered thither, and Companies B, of Chester, G, of Media, and K, of Chester, turned out with full ranks. On reaching Pittsburg the Eleventh Regiment was ordered to East Liberty, one of the most disturbed centers of the mob's turbulence. After quiet had been restored the regiment was ordered home, having been on duty from July 26th to August 9th, two

weeks in all. The lesson of the great strike of 1877 brought about a complete reorganization of the military system of the Commonwealth and the enactment of the law of 1878 resulted in the disbandment of the two Chester companies. Benjamin F. Morley, an instructor at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, organized a company which, on March 30, 1881, was mustered in as Company A, of the Eleventh Regiment, with Morley as Captain, Frank G. Sweeney, First, and John J. Hare, Second Lieutenant. The Company soon showed such efficiency in drill that when the State authorities consolidated the military force of the Commonwealth "to promote its efficiency," in General Orders No. 11, July 8, 1881, although the youngest company in the State, the Chester organization was, for its efficiency, made Company B, of the Sixth Regiment. At that time Frank G. Sweeney had succeeded Morley as Captain, and Edward D. Sparks was First and James A. G. Campbell Second Lieutenant. Company G, of Media, of the Eleventh, was made Company H, of the Sixth, with Jesse M. Baker as Captain. Perry M. Washabaugh, who had been Major of the old Eleventh, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the new Sixth Regiment.

FIRST ARMORY ERECTED.
In the summer of 1881 Colonel Washabaugh aroused the interest of the people of Chester in the erection of an armory for its home soldiers; a charter was procured and the stock of the corporation disposed of to some of the wealthiest citizens. The building of the Armory on East Fifth street was begun August 4th and completed in the late fall, when it was formally opened, Tuesday, December 7, 1881, with a fair, continuing ten days, excelling anything of its kind in the town's history, and netting several thousand dollars towards liquidating the indebtedness of the Armory Company.

James A. G. Campbell, who was one of the original members of Company B, having enlisted as a private and risen to the position of First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Sixth Regiment, was in 1886 appointed Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Snowden, and when the latter became Major-General, he appointed Campbell Division Inspector on his staff, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In the Homestead Riots, during July and August, 1892, Campbell was the only Delaware County, who served during that outbreak, when he was doing duty as Assistant Adjutant General. Company C of the Sixth Regiment was organized by Lieutenant William G. Price in the fall of 1892, and was mustered into service that year with Frank R. Brown, Captain, Lieutenant William G. Price, first, and William I. Schaffer, second Lieutenant.

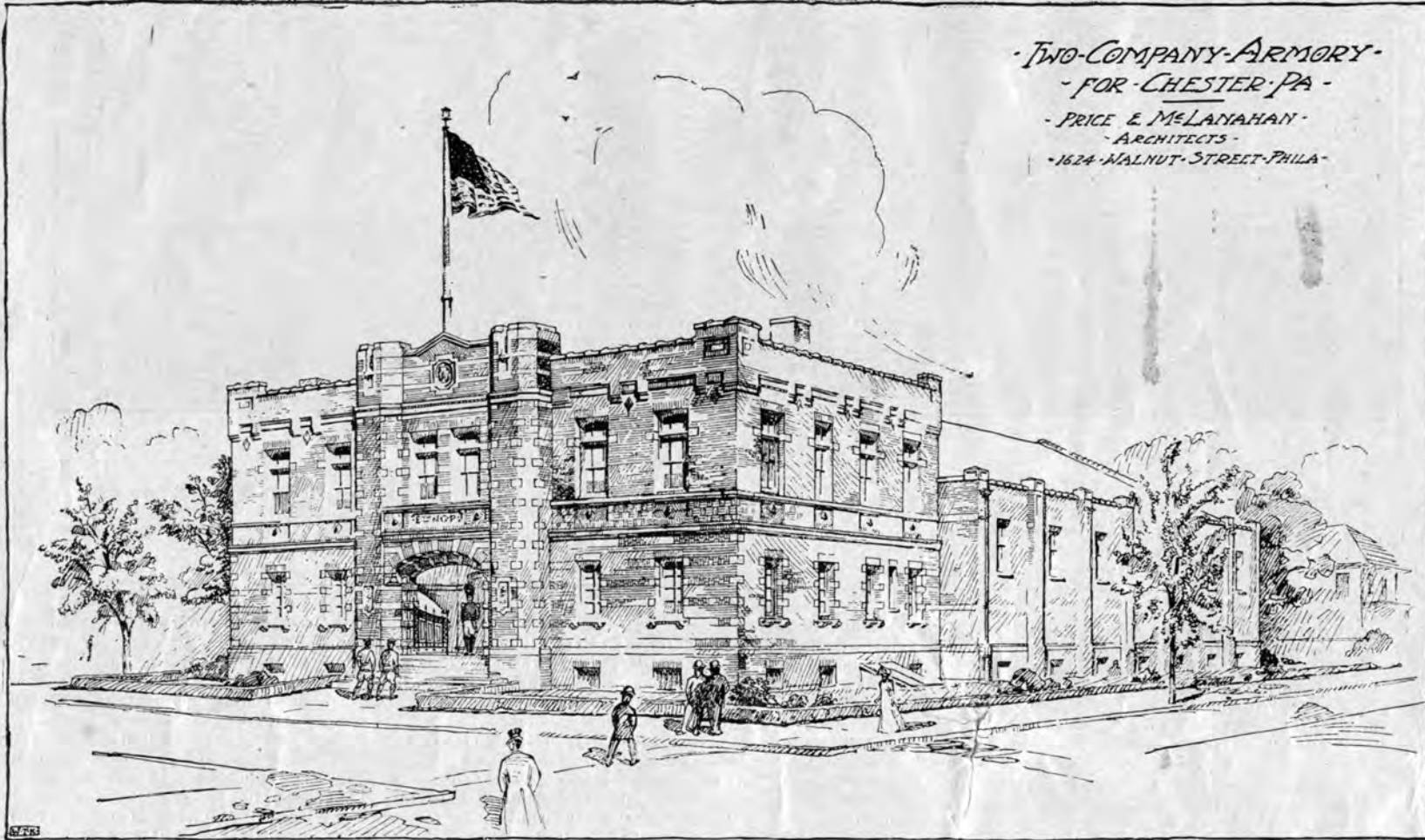
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.
On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when the President called the Pennsylvania National Guards to the field, Companies B and C, of Chester, and Company H, of Media, left for the point of mobilization on the 26th of April, 1898, in a storm of hail, snow, rain and wind, such as had not occurred since the blizzard of 1888. On May 12th, with almost unanimity, the entire command entered the volunteer service of the National Government. Captain Campbell, of the Division Staff, when he was assured that the Division General and his staff would not be accepted as such, resigned his position as Colonel and accepted the Adjutancy of the Second Regiment, with the rank of Second Lieutenant an act which was made a special subject of commendatory and complimentary notice by General Snowden in his official report.

Company B was commanded by D. H. McDevitt, Captain, and F. H. Bell, First, and James A. Cooley, Second Lieutenant, while Company C was

commanded by Samuel D. Clyde, Captain, and William W. Moss, First Lieutenant, and Albert F. Damon, Second Lieutenant. Thomas Edward Clyde was Major of the Second Battalion and Samuel A. Price, Major of the Third Battalion. Company H was commanded by Walter Washabaugh, Captain, and Wilmer Tuckerman, First, and James Brooks, Second Lieutenant. The Sixth Regiment was assigned May 28th, to the Second Division, Second Army Corps, and was ordered to Camp Alger, Virginia. When the unexpected collapse of the war came, the regiment was, on August 24th, ordered to Camp George G. Meade, at Middletown, Pa., and on August 27th, was ordered home, the officers and men being given leave of absence and furlough until October 7th, when the Regiment was mustered out of the United States service.

NATIONAL GUARD PRODUCT.
Companies B, C and H have been schools of military training. Jesse M. Baker served as a private and has risen to the rank of Major in the regular army; Howard C. Price, to that of Captain; Samuel A. Price, to that of First Lieutenant; Walter C. Baker, to First Lieutenant; Philip Mowry, to First Lieutenant; and Robert J. Reaney to a like rank; while William G. Price, Jr., is now Colonel of the Third Regiment; Colonel James A. G. Campbell, Major T. Edward Clyde, Captain Samuel D. Clyde to the rank mentioned and retired with honors, while Colonel Frank G. Sweeney has been and is now a member of the Governor's staff and Inspector General of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, appointed first by Governor Hastings and continued in that position by Governors Stone, Pennypacker and Stuart, covering nearly sixteen years of satisfactory and uninterrupted duty to the Commonwealth in that honorable service.

The State Armory Board was created by the Act of May 11, 1905. Colonel William G. Price, Jr., is a member of that body. Under the direction of that Board the ornate armory for Companies B and C, in Chester, and the armory for Company H, at Media, were erected. The local Board having charge of the Armory at Chester is composed of Captain Harry P. Vercoe, Captain Edward Brautigan and Colonel James A. G. Campbell, while that at Media comprises Captain William Westcott, Walter R. Johns and George Sharp.



Armory, Companies B. and C., Sixth Regiment, Chester

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Of late so much stress has been put on the non-carbonizing properties of oil that its lubricating properties are often overlooked entirely.

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has been prepared in the first place to lubricate all bearings in the most efficient manner and in the second place to do it without carbonizing the cylinders and pistons.

I could tell a great deal about what it will do—but what's the use—it can never lubricate a bearing until it is used on that bearing, and you will never know how well it will lubricate your automobile until you give it a trial.

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PHILADELPHIA

Chester's Postoffice and Postmasters

By John A. Wallace, Postmaster



Postmaster John A. Wallace

By an Act of Parliament, in 1710, the English postal system was extended to the American Colonies, and we learn that mails left Philadelphia for the South as often as enough letters had accumulated to defray the expense of forwarding them by water or post riders to their destinations. For twenty-one years Benjamin Franklin was Deputy Postmaster-General for the Colonies. It was a lucrative office, from which he was removed in 1774, because of his active sympathy with the Colonies in their quarrel with the Crown. He was appointed by the Continental Congress, July 26, 1775, Postmaster-General, and as such practically laid the foundation of our present postal system. Although our local annals have as yet not learned the names of all the individuals who have held the office of Postmaster of Chester in the olden times, it is known that Aaron Cobourn was in that position in 1813, for on March 11th, of that year, in dispatching the mail that afternoon he attached to the way bill—which then accompanied all mails forwarded, a brief note that Captain David Porter that morning had arrived at Chester in the "Essex," bringing the news of his victory over the British frigate "Castor,"—one of the glorious triumphs of the War of 1812. Some years later Cobourn became involved and his duties were in control of the office until his successor was installed, who was Mary Davenport. In 1817 her entire annual pay amounted to \$132.77. At that time the office was located in the building opposite the Colonnade Hotel, later known as the Flicker House. Mrs. Mary Deshong, mother of the late John D. Deshong, Sr., was appointed in 1824, and she located the office in the old building which formerly occupied the site of M. H. Bickley's store, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. Mrs. Deshong resigned in 1835, and was succeeded by Caleb Pierce, who removed the office to the west side of Market street, above the square, in

a frame building removed by Henry Borden to make place for his present store. About 1840 William Doyle succeeded Pierce and the migratory office found lodgment on the east side of Market street, in a building which stood where is now Borman's store; but in a little while it was removed to Third street to a frame house which was razed when Cummings & Glenny erected their present building. Doyle died and his widow, Mary Doyle, was appointed his successor. She removed the office to the frame building still standing on Fourth street at the northwest corner of the alley running by the Market House to Fifth street. In 1857 Chester had become a Presidential appointment and Buchanan gave the position to George W. Weaver, who located the office in the building on Third street, which was removed to erect the present Colonnade Hotel. In 1861 Y. S. Walter was appointed and the office drifted into the angle at the northwest corner of Market Square, between the present Broomall and Brandeis Stores. Joseph R. F. Coates succeeded Walter early in 1865. When Chester became a city, in 1866, the public were clamorous for better accommodations. The city authorities that year erected the present building, used

ceded Price in 1872. The lease of the office in the City Hall having expired, there was a failure of the municipal and national authorities to agree on a rental, during which the Government remained, paying to the city the old rent. Levi James in the meantime offered to erect a building on Edgmont avenue, above Fifth, for a Post Office. His proposition was accepted by the Government and in the fall of 1880 the office was removed to that point. Mr. Martin had been reappointed in 1876, being the first instance since the office had become a Presidential one that an incumbent had succeeded himself. In 1881 John A. Wallace was appointed. For an article attacking the policy of the Cleveland administration, which was published in the Chester "Times," of which paper he was editor, President Cleveland, on August 3, 1885, removed Mr. Walter for political offensiveness and appointed H. G. Ashmead to the vacant place. During Mr. Ashmead's administration, on June 1, 1886, the Special Delivery Service was put into operation and on June 1, 1887, the office started the Free Delivery Service, with five carriers. In the spring of 1888, a committee of citizens of Chester was appointed to urge the erection by the United States of a National building in



Chester Post Office.

as offices of the City Clerk and Treasurer, and leased the lower floor to the United States for a Post Office. During Major Coates' administration June 1, 1867, Chester was made a Money Order Office. William G. Price, Sr., succeeded Coates in 1869, and during all his term the office was in the city's building. William H. Martin suc-

ceeded Price in 1872. The lease of the office in the City Hall having expired, there was a failure of the municipal and national authorities to agree on a rental, during which the Government remained, paying to the city the old rent. Levi James in the meantime offered to erect a building on Edgmont avenue, above Fifth, for a Post Office. His proposition was accepted by the Government and in the fall of 1880 the office was removed to that point. Mr. Martin had been reappointed in 1876, being the first instance since the office had become a Presidential one that an incumbent had succeeded himself. In 1881 John A. Wallace was appointed. For an article attacking the policy of the Cleveland administration, which was published in the Chester "Times," of which paper he was editor, President Cleveland, on August 3, 1885, removed Mr. Walter for political offensiveness and appointed H. G. Ashmead to the vacant place. During Mr. Ashmead's administration, on June 1, 1886, the Special Delivery Service was put into operation and on June 1, 1887, the office started the Free Delivery Service, with five carriers. In the spring of 1888, a committee of citizens of Chester was appointed to urge the erection by the United States of a National building in

der his direction in the fall of that year. Thomas H. Higgins was appointed Postmaster in 1897 and was succeeded by John A. Wallace in 1901. Mr. Wallace was reappointed in 1905, making the second instance in the history of the Chester Post Office where a Postmaster has been his own successor.

At present there are employed at the Post Office one postmaster, one assistant postmaster, one cashier, eleven clerks and twenty carriers and two collectors. The total amount of business for the year ending March 31, 1910, was \$62,946.37.

CHESTER'S PROSPECTS.

Two splendid hospitals are located here, and both are doing good work for suffering humanity. The Chester Hospital is a public institution, while the Crozer Homeopathic Hospital was founded by fund provided in the will of the late J. Lewis Crozer, of Upland, a member of the well-known Crozer family, and his widow, Mrs. Mary S. Crozer, gives her personal attention to the hospital and the J. Lewis Crozer Home for Incurables, which was also founded as the result of bequests left in her husband's will.

Among the numerous advantages offered by the thriving city of Chester is one that will appeal largely to the parents, whose children are compelled to use the streets for playgrounds. The advantage alluded to is one that the residents are just beginning to take advantage of, the first step in this direction being the recent formation of the Chester Playgrounds' Association, which is already commencing to equip available grounds for the entertainment and well-being of the young folks whose lives have been constantly endangered by being run down by automobiles and trolley cars, in lieu of the absence of places where they can romp and play to their heart's content, with the assurance that they will not meet with any harm.

There are quite a number of unoccupied lots throughout the city which afford splendid opportunities for the establishment of playgrounds, and this is one of Chester's advantages which the members of the new association have decided to utilize as much as possible.

Another of Chester's advantages which will doubtless come to pass within a few years will be the opportunity that is open at Market street wharf for the construction of a spacious and modern-arranged recreation pier where the residents of the city, particularly tired mothers and their children, can spend the summer evenings enjoying the refreshing breezes of the majestic Delaware.

With playgrounds for children located in various sections of the city and a recreation pier at the foot of Market street, Chester, with its many other natural advantages, will be an ideal spot and a city that will be widely noted for its beauty and general conveniences.

Few cities in the United States offer better opportunities for aquatic sports, sailing and trips by water in naphtha or steam pleasure craft. During the summertime the Delaware river is dotted day after day with boats of all sizes and many descriptions, pleasure parties constantly leaving Chester and making visits to the city.

The Board of Trade, Past and Present

By Thomas H. Higgins



Thos. H. Higgins

The Chester Board of Trade, having been organized December 7, 1886, is now in the twenty-fifth year of its existence. On the evening of the above date, the minutes of the Board show that a preliminary meeting was held at the office of George B. Lindsay, Esq., at which time and place the late Captain Thomas I. Leiper presided, while the late Samuel Greenwood acted as secretary pro tem. This meeting was followed a week later by a permanent organization, being effected, with Captain Leiper as president and the late Colonel W. C. Gray as secretary.

FIRST ORGANIZATION.

Those who signed the roll as charter members were: Thomas I. Leiper, Robert Wetherill, J. L. Forwood, J. R. T. Coates, Joseph Brewster, F. G. Sweeney, D. P. Palste, H. B. Black, N. W. Fairbank, D. G. Hendricks, Richard Peters, Jr., J. Frank Black, John A. Wallace, Daniel Robinson, Isaac T. Lewis, S. W. Martin, Peter Conny, Abel Howard, Edward Creighton, Ward R. Bliss, William Lewis, W. H. Farley Edmund Jones, William E. Trainer, John Schlanka, A. Carter, J. Walter Lindsay, John P. Gartside, D. M. Johnson, Major Daniel Brown, Samuel McVaine, C. G. Neal, O. P. Hooper, P. M. Washabaugh, J. H. Cochran, George M. Booth, R. E. Ross, James Fryer, C. D. Willis, L. J. Ganes, I. E. Cochran, Jr., W. C. Gray, George B. Lindsay, John C. Price, W. J. H. Gottschalk, J. H. Houston, John Spence, Joseph Deering, William G. Price, Thomas Oliver, W. H. Hall, Samuel Lyons, S. V. Hoffman, J. P. Eyre, Joseph McAldon, W. S. Blakeley, J. H. Koop.

A number of those named above are now deceased, but the older residents of the city will see that the names as a whole represented the leading citizens of that day, and from the above it will be seen that the Board of Trade was launched under the most favorable conditions. During the month of December, 1886, three meetings were held, all of which were well attended and great interest was manifested. The other officers of the Board for the initial year were: Joseph Deering, first vice president; John Spencer, second vice president; Col. S. A. Dyer, treasurer. The dues of the members of the Board were fixed at \$5.00 per annum, and the first person to pay was Charles G. Neal, of South Chester borough. Mr. Neal at that time was one of the leading citizens of the borough.

AN ACTIVE BEGINNING.

During the year 1887, although the Board suspended sessions during the months of July and August, fourteen regular and special meetings were held. The active spirits of the Board during its first year were Dr. J. L. Forwood, Isaac T. Lewis and Thomas J. Houston. During the year the Board made an unsuccessful effort to have the National Government provide for a dry dock at Chester. Agitation was commenced for the annexation of the borough of South Chester to our city, the establishment of a National system of quarantine urged, while the Board successfully resisted the efforts of the city of Philadelphia to locate their municipal hospital at Tincin, then in Lancaster.

In 1888 Dr. Forwood succeeded Captain Leiper as president of the Board, while John W. Martin and D. G. Hendricks were elected vice presidents, while Col. Gray and Dyer were continued as secretary and treasurer respectively, with George B. Lindsay, Esq., as solicitor.

Save that some of the members failed to pay their dues and the Board was handicapped because of the want of money, the year 1888 was quite successful and witnessed the agitation of many needed improvements, including the paving of West Second street, a new bridge across Chester creek at Seventh street, better train facilities on the P. W. & B. Railroad, the building of a new depot for this railroad, and it was also during this year that for the first time an effort was made to have a bridge built across Chester creek at Ninth street. The night service at the Chester Postoffice was unsatisfactory at this time, the postal clerks being compelled to work fifteen and sixteen hours out of twenty-four, and through the efforts of the Board and H. G. Ashmead, the Postmaster at that time, this condition was remedied.

During this year, while the roll of membership contained 97 names, a total of but \$120 was received in dues, or in other words, but 26 members paid their footing. The secretary, in his summary of the work for 1888, deplored the lack of interest taken by the business men of the city, but rejoiced in the fact that "our industries were never busier, and that during the year many of our streets were paved with Belgian block and asphalt, resulting in good driveways and cleaner streets." The inactivity of Captain Leiper during 1888 was due to ill health, and during that year he died. Captain Leiper for many years represented the old South ward in City Councils and dur-

ing a part of his incumbency of office he was president of that body. Captain Leiper was one of the foremost manufacturers of our country, and was one of the leaders in his day in all matters of improvement. He served as a captain in the Federal army during the Civil War and was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of colonel. His death was made the subject of a special minute by the Board.

The following officers served the Board in 1889: President, T. J. Houston; Vice-Presidents, F. W. Robinson, I. T. Lewis; Secretary, John A. Wallace; Treasurer, D. G. Hendricks; Solicitor, P. Bradley. In this year the Board advocated the opening of Lloyd street from Third to Seventh streets, and inaugurated the movement whereby the United States Government wharves were ceded to the city. Five thousand copies of a 100-page book, setting forth the advantages of Chester as a business center were printed and circulated during the year. For the publication of the book our merchants and manufacturers contributed liberally. Speaking of the publication a few years later, the Messrs. Wetherill & Company told the writer that this book was the best advertising they had ever done.

URGES PAVING.

The paving of West Seventh street was urged during the year, and the Board collected and paid the expenses of a jury of view for a bridge across Chester creek at Ninth street. Dr. Leffman, of the State Board of Health, and ex-Congressman Ward were among the distinguished speakers who addressed the Board upon topics of interest at that time.

In 1890 Dr. J. L. Forwood was again elected president of the Board with S. C. Turner and Eber James as vice-presidents; Samuel Greenwood succeeded Gray as secretary, and D. G. Hendricks was continued as treasurer. Hon. William Ward succeeded P. Bradley as solicitor.

During 1890 the Board spent \$1,000 for an advertisement in the New York World and also urged the advisability of increasing the city debt for needed street and sewer improvements. The Board expended \$1,170.67 during this year.

In 1891 Dr. Forwood was re-elected president, with Eber James and J. T. Bowen as vice-presidents. Thomas H. Higgins succeeded Mr. Greenwood as secretary, Charles Palmer was elected solicitor and D. G. Hendricks, who is still active in the Board, was chosen treasurer. The inequality of the assessments of Chester realty was an issue during this year and the Board prepared lists of assessments and threw them open for public inspection and discussion. In 1890 the Board identified itself with the National Board of Trade and sent Dr. Forwood to Washington, D. C., as its representative, but in 1891 five delegates attended the session of the National body, to wit: Dr. J. L. Forwood, Ward R. Bliss, Dr. D. W. Jeffers, J. N. Shanafelt, H. J. Riley. Efforts were also made this year to have the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company extend its tracks to Marcus Hook and inaugurate a passenger service to that point. The secretary's report for this year showed that through the efforts of the Board the assessments were raised two millions of dollars, and he urged the importance of having copies of the assessment on file, open to the inspection of citizens. Dr. Forwood and Samuel Greenwood represented the local Board at the session of the National Board. This year the membership of the Board increased 20 per cent.

In 1892 Dr. Forwood declined a reelection as president and Samuel Greenwood was elected in his stead, with Eber James as vice-president. Messrs. Hendricks, Higgins and Palmer were re-elected to their old positions. During this year the Board held several meetings which were addressed by distinguished citizens of the State and also entertained the Pennsylvania State Quarantine Commission and the Delaware State Quarantine officials. From the minutes of the Board of October 24, 1892, we are reminded that Edward Dickinson, of the First Ward, was the Father of the Public Parks of our City, as at his instance a committee of three was appointed to inquire as to the merits of the movement, he being informed that the Union Railway Company would contribute thirty acres and private parties would donate a like amount.

In 1893 the minutes of the annual meeting show the affairs of the Board at a low ebb financially and otherwise. There was but 80 cents in the treasury, and previous to the annual election, Treasurer Hendricks answered the query, "Is it worth while to continue the organization?" Dr. Forwood, H. J. Riley, Dr. Jeffers, Crosby M. Black and others earnestly opposed disbanding, and Mr. Greenwood was re-elected president, with H. J. Riley and C. M. Black as vice-presidents, the other officers remaining as heretofore. At the January meeting Eber James, George B. Lindsay and H. B. Black resigned their membership in the Board. This year, at the instance of I. B. Cochran, Jr., the Legislature was petitioned for a change in the laws, providing for a Board of Revision of Taxes in lieu of a Board of Appeals.

GIFT FROM MR. CROZER.

In March, 1893, the Board received notice of thirty acres of ground for a park, the gift of Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, of Upland. From April, 1893 to May, 1901 but few meetings of the Board were held, it being in a moribund condition. There were no annual elections, the old officers holding over and there were no dues worth speaking of paid to the treasurer. The late William J. McClure was one of the few members who paid regularly, while at one stage, to induce the members to pay up, all dues were remitted on the payment of \$5.00.

In 1901 the Board was active in its support of an appropriation by the State of \$200,000 for the deepening of the Delaware River channel, and a committee of fifty visited Harrisburg in advocacy of the measure. In 1901 a number of public meetings were held under the auspices of the Board to consider the ordinance granting the P. W. & B. R. R. the right to construct their elevated railroad through the city. The original ordinance provided for the closing of twenty-six streets, and in this form was universally condemned, but the ordinance was finally passed by Councils and was sanctioned by the Board.

On July 16, 1901, Mr. Greenwood resigned as president of the Board, and John A. Wallace was elected in his stead. Mr. Wallace served for two years, and was succeeded by H. J. Riley, but interest in the affairs of the Board lagged, and though meetings were held intermittently, no dues were collected for a long period, while Dr. J. L. Forwood, who represented the Chester Board at the sessions of the National Board for a number of years, personally paid the \$25.00 due annually to the National body by our local association, and for this the Board adopted a resolution, crediting him with the payment of five years' dues. The minutes of the Board show that Dr. Forwood has been one of its ablest champions and it would pay but a tardy tribute to his unselfish interest in the Board's welfare should it make him an honorary life member.

The above summary of the Board of Trade under the old regime shows that even in the past some good has been accomplished.

The Board also took an active part in securing the public building in this city during Congressmen Darlington's term of office, and a committee from the Board united with a special Public Building Committee of which Samuel Greenwood was chairman, in bringing about the desired results, which successful consummation was celebrated with a complimentary banquet to Congressmen Darlington, the father-in-law of our present able Representative in the National Congress at Washington.

Since the reorganization of the Board in 1906 much efficient work has been done and many successful meetings held. At the reorganization of the Board, in April, 1906, General Henry Clay Cochran was elected president; John J. Buckley and Major J. R. T. Coates, vice-presidents; Benjamin C. Fox, secretary; J. Craig, Jr., treasurer and A. A. Cochran, Esq., solicitor. The sessions of the Board were held regularly this year, and in 1907 all the old officers were re-elected, as was the case in 1908.

RECENT OFFICERS.

In 1909, at the January meeting, after a spirited contest, Benjamin C. Fox, Esq., was elected president of the Board; Harry M. McCoy and J. J. Buckley, vice-presidents; George W. Thomson, secretary; J. Craig, Jr., treasurer.

As will be testified to by every member of the Board, the past year has been the most successful in its history; not only in the growth of numerical strength, but the attendance at the monthly meetings has been most gratifying. In January the Board held its regular session and in addition thereto a special meeting was held, addressed by Hon. William C. Sprout, of this city; Clarkson Clothier, Ward W. Pearson, and E. A. Van Valkenberg, editor of the Philadelphia "North American."

In February there was also a regular meeting and the banquet of the Board at Masonic Hall, a most enjoyable affair, addressed by various members of the Board.

In March R. J. McLean, president of the Wilmington Board of Trade, was the orator of the evening and gave many valuable suggestions in the management of a Board of Trade and the best means of making it a power in the community. In May the proposed Loan Bill was discussed by Senator Sprout, W. I. Schaffer, Esq., W. H. Berry and others, the tenor of sentiment being in favor of the proposed measure.

In June Congressman J. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, spoke on his pet measure, the proposed inland waterways, and in October the Board appointed a committee to attend the sessions of a national meeting at Norfolk, Virginia.

In October J. F. Lord, of New York, and Congressman Butler were the distinguished speakers from abroad, and at the instance of Congressman Butler the Board passed resolutions looking to the deepening of Chester and Ridley Rivers, while at the November session routine business was transacted and A. A. Cochran, City Solicitor of Chester, spoke on "The Government of Cities." In December J. G. Robinson, a leader of the Delaware County bar, spoke on the timely subject of "Good Citizenship." In addition to the regular meetings of the Board there have been held monthly meetings of the Executive Committee, consisting of the various chairmen of committees and the officers of the Board, and as will be seen by the above summary the year's work has been on educational lines, laying the foundations for a strong future organization.

The present officers of the Board are: President, Joshua C. Taylor; Vice-Presidents, Frederick A. Howard and John J. Buckley; Secretary, George W. Thomson; Treasurer, J. Craig, Jr.; Trustees, William H. Nelson, Frederick Selby and B. D. Lane; Solicitor, A. A. Cochran.

Chester is rich in things historical. The old City Hall, the oldest municipal building now in use in the United States, is an object of interest to visitors; the Washington Hotel, the "public inn" that furnished accommodation to General Washington time after time; the spot where William Penn first landed upon the shores of the Delaware river, marked by a shaft of granite; the old Pusey or "Penn House," at Upland, where William Penn was a frequent visitor; the other ancient buildings around which tales of romance, tragedy and comedy have been woven by clever writers upon historical topics.

If you are seeking a place to locate your business, be it large or small, you can do no better than come to Chester. Here you will find one of the finest highways to the seas—the Delaware river—in the world, and will find three trunk line railroads to bring in your goods and to take them out. It is admitted by all that there is no finer river front property in the world than that which extends along the entire front of old Chester. There are plenty of fine manufacturing sites as well as lots of high and desirable land upon which to erect a home. These are a few of the advantages which Chester possesses.

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Brewing Company
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Electric Power

By A. R. Granger



A. R. Granger

In the early days of Central Station practice, the prime object of the management was to obtain an electric light-

ing load, the plants being operated only at night, thus leaving a valuable investment idle all day. With the advent of the electric motor, day service was inaugurated, and many small installations were secured; but as the rates for electric power were of necessity high, no large installations were made. Large manufacturing interests, when starting up, would install their own power plants, involving an enormous outlay. In some instances the private plants were as large as the Central Station.

The electric companies awakened to the fact that to secure this larger business they would have to lower their rates, in order to compete against the isolated plant. One of the means adopted was the sliding scale of discounts, which enabled a consumer to earn a low rate by using a large amount of electricity.

Prior to 1904 the Beacon Company generated electricity by means of dynamo connected to seven high speed engines with a total horse-power capacity of 1000. Three engines soon became loaded up to their full capacity, and to take care of the constantly increasing business of the company, it was decided to install the most modern of electrical generating apparatus, namely, steam turbines running condensing, and the first unit of this type

with a rated capacity of 1000 H. P. was installed in 1905. Two years later the capacity of the plant again being reached, a turbine of 3000 H. P. was installed, and the engine-driven machines were consigned to the junk pile. In 1909, owing to a vigorous campaign for both power and lighting business, the capacity of the station was again reached, and a turbine of 5000 H. P. was installed. With this latest installation was included a modern switchboard, and the removal of all wooden flooring reduced the danger of interruption by fire to a minimum, the whole equipment being composed of metal, concrete and brick.

Electric power from the mains of the Beacon Company now operates many of Chester's largest industrial establishments, but these installations were only secured after exhaustive tests had been made by expert engineers of the company. Figures covering a period of many months in some cases were compiled and indisputable facts were presented, showing a large saving in Beacon power service compared to the operation of a private power plant.

Not only does Beacon power service show decreased costs for power, but many other advantages are derived, among them saving in space, the capacity of buildings being largely increased by Beacon service. The space

formerly occupied by generating apparatus can be utilized for manufacturing purposes. Belt holes through floors, and walls are abolished, thus reducing danger from fire.

Beacon service means the elimination of noise, dirt, vibration, heat, which are of necessity adjuncts of private plant operation. The noise and vibration caused by the rapid motion of large steam engines, the heat generated and radiated by large batteries of boilers, the dirt and ash removal and coal storage, the smoke, which damages not only your own goods and property, but often the property of your neighbor, are entirely done away with.

FLEXIBILITY OF POWER.

Flexibility as applied to Beacon service means two things. First, the ability of the consumer to bring the power to the work by direct connected motors, or portable electric motors and connections; and second, the ability to automatically use more or less power as the consumer's business expands or contracts. To have power where and when you want it simply by throwing on a switch is a decided convenience and economy.

In working over time, the manufacturer using Beacon power is relieved from consulting engineers and firemen. Our service is popular with employees; it lightens their work and makes it comparatively free from danger.

LIABILITY.

The danger involved in the operation of a high pressure steam plant is always present—a source of constant anxiety and care. This is entirely eliminated by using Central Station power. Eliminating a high pressure steam plant from your premises means a reduction in your insurance rates.

RELIABILITY.

Our thoroughly modern and fully equipped plant, with its duplicate mains, boilers, pumps and turbine generators, insures a continuity of power supply, and insurance against breakdown. The cost of power in some instances is a small item in the process of manufacture, as compared with the total cost of product. In such cases it frequently happens that irregular and unreliable power service may be many times more expensive on account of the damage caused by delays and breakdowns than by some other power service, which may cost more per horsepower hour. If reliability is an object, you cannot afford to be without Beacon power service.

The people of Chester have little reason to complain that they cannot be well fed. The farms of Delaware county, of which Chester is the metropolis are fertile and productive, while just across the Delaware river, opposite this city, are miles upon miles of farm lands which produce fruits and vegetables that are brought across to this market at a very small cost, sailing and naphtha boats being used principally in the transportation, but many rowboats are pressed into service to bring the products of the Jersey farms across to the Chester shores.

Keystone State Construction Company

The Building of the Philadelphia Market Street Elevated and Subway a Noted Achievement

The Keystone State Construction Company ranks first among the substantial building corporations of the country. It has won world-wide fame for its vast and successful undertakings, one of its notable stupendous operations being the Market street subway and elevated system of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The work is a monument to the minds which conceived it, to the skill of the engineers who designed it, and to the ability of the constructors who built it.

The Market street elevated extends from Sixty-ninth street on the West, to the Delaware River ferries on the East, crossing a massive bridge spanning the Schuylkill River. The bridge and the subway, as far as the Public Buildings, have four tracks. A third rail supplies power for the elevated and subway trains. The cars that enter the subway from the surface lines are operated by overhead trolley. The lineal feet of the structure is 33,107, or 7-41 miles. The lineal feet of single track is 30,778 or 17-20 miles.

The alignment is half on curve and half on tangent. The sharpest curve has a radius of 500 feet on the centre line of the roadbed. The line ascends from the Western end of the section to the East, 23 feet in the entire length, the maximum grade being 2.34 per cent. The principal items of construction on the section total as follows: 12,048 cubic yards of excavation; 759 cubic yards of stone masonry; 355 cubic yards of concrete; 9 tons of reinforcing rods for concrete; 3594 lineal feet of iron fence; 5098 cubic yards of earth fill.

In the East Market street subway the passenger platforms at the stations are all on tangent. They are 350 feet long, except at the Thirteenth street station, where they are 364 feet long, and provide for eight-car trains. The keynote of the subway station design is a massive simplicity, in harmony with the dignity peculiar to the concrete of which they are built.

The Philadelphia subway occupies the bed of Market street from the Delaware River on the East to the Schuylkill River on the West. Interest in the subway centres largely in this Eastern section built for the Rapid Transit Company by the Keystone State Construction Company. It underlies more than a mile of the busiest street in the city, and its engineering problems are unique. Owing to the obstruction encountered and to the incidental work, it is difficult to make a direct comparison between this work and that built elsewhere in this country; but the fact remains that the construction of nearly six thousand feet of subway, with five stations, and of nearly thirteen thousand feet of sewers, and the re-arrangement and rebuilding of the entire system of underground structures, as well as the underpinning of the buildings, and various other work incident to the construction, in the short time of two years, is an accomplishment which compares very favorably with the very

best in the construction of similar work.

The bridge spanning the Schuylkill River is 576 feet long and carries four tracks. The clearance line over the channel is 26 feet 4-1-2 inches above mean high water. The East and West channel piers and the West shore piers were founded by timber caissons sunk by the pneumatic method to bed rock and filled with concrete. The East shore pier was built in open cofferdam and founded on bedrock. The superstructure comprises five spans, three of riveted lattice and two of plate girder construction. The main channel span in the centre is 214.59 feet long, centre to centre of piers; the adjoining span on the East is 98.27 feet, and that on the West 90.05 feet. The bridge was designed for a live load consisting of elevated trains with twenty-five thousand pounds on each axle, and of surface cars with twelve thousand pounds on each axle. In its construction there were 3209 cubic yards of excavation, 3292 cubic yards of concrete, 2001 cubic yards of stone masonry, 65,540 pounds of bolts and rods in caissons, 145 temporary piles, 49,556 feet board measure of lumber in caissons, 145 temporary piles, 49,556 feet board measure of lumber in temporary platforms, and 1383 tons of structural steel consumed.

The foundations of the elevated railway on West Market street are built of concrete. The work comprises 785 foundations, including those for the stations. The structure is 19,377 feet long, comprising 18,697 feet of solid floor construction. There are eight passenger stations. Open hearth steel of about 60,000 pounds ultimate strength was used for the entire structure, and all field riveting was done by pneumatic hammers. The main structure was erected with two travelers and two crews, one working from the Western end, near Sixty-third street, and the other carrying on the work from Forty-fifth street, to join the Schuylkill River bridge.

The superstructure of the Philadelphia elevated railway differs from the elevated railways in other American cities in the solid floor provided to prevent dripping into the street, and in the precautions taken to reduce the noise as much as possible, and the reduction of noise is quite satisfactory.

The first columns and girders of the superstructure were erected on August 22, 1905. The erection was finally completed on July 14, 1906, with the joining of the East and West sections at Forty-fifth street. The first train to run from the Sixty-ninth street terminal over the elevated railway and the Schuylkill River bridge to the Fifteenth street subway station made the trip on Sunday morning, January 13, 1907. The railway was opened to public travel on the morning of Monday, March 17, 1907, with trains of two cars operating on five-minute headway between Sixty-ninth street and Fifteenth street.

The quantities of the principal items of construction are as follows: 31,000 cubic yards of excavation; 10,377 cubic yards of concrete in foundations; 10,000

cubic yards of concrete in deck; 141 tons of reinforcing rods in concrete deck.

The following figures give the magnitude of the structural steel and iron work: 23,048.6 tons of steel in the main superstructure; 210.4 tons (32,800 lineal feet) of pipe railing fence; 64.6 tons of drainage appurtenances; 133.7 tons of foundation grillages and bolts; 6.0 tons of duct bridge; a grand total of 23,507.3 tons.

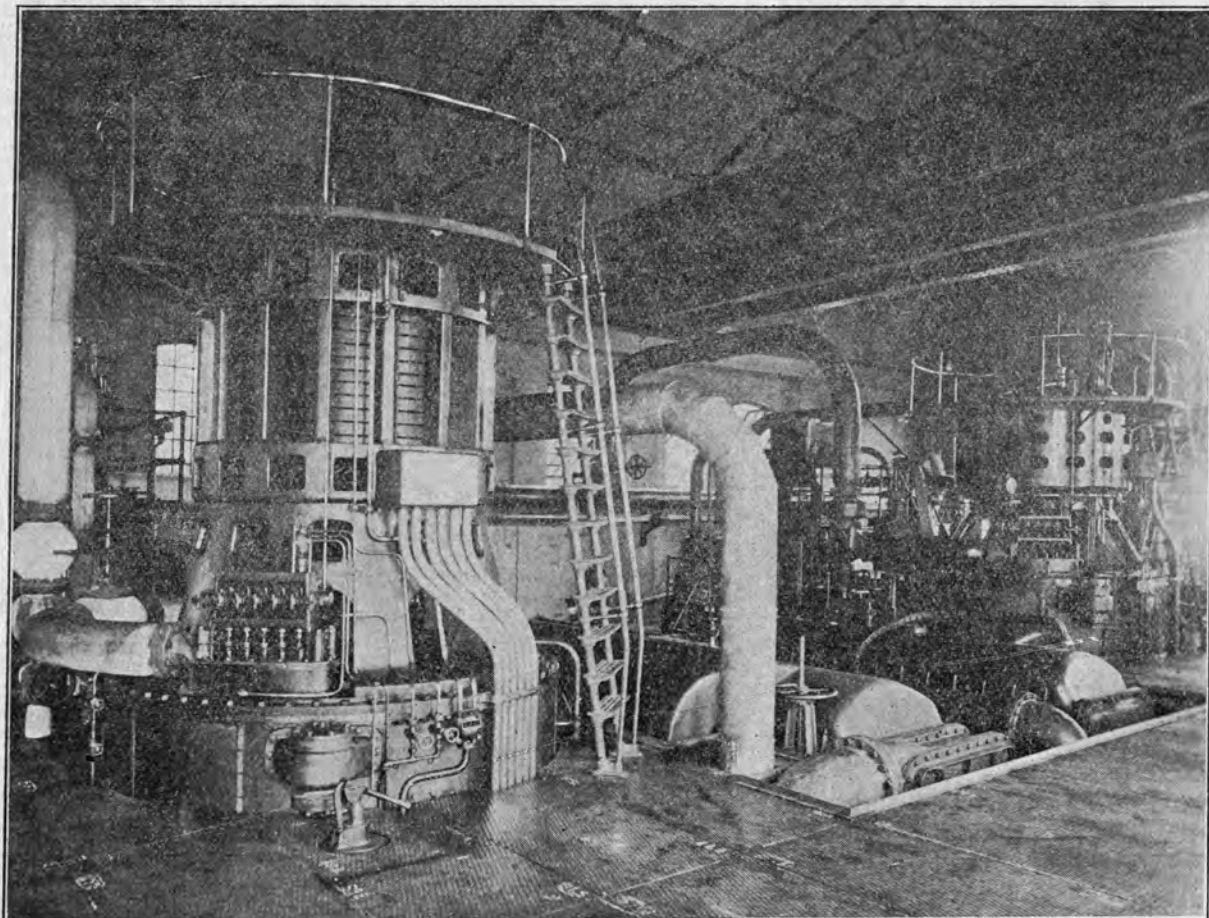
The Sixty-ninth street terminal passenger station is a magnificent structure connecting the Market street elevated and surface lines with electric lines that tap portions of Delaware, Montgomery and Chester Counties. Here are also located the repair shops, a power house, sidings, storage yards and other appurtenances for the maintenance of the various lines. The station is unexcelled for the convenience and comfort of patrons.

Chester is destined to become one of the most wideawake cities in the country located along any navigable stream. Many of the interests and advantages which are possessed in the fine Delaware river and the three trunk line railroads entering the city, the Pennsylvania, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, which have been allowed to lay dormant for years are to be taken advantage of in the money to be expended under the \$600,000 loan bill. The streets all over the city are to be put in first-class condition by being paved with up-to-date material; a new sanitary sewage system is a part of the proposed improvements which goes further than any one thing to make a city desirable as a home city. The wharves for the public convenience are to be improved; Chester river and Ridley river are to be deepened and made navigable by the government, which will open up to the world fine manufacturing and building sites.

Plans are in contemplation to give the city more lights; more policemen are to be provided for the protection of property and life. In a word, Chester is to be changed and really born again as a city.

Chester has enough historical points of interest to keep your friends busy for a day in looking them over. There is the old town hall, one of the oldest in the country. In fact, it is one of the four original buildings of its kind standing in the United States. We have here the hotel where George Washington slept, which is marked with a proper inscription by the Daughters of the American Revolution; the hotel where Lafayette stopped for short respite; the place where William Penn, our great ancestor, first put foot upon American soil when he came up the broad and expansive Delaware.

Chester's death-rate is low, which makes it desirable as a place in which to live. Chester is truly a town of homes, and here you will find a contented and happy lot of people.



Main Generating Plant, Beacon Light Co.

The Growth of Chester



THE progress of Chester as an up-to-date City depends in no small degree upon a liberal and intelligent use of

**Electricity for Light
Power and Advertising**



Modern municipalities employ modern methods. What are you doing for the promotion of the community and to further your own business interests?

Beacon Light Company
515 Market Street CHESTER, PA.

Chester's Efficient Fire Fighters and Equipment

By Elwood Pierce



Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Co.

James Kelly 1896-1899 Moyamensing
*Wm. Creagan 1899-1899 Good Will
Thos. J. Robinson 1899-1902 Good Will
Sam'l Palmer 1902-1905 Felton
Edward McCarey 1905-1908 Franklin
E. Oliver Mahon 1908-1908 Hanley

*Died in office.

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF.

The Firemen's Relief Association is an organization greatly appreciated by the firemen. Fire fighters disabled at a fire or becoming ill through the performance of their duty, are given relief, and upon the death of each active member of any of the city companies his family is paid \$75.00, this fund being maintained by the money paid to the organization by the State Treasurer, which is one-half of the net amount received from the two per cent. State tax paid upon premiums by foreign insurance companies doing business in Chester. This is provided by an Act of Assembly.

A brief sketch of each of the city companies is given. Many of the facts as to dates, etc., have been gleaned from the "History of the Fire Department," arranged by former Chief Samuel Palmer, of the Felton Company.

FRANKLIN FIRE COMPANY.
Few fire companies have at any time enjoyed the popularity of the Franklin Fire Company, No. 1, Chester's oldest organization. Instituted November 30, 1867, and incorporated February 22, 1869, the growth of the company was phenomenal. The first meeting of citizens was held at B. B. Welser's workshop, where now stands the drug store of the late John C. Kepner, at Third and Franklin streets. The gathering, brought about as it was by Welser, who had the honor of presiding, was called for the purpose of organizing a fire company, the belief being that the town had grown sufficiently to warrant the support of what was then considered a modern fire-fighting organization. J. P. Pennell, whose name is so prominent in the history of Chester's oldest fire company, was secretary of the meeting, and a committee was named to draw up resolutions which were to govern the proposed organization. Messrs. Welser and Pennell were members of the committee and on January 1, 1868, when the second meeting was held, they tendered a report. The resolutions were adopted and the new company was to be known as the Franklin Fire Company.

Fourteen days later a third meeting was held, for those old-timers meant business and did not let any grass grow under their feet. President Welser presided.

It has been a great struggle to bring the fire department up from that humble beginning to the present efficiency. The five companies in the city were organized on the following dates:

Franklin Fire Company, No. 1, November 30, 1867.
Hanley Hose Company, No. 1, October, 1868.
Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, April 4, 1869.
Good Will Fire Company, No. 2, March 12, 1891.
Felton Steam Fire Company, No. 3, November 2, 1882.

Representative citizens of Chester have at all times taken an active interest in the Fire Department. The majority of the business and professional men of the city are always ready to do anything to advance the interest of the fire fighters. Many men, prominent in the community, were willing to place their names on the various charters.

Perfect harmony exists among the companies, and they are always ready to unite in any project which stands for the uplift and advancement of the department. The generalship of the firemen is excellent, and those brave men who risk their lives many times and in many ways to save the property of the lowest as well as the highest in the town, are deserving of only the kindest feeling from the people of Chester. The worst part of it is that the work of the firemen is too often forgotten. They work for nothing and should at least be shown due appreciation.

The area of Chester is something like 3,000 acres and there are 24 miles of improved streets and 45 miles of unimproved streets. There are 181 fire plugs and each has a pressure of 80 pounds.

E. Oliver Mahon, Chief of the Fire Department, is an efficient official. Chief Mahon is also president of the Hanley Hose Company and is one of the most popular firemen in the city. On the fire grounds he is a firm believer in discipline and the members of all companies look alike to him, a particularly praiseworthy trait when it is considered that there are times when petty jealousies among volunteer firemen get the upper hand. Chief Mahon was appointed by Mayor David M. Johnson, on vote of the Hanley Company, and the Third Ward firemen have never had any occasion to regret their choice. The following is a list of former chiefs of the department.

John H. Kerlin 1869-1871 Franklin
Chas. A. Story 1871-1873 Hanley
Jonathan Kershaw 1873-1875 Moyamensing
Geo. L. Horning 1875-1877 Franklin
Andrew J. Bowers 1877-1879 Hanley
John McMonigal 1879-1881 Moyamensing
Wm. Dolton, Sr. 1881-1883 Franklin
William Ewing 1883-1885 Hanley
Thos. Hargreaves 1885-1888 Moyamensing
Andrew McClure 1888-1892 Franklin
Thos. N. Brooks 1892-1893 Franklin
Jno. W. Booth 1893-1896 Hanley

ser was instructed to ask City Council for the use of the Friendship hand-engine, which was the property of the municipality. Council immediately gave the privilege and the Franklin boys took possession of their first apparatus. In the following September it was decided that all members should purchase equipments, which was done, the rule being lived up to to the present time.

The time soon came when larger quarters were needed and a portion of the burned building owned by Hall and Longbottom was secured through the efforts of one of the members. Soon the officers were instructed to procure an act of incorporation and a committee was instructed to purchase a lot upon which an engine house was to be erected.

During the latter part of 1868 a building was rented on Third street, between Penn street and the bridge, and was built on piling. In March, 1869, a committee was instructed to visit Philadelphia and purchase a hose carriage and the feet of hose secured through the efforts of one of the members. The Engine Company of that city. This was done at a cost of \$1,000, and was paid with money received through public subscriptions.

At about this time one of the most interesting incidents in the history of the organization occurred. A committee had been appointed to visit the wharf and receive the committee from the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia, which was to bring the hose truck to Chester. On the same boat was the truck purchased by the Hanley Hose Company, also from a Philadelphia organization, and the machines were so placed that should the boat make the customary landing, the Hanley boys would have the honor of landing Chester's first hose truck.

The friends of the Franklin boys in some manner (it is said by the liberal use of greenbacks) induced the captain to run into the centre of the Delaware, make a clear swing, even though it was against the tide, and land the Franklin's truck next to the wharf. In that manner the Franklinites secured the much coveted honor. The purchasing of a new apparatus, however, did not satisfy the ambitious firemen, and a committee of hustlers was appointed to call on the people of the city for money and material with which to erect a new fire house. Realizing that it was to their interest to have the city properly protected in case of fire, the response was liberal. The members dug the cellar, collected the stone and did a great deal of the work themselves. Many of the mechanics of the city who were not members of the company, contributed day's work, in that manner reducing greatly the cost of building.

On September 14, 1869, the carriage was housed with proper ceremonies, although the building was not completed for a couple of years, the company passing through a siege of hardships. Early in September, 1874, it was decided to purchase a Silsby steam fire engine, the cost of which was to be \$4,000, the provision to be that the city would grant an appropriation of \$1,000 each year. This agreed to, the engine was purchased and housed. By hard work the members had, by April, 1873, paid off the notes on their steamer and canceled the mortgage on their house and lot. A new building was erected during this year at a cost of \$3,500, the keys being delivered to the company by the building committee October 7, 1880, when a big street parade was held. The first pair of horses were purchased April 17, 1883. Two years later the company exchanged their fourth-class Silsby steamer for a new second-class one of the same make. On October 4, 1887, a new Silsby No. 8 carriage was purchased, the cost being \$650. At the same time a horse was procured. At meeting held December 5, 1893, it was decided to purchase a new steamer. It was housed on July 8, 1894, and is known as the "World Beater," still being in active service.

In the early spring of 1902 ground was broken for the company's new building on Concord avenue, between Second and Third streets. The house is constructed out of Roman brick and the trimmings are of limestone. The dedication of the building was a memorable one.

For several years the Franklin firemen agitated the need of an apparatus to take the place of their antiquated hose carriage and a year ago City Councils decided to purchase a new combination chemical and reel wagon. This modern piece of apparatus was received early in the present year and was housed with a monster parade on last St. Patrick's Day.

There are many relics in the Franklin engine house, consisting to a great extent of gifts from admiring friends and from fire companies in various sections of the State with which the Sixth Ward firemen are intimate.

HANLEY HOSE COMPANY.

The Hanley Hose Company has always been known for its enterprise. Deriving its name from John Hanley, a prominent member of the Northern Liberties Hose, of Philadelphia, the organization has always occupied a prominent position in affairs of the city, owing no doubt to the prominence of the men who have made up the membership of the company in years past.

In October, 1868, the first meeting was held to organize a fire company in the "Middle Ward." The company was instituted February 23, 1869, and a charter was applied for the following March 23rd. The following committee applied for a charter: Charles A. Story, Jr., David Appleby, Thomas H. Berry, John File, George Cuskaden, George Goeltz, William Stoddard, A. C. Baker, George Schuerman, W. H. Smedley, William Dutton, L. C. Stephen, Lewis E. Long, Alfred McGinley, Henry Borden and W. L. Geelson. The charter was granted June, 1869, the company at that time having headquarters at Fifth and Welsh streets in a little frame building.

The company's first hose carriage was purchased from "Tom" Peto, of Philadelphia. This piece of apparatus arrived in Chester on Easter Monday, 1869, and proved to be a gala day in local fire circles. On the same boat was the Franklin's carriage and the all-important question of which company would get their "stuff" of first arose. For a time it looked as though the Hanley boys would make good, but having the captain with them, the Franklinites were able to carry off the honor.

The hand engine which the company used when first organized is now the property of the Brooklyn, N. Y.,

The company was named in honor of Samuel N. Felton, one of the nation's honored citizens, and secured papers of incorporation on December 27, 1882, with a charter to which was attached the names of the most prominent men in the borough of South Chester.

On November 23, 1882, Dr. A. P. Fields, William Rowan and J. W. McMaster were appointed a committee to secure a lot for a building. The following December this committee received instructions to purchase a piece of ground on Third street, west of Morton, at \$17.50 per foot. Plans were prepared during the next few months and adopted by the company March 1, 1883, work on the building being started just one month later. Members and friends of the new organization did not hesitate to donate their time, labor and material in erecting the new building, which was completed late in November, 1883, the first meeting being held in the engine house, the pride of the Borough, January 3, 1884.

The Felton Fire Company first appeared at a fire on October 27, 1883, at an oil-cloth works where the Gas Works is now located.

The active list was started on March 6, 1884, and twenty-two volunteered. Shortly after that a committee was appointed to purchase an up-to-date hose carriage and one was contracted for. This first piece of apparatus was housed on Thursday evening, June 12, 1884, and there was a big time in the West End.

Borough Council passed an ordinance on August 25, 1884, establishing a Fire Department for South Chester, making the Felton a department within itself. This went on until the borough was incorporated with the City of Chester on February 17, 1898, when



Franklin Fire Co., No. 1

Veterans, they having rebuilt and

it became part of the city organization. The company purchased its first fire engine, an Amoskeag, from the Manchester Locomotive Company, of Manchester, N. H., January 6, 1885, and three days later it was tested and accepted at a special meeting of Council. This steamer is still in the service of the company and with some needed repairs is still doing as good service as ever.

William Boon was the first engineer of the company and he was elected for one year on March 7, 1884. At the same time Bernard McLaughlin was made first assistant, and Sylvester Canavan, second assistant. On September 8th of the same year they were made Chief and Assistant Engineers by Council, in the order named, for South Chester Borough.

Like most all other volunteer organizations, the Felton Company passed through what may be termed "dark days," for there was at that time talk of giving up the "ghost," selling the property to the Borough, and disbanding. There was even a time that the organization was not in service, but after a struggle all matters were adjusted and to-day the Felton Company is known as the "fire fighting combination that does things."

The housing of the new Seagrave Combination wagon purchased by the city for the company was housed on the evening of September 11, 1902, being a municipal event, for the whole town, together with the suburbs, turned out to do honor to the West End firemen.

Just now the people of the Western section of the city are beginning to realize that additional fire protection is needed, and there is a movement on foot to place in the care of the Feltonites, a combination ladder truck, and the matter will soon be brought to the attention of City Councils.

GOOD WILL FIRE COMPANY.

The history of the Good Will Fire Company is not a lengthy one, even though all the essential stages in its development are noted. The company,

be it understood, does not revel in antiquity, but has probably shown a greater advancement than any other organization of a like nature in the city. The company has always been prompt in securing the latest and best in the line of fire-fighting apparatus.

The Good Will owes its present existence to the old Powhattan Hose which, prior to the organization of the uptown company, did good service in the then North Chester Borough. The first meeting of the Good Will organizers was held in a brick building, said to have been a stable, located on Walnut street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Edward Dickerson, one of Chester's most prominent citizens presiding over the session. At this meeting, according to the minutes, one thousand feet of hose was ordered.

William I. Schaffer, Esq., present Supreme Court Reporter, was instructed to apply for a charter, the latter part of 1891. Mr. Schaffer made application on February 1, 1892, and the Court granted the charter on March 8, of the same year. The name of Edward Dickerson, first president of the company, is the first on the charter.

The company's first hose carriage was purchased from "Tom" Peto, of Philadelphia, for \$102, in January, 1892. This was afterward replaced by a hose wagon which was purchased in February, 1893.

In May, 1893, the company purchased a lot, 31 x 120 feet, situated on Providence avenue near Fifteenth street, where the present up-to-date building was erected. Work on the structure was started in December of that year and was completed in September of the following year, costing \$4,000.

The combination hose wagon and chemical engine now used by the company arrived February 6, 1896, and was housed two days later with a ceremony in keeping with the progressiveness of the department. The apparatus is valued at \$1,750.

The Good Will Company has seen active service and has always been prompt in responding when called upon. The active roll contains the names of men who are not afraid to work with a will when duty calls. The company is considered the wealthiest in the city.



Felton Fire Co., No. 3

ceremony, William H. Berry, who was then Mayor, visiting the Moya headquarters and making a few remarks. The truck which this modern piece of apparatus replaced was purchased in 1895 and gave good service. The first truck owned by the company and brought here in 1869, is in possession of the New Castle, Del., fire company and is used by them now.

The Moya Company has assisted in many celebrations of Chester companies and almost every year participates in some event in the State. The company's house is located on Ninth street, west of Upland, where stand many of Chester's most beautiful homes. The personnel of the company includes many of Chester's most progressive business men and all take an interest in the welfare of the company. Many of the older members are still active fire ladders. Men of affairs are always selected as officers.

The active list is composed of men who are fearless in the discharge of their self-imposed duties. They are also an aggregation of hustlers and when they undertake anything always make good.

Alarms To Which Each Company Responds.

Felton Fire Company
South to City Line and North to Kerlin Street.

Franklin Fire Company
South to Flower Street and North to B. & O. Railroad.

Hanley Hose Company
South to Kerlin Street and North to City Line.

Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company
South to Central Avenue and North to City Line.

Good Will Fire Company
South to Central Avenue and North to City Line.



Hanley Hose Co., No. 1

KINDLING WOOD

Kiln dried oak, cuttings from high grade furniture. The best kindling you can possibly buy. A large load for \$2.00. Carried, 25c Extra.

KEYSTONE CABINET CO.

Front and Franklin Sts.

CHESTER, PA.

W. F. CASEY

The West End Provisioner

2600 W. 3rd Street

STACY G. GLAUSER & SON

Dealers in

ROUGH and DRESSED

LUMBER

Mill Work and Building Material

Chester, Pa.

Introduction and Daily Utilization of Gas

By Horace Becson

Gas was discovered several centuries ago but was first turned to useful purpose by William Murdoch, of Redruth, Cornwall, England, in 1792. He produced gas from various coals, vegetables, peats, wood and other inflammable bodies. The earlier method of obtaining gas was by heating the coal in inclosed retorts and thus driving off the volatile or gaseous products. Coal gas manufacturing has continued the same up to the present time, the only change being the development of the various forms of retorts or chambers for carbonizing the coal. Murdoch lighted his own house in 1797. In 1798 he lighted a foundry in which he was working. In 1802 a public display was made and gas lighting rapidly spread. The first gas company was called the National Light and Heat Company of London. The first gas company promoter claimed that two pecks of coal produced the value of 6s 5d (\$1.60) in products during the space of a few hours, which is at the rate of \$23 2s (\$115.50) per caldron. If we take the trouble to apply the simple rule of three, viz: If one caldron contains 223 2s, how much money are 10,500,000 caldrons worth, the annual average consumption of the realm, the result would be £242,500,000. Deducting cost of coal and carbonizing, £13,196,373, the net annual profits agreeable to the official experiments would be £229,353,627,—over a billion dollars. No wonder the popular mind has always thought there were immense profits in gas! The promoter finally admitted there were other deductions to be made cutting into profits. The gas business was profitable, however, and has continued to this time a very stable business and almost free from failures.

Gas was introduced into New York about 1825. In those early days gas consumers paid as high as twelve dollars and fifty cents for a thousand cubic feet of illuminating gas. At this rate of taxation for a commodity that is now used in so many ways, it would not have been any wonder if the proverbial case, "My gas bill is too high," had been often met with. Besides the high price of gas during the many years after its first use began, the quantity for even a moderate illumination was many times greater than is now necessary.

HISTORY OF GAS IN CHESTER.

The history of gas in Chester began with the incorporation of the Chester Gas Company in 1856. At that time a small coal gas plant was built at Second and Welsh streets, and a little gas-holder of a capacity of one hundred thousand cubic feet was built on the present site of the new Demonstration and Testing Room of the Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company. In those days gas was to the mind an awesome, fearsome, intangible and invisible substance, which was likely at any time to blow one into a thousand atoms. Like so many other moves in the path of progress, it had a hard row to hoe. The education of the human mind to the adoption of something new is a slow process.

Like the awful calamities that were

predicted and pictured as the result of the introduction of the trolley car, so was the introduction of gas a more or less difficult feat. The difference between the old tallow candle and the dingy kerosene lamp and the gas flame—even the old-fashioned, flickering, open-flame type—was so great, however, that the new industry in Chester when once started rapidly grew from a few consumers to generous proportions; and the venture was soon on a safe footing. The failure of terrible calamities and explosions to manifest themselves greatly overcame the fear of gas and its use for illumination became general throughout the city. The first gas manufactured in Chester was sold to the public at Four Dollars per thousand cubic feet, and some of our oldest citizens can remember when they paid four times the present price of gas and got for it but a fraction of the illumination that is now possible.

GAS MERGER IN 1891.

In 1885 the second Gas Company, known as the Delaware Gas Company, began operation in what was then the Borough of South Chester. The industry had not yet grown large enough to make the economical operation of two companies feasible, and in 1891 the Delaware Gas Company was reorganized as the Delaware County Gas Company and the new corporation secured control of the Chester Gas Company. At this time the entire working force in the employ of the Company in the city was ten or twelve men; now this number has grown to about three hundred.

During the next ten years the increase in the use of gas was rapid, as during this time the general use of the incandescent gas burner was effected and the introduction of gas as a fuel for cooking was begun. Gas as a fuel to displace the use of coal has been probably the most pronounced development of the industry; its convenience and economy for cooking as compared with the coal stove is even greater than the advantage of the gas flame over the tallow dip.

With the advent of electricity it was thought gas would soon be superseded, but the introduction of gas for cooking and the Welsbach burner seemed to enlarge the field. With the improved electric lights have come some almost revolutionary developments in efficient gas lighting. At first a 16 c. p. light burned 5 feet and cost 50 cents per hour; to-day the latest high-pressure lamp gives 40 c. p. on 1 cu. ft. of gas costing but \$.004 per hour. While the latest light originally gave about 16 c. p., to-day a single high-pressure gas arc has given 4,000 c. p., the brightest light yet produced.

FIELD CONSTANTLY ENLARGING.

While gas has made some remarkable lighting advancement it is constantly being extended in its use for fuel. There are chronicled over 800 separate uses for gas for fuel and this field is constantly enlarging. These uses are too many to enumerate but a few important examples are: Gas for cooking through out the year in large, convenient, cabinet type of ranges;

instantaneous water heaters; laundry work; all kinds of metallurgical work; and, in fact, all sorts of manufacturing work where coal or oil have been used for heating. The past six months have shown wonderful inventions for special utilization of gas for illumination, both in designs of burners and artistic fixtures, and in the method of lighting.

Street lamps are lighted and extinguished from the gas works by simply causing a slight wave of pressure not noticeable on the house lights. Distance lighting is also obtained by using electric and pneumatic systems of control that are very reliable. Gas can now be burned in burners set at any angle.

It was in 1902 that the residents of Chester first began to "sit up and take notice" that things were doing in the use of gas. In that year the Delaware

made General Manager of the new company. With the coming of Mr. Shattuck gas men began to hustle, new appliances were introduced that most people had never heard of, representatives were educated in the use, construction and operation of new types of home comforts, and these were introduced into homes that had previously been clinging to the old methods but were now converted to modern lighting and cooking appliances.

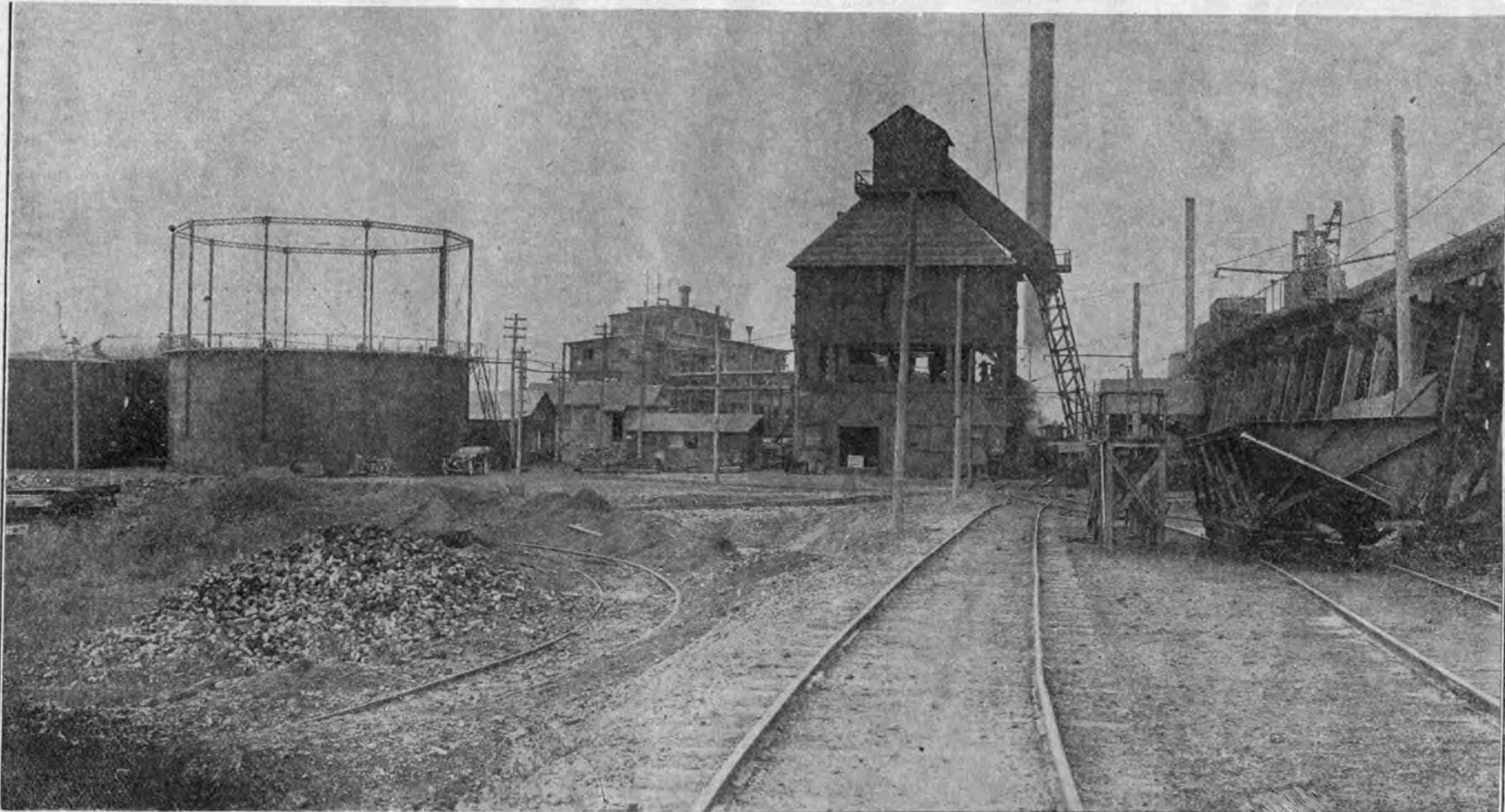
MODERN GAS MANUFACTURE.

The price of gas between 1854 and 1902 had been reduced from four dollars to one dollar per thousand cu. ft. Under the hustling management of the new gas company the facilities of the old ones were found to be entirely inadequate in a short time, and the new concern spent an immense amount of money in increasing the size of the plant and rebuilding almost the en-

together with a smaller holder of two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet built by the previous owners, now increased the storage capacity from one hundred thousand cu. ft. to twelve times the original capacity. Ground was purchased at Front and Highland avenue on which was erected a coke plant of forty ovens. This was a move in the direction of more economical manufacture of gas, as the operation of the ovens was to be carried on in co-operation with the Tidewater Steel Plant, adjoining. The latter was to take the entire output of coke from the ovens, and the gas therefrom was to be carried to the purifying plant at Front and Tilghman streets for purification and distribution to gas consumers. This plan received a serious setback by the closing down of the Tidewater Steel Plant about the time that the

coke plant was placed in operation. SUBURBAN COMPANY MAKES GOOD.

With the outlay of such a large amount of money as was necessary to make such extensive improvements, and with the uncertainty of the success or failure of the plan, the justness of the situation appealed to the fair-minded, and the gas company reduced the price of gas gradually to the former rate of \$1.00. General Manager Shattuck from his first assumption of duties has promised to give the people of Chester the best that is possible in the way of gas service and his company has never failed to make good their promises.



Coke Plant of Philadelphia and Suburban Gas and Electric Company

County Gas Company was purchased by the Suburban Gas Company of Philadelphia, which also secured control of the Media Gas Company and the Philadelphia Suburban Gas Company at Darby. The three companies were combined into one and it was rapidly whipped into successful operation by J. D. Shattuck, who had been the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Suburban Gas Company, and was now

the equipment. The entire amount of mileage of gas mains at the time of the combination of these three companies were about eighty-three, and this mileage, in a short time, was doubled and has, at the present time, extended until there are about two hundred miles of gas mains. At the manufacturing plant at Front and Tilghman streets, a new gas-holder of a capacity of one million cu. ft. was built, which

ment but was found unavoidable if the public was to be given such gas service as they now enjoyed and are entitled to. The increase in the price of gas, of course, caused considerable added to the purifying plant at Front and Tilghman streets for purification and distribution to gas consumers. This plan received a serious setback by the closing down of the Tidewater Steel Plant about the time that the

With the recent purchase of the Suburban Gas Company of Philadelphia by the American Gas Company, the most far reaching move is made towards giving the residents of this city and county all the advantages enjoyed by the users of gas in the largest cities of the world. The local company is now being operated in conjunction with the plants at Jenkin-

town, Coatesville and Pottstown under the name of the Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company and still under the able management of Mr. Shattuck. The offices and showrooms of the Gas Company in Chester have been enlarged in proportion to the increase in requirements. After the change of hands in 1902 the small office then occupied at 517 Market street was found to be inadequate for the increasing business, and the company purchased one-half of the building owned by Howard Brothers, at Sixth and Welsh streets, and fixed up commodious offices and an up-to-date display room of appliances. With the recent transfer of ownership the capacity of the office and exhibition rooms has been doubled by the leasing of the other half of the building now occupied. Alterations are completed and almost the entire first floor of the whole building is devoted to the exhibition and demonstration of all that is latest and most modern in the use of gas. There are hundreds of ways in which gas can be used and a call at the new offices of the company will prove instructive. The rear of the display room is being converted into a modern gas kitchen and will be an interesting feature of the extensive improvements now in progress.

COKE AS A BY PRODUCT.

The coke plant of the company has been placed in full operation employing about 150 men and disposing of the coke product to the Delaware River Steel Company. With forty coke ovens in operation, about three hundred tons of coke can be coked daily, producing two hundred tons of coke and in the neighborhood of three million cu. ft. of gas per day. These figures give some idea of the rapid strides that have been made in the past few years in the use of gas in Chester.

For the further convenience of the public and following his usual generous policy towards worthy institutions, Mr. Shattuck proposes to use the modern gas kitchen not only for demonstration purposes for the benefit of his company, but for the use of such organizations of a benevolent nature as may care to hold bakes and bazaars in the enlarged first floor space at Sixth and Welsh streets. The management has always shown itself ready to do anything within reason in its dealings with the public and the City of Chester is proud of its Gas Company. The city and surrounding county enjoys the lowest rate for gas of any locality adjoining Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, and the care and attention given to its patrons is nowhere surpassed.

It is only within the last ten years that gas company managers have awakened to the fact that success can be obtained by making the price as low as will return a fair profit on the capital invested supplemented by the best service to the public. Good service has done much to bring the gas companies and the public into the friendly relations that should exist between them.

If You Have Not Tried

Lotos Export

You have not tried the **FINEST PALE BEER** BREWED. The popular beverage wherever known—and it's known pretty nearly everywhere. Its only equal, by any test, is

STANDARD

The Scheidt Brewing Co's **DARK BEER**

Lotos Export and Standard

represent the embodiment of all that is Best in Modern, Scientific Brewing. For a **Rare Spring Treat** for yourself and your friends get in touch with the Scheidt

Bock Beer

ADAM SCHEIDT BREWING COMPANY
NORRISTOWN, PA.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

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Hardware, Cutlery and Housefurnishing Goods

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Chester, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON

PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOER

No. 119 East Fifth Street

Chester, Pa.

KEYSTONE PHONE 574

\$

\$

MONEY TO LOAN

AT REASONABLE RATES

\$10.00 to \$100.00

Promptly and Confidentially

To People Keeping House

A SUGGESTION:

Concentrate all your bills, secure enough cash here to settle and then you will have only one small payment to meet on pay day. Call, write or phone

Chester Loan Co.

22 CAMBRIDGE BUILDING

OFFICE HOURS (S. a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday till 9 p. m.)

BELL PHONE 160

\$

The PROSPERITY of a CITY is generally due to the prosperousness of its merchants, superinduced by the quality of the products, either natural or manufactured, offered to their patrons.

If you desire to add to the prosperity of your CITY, and you enjoy a good, healthful, and nourishing beverage, patronize the merchants who handle the Beer and Porter brewed by

Joseph Stoeckle Brewing Co.

Harry J. Stoeckle, President

Diamond State Brewery

Wilmington, Del.

S. M. Wood, Agent for Chester, Pa. and Vicinity

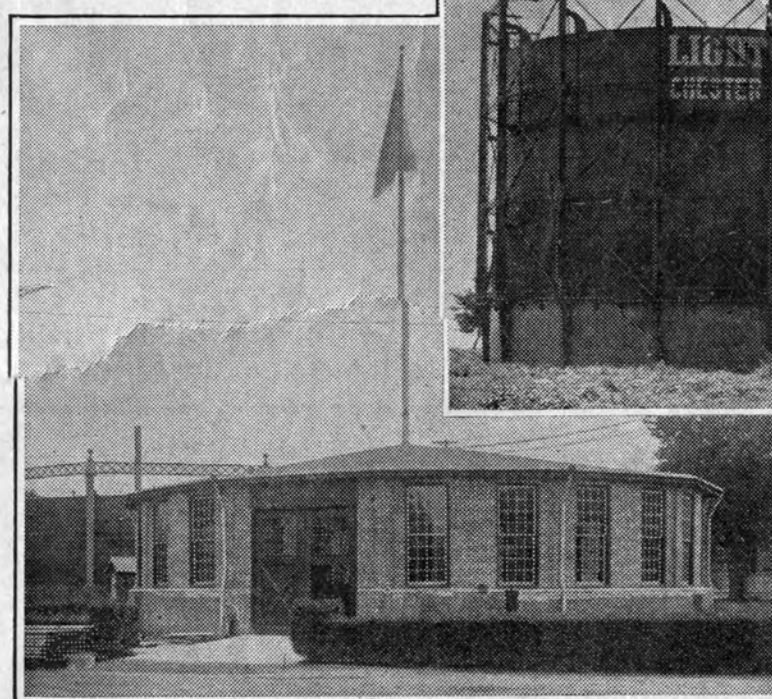
GAS

Its Relation to the Public

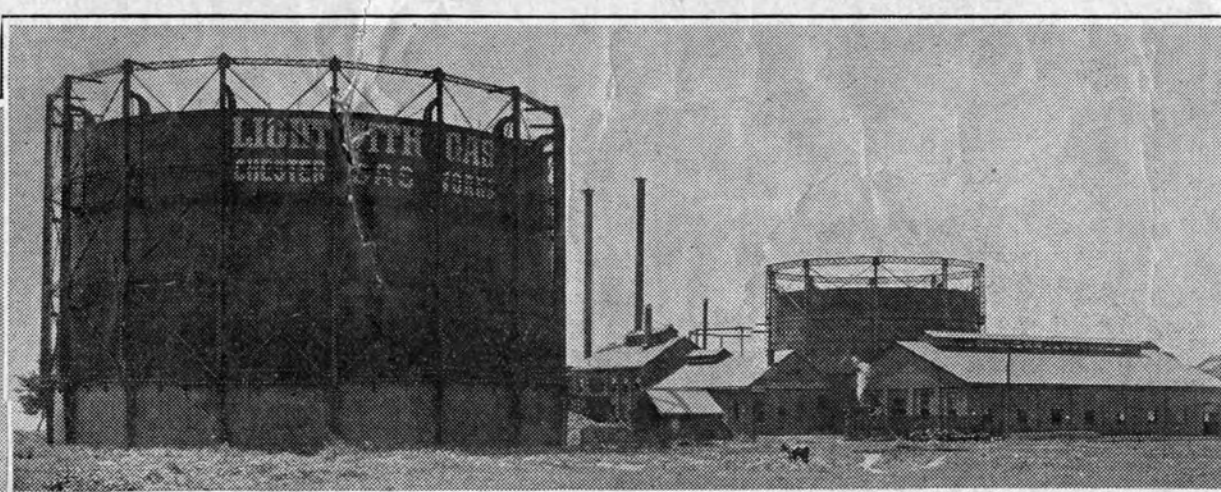
A Cheaper Commodity and Better Service Than Ever Before

☐ Gas stands almost alone through the years as the **ONE** of the necessities that has gone **DOWN** in cost to the consumer while others have advanced.

☐ When eggs and butter sold at half their present value, gas was being bought at **ten times** the price to-day. Add to this that



New Demonstration and Testing House



Big Holders Where Gas Is Stored

every improvement in the use of gas for light and fuel has **lessened** the consumption required, and we see the further reduction in cost.

☐ Thus, the present Welsbach gas burner costs **1-3 of a cent** per hour, while in times past a single open-flame tip cost for gas around **6 cents** an hour. A comparison of the **illumination** from the two sources is equally interesting.

☐ We want **yours** to be a model gas service, and to that end we are striving.

☐ We have grown—rapidly. In 1902 we had **83** miles of mains through which gas was sent supplying **5463** consumers. We now have **196** miles of mains carrying gas to nearly **15,000** meters. In 1902 the daily output of gas was **269,000** cubic feet, while it is now over **1,000,000** cubic feet. (These figures are for the Chester Division only, of this Company.)

☐ **Fair Dealing** only can secure and hold an advancement such as this, for by fair dealing only can **confidence** in a public service company be maintained.

☐ With forty ovens at the Coke Plant in operation, with a (comparatively) new million-foot gas holder for storage purposes, with a new Demonstration Building in which industrial and household appliances are tested and tried out, and with the capacity of our offices doubled, we now have an equipment for **"good service"** inferior to none.

☐ When there are **800 uses** to which gas can be put, and the average person knows perhaps of a dozen, there is room for education. Our employees hold weekly sessions of "school" when these uses of gas are demonstrated, appliances tested and proven, and a knowledge of their possibilities and limitations learned.

☐ This corps of **Inspectors, Representatives and Demonstrators** is working daily to insure **Fair Dealing** to the public and to merit the **Confidence** of the people.

☐ The **Rate** for gas is the same to all, except where the consumer finds it an advantage to use our **Readiness-to-Serve** rate, which remains optional with him.

Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co.

"A BOOSTER FOR CHESTER"

Chester's Parks Beautiful

By Fred'k A. Howard, President Board of Park Commissioners

The fact that Chester owns 96 acres of public park property, which came to us by gift, without the expenditure of a dollar of public moneys, is the cause for self-congratulation.

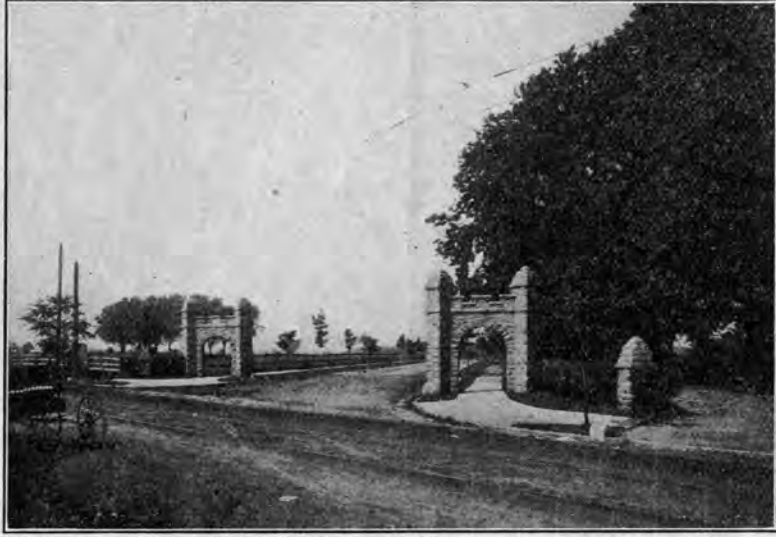
Few cities of our class can boast of so fine an evidence of the civic public spirit as is represented in the public parks.

We have three public parks—"Crozer," "Chester" and "Thurlow Park." Prior to the creation of the Board of Park Commissioners, these parks were

have been working under the guidance of these plans ever since.

Appropriations for the support of the public parks is made annually by City Councils. In the beginning \$1000 a year was set apart for the use of the Commissioners. This has been gradually increased to \$4000, at which it now stands.

This fund is applied to general support and maintenance. A working force of twelve men are employed in all the parks from April to October.



Edgmont Ave. Entrance to Chester Park

managed by a committee of Council. On July 6, 1896, Mayor Crosby M. Black appointed the following named on the original Park Board: John N. Wilson, James A. G. Campbell, Dr. J. L. Forwood, William H. Sproul and Fred'k A. Howard. They were sworn in by the Mayor on Monday, July 13, 1896, at 8.43 P. M., in "Old Town Hall." The Board met for organization on the same day, elected Fred'k A. Howard President, and Jas. A. G. Campbell Secretary, which offices they still hold. The only change in the Board since was the appointment of Wesley J. McDowell by Mayor H. H. Houston, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. J. L. Forwood.

Without entering into details of location and description, would say that

Crozer Park contains an area of 47,672-1000 acres
Thurlow Park contains an area of 1.04-100 acres
Chester Park contains an area of 46,599-1000 acres

Total acreage of all parks, 95,291-1000 acres

The first step taken by the Board upon their appointment was the employment of Frank M. Bissell, landscape architect, of Boston, Mass., who made topographical surveys, and prepared elaborate working plans for the future development of Crozer and Chester Parks. The Commissioners

The Superintendents of the Crozer and Chester Parks are on duty the year round. The entire corps is a working force, including guards, gardeners, laborers. With careful supervision and economy, the park systems of Chester, from the fields and rough, unkempt lands, have been gradually subdued and made to assume, in a measure, a park-like appearance.

THE THURLOW PARK became the property of the city by the annexation of South Chester. The writer is not prepared to say whether it came to the old borough by gift or purchase. The records show that Hon. Wm. Ward and George Baker (both deceased) joined in the deed under date of October 3, 1873. The Board of Park Commissioners assumed control of this park when it came under control of the city, and have ever since maintained it as a public square, under the supervision of a park guard during the Summer months. The old Borough Hall, located on this square, is now being utilized by the West End Library, an association doing splendid work along lines of civic betterment.

This little park, or square, is nicely shaded, and is an ideal breathing place for all that locality.

CROZER PARK was the outright gift of Mr. Samuel A. Crozer, of Up-land. The original tract was deeded under date of March 31, 1893, since when other additional parcels have been donated, which brings the total acreage up to 47 672-1000.

In addition to these gifts of land, Mr. Crozer has made large money contributions for the development and improvements to this park, which work has been carried on under the supervision of the Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Crozer did contribute certain moneys toward this park before it came under the control of the Park Commissioners, and he has as well spent considerable money in the erection of the foot bridge over Chester Creek, and other features under his own supervision.

From 1899 up to 1909, he contributed \$21,450 (twenty-four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars). This was applied as follows:

Filling in old (cause) or road-way, and constructing a new one	\$2200
Grading, sewerage, curbing and paving Kerlin street entrance	14,900
Planting carload of rhododendrons and other trees	400
Erecting stone spring house and other improvements	1050
Building new macadam road way and concrete gutters	2600
Concrete steps at spring house hill	300

Add to this the cost of ground, it will be safe to say that the personal outlay by Mr. Crozer has been in the neighborhood of \$65,000 to \$75,000.

In giving this park which bears his name to the citizens of Chester, Mr. Crozer has done three things:

First, he conferred on a people a most valuable property, which for all time will be a source of unlimited opportunity for healthful recreation and pleasure.

Secondly, he showed to a people not his own an example in generosity and

human welfare well worthy of emulation.

Thirdly, he has builded for himself a monument of unmeasurable value to others—a memorial to his generosity that will deservedly live on forever.

CHESTER PARK.—The history of this park is somewhat different. It had its origin in the early nineties—about the time that some enterprising citizens of their remote First ward became interested in land and building enterprises. There were no pavements or street improvement on Edgmont avenue, North of Fifteenth street, hence land was dull and building operations at a standstill.

It may be said to the credit of Councilman Edward Dickerson, that it was he who first conceived the idea that a public park located in the upper end of the First Ward might serve to attract public attention and help development. This idea was shared by others of like interests, who aided in a general public movement to bring it about. There were public meetings and public subscriptions, and gifts of land, and out of it emerged Chester Park, officially dedicated and christened, Miss Leah Howard, the daughter of Geo. W. Howard, acting as sponsor. This park, containing forty-six and one-half acres, lies on both sides of Ridley Park, is beautifully located, and enjoys great natural advantages—it has hills, valley, the woods, and a fine lake for boating.

This park was made possible largely through the late Thos. Elkington, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Anna Sharpless, whose joint gifts included the Elkington Boulevard and all the lands East of the creek as far as the dam. The First Ward Building and Loan Association also contributed other lands along the creek, which extended the park property as far as Madison street. This



Kerlin Street Entrance to Crozer Park

gift was brought about largely through the influence of the late J. Howard Cochran.

It is to the late Col. S. A. Dyer and those associated with him in the Chester Traction Co., that we are obligated for all that splendid woodlands on the West side. My recollection is that Mr. J. Frank Black and George B. Lindsay were as well joint owners in this land with Mr. Dyer. To all of these the citizens of Chester will ever be grateful, and not only these, but as well all those who were actively engaged in the public movement to secure this park. Such men as H. G. Ashmead, Dr. John L. Forwood, J. A. G. Campbell, as well as many others whose names I would like to remember, for their contributions and efforts. It was the ladies of Chester that raised the funds to build the bridge that spans the creek, and it was called the Ladies' Bridge.

The public will be interested in knowing that the entrance arches at the Edgmont avenue park entrance were the joint contribution of the late Thos. Elkington and some other gentlemen interested in the park. These arches were designed by Theophilus Chaudier, one of the most celebrated architects of the country, and they are beautiful in proportion and conception. While we must acknowledge that our public parks are still in the embryo, and that a completed park system is far in the distance, they are nevertheless a source of great pleasure and profit to this community, and are helping to bring about a higher civic condition.

The great need, however, is for centrally located small parks and play-

grounds. Students and thinkers along lines of social service lay great stress upon the importance and necessity of providing play, diversion and exercise, for growing children. The great movement for playgrounds is extending to all the cities throughout the country. There are men and women in Chester who will rise to the great need for these things, and if shown the way, will help to make them possible.

JOHN SHENNAN

107 EDMONT AVENUE

Practical
Horse Shoer

BLACKSMITHING
In all its branches

Upholstery

Parlor Suits re-upholstered

Mattresses made and renovated

Shades made to order Slip Covers

Awning made, repaired and hung

Carpets taken up, cleaned, altered, sewed and relaid

Special attention given to repairing and refinishing of fine cabinets and antique furniture.

Agent for Indian Rug Co.

Rugs made from old carpets.

J. WM. CHEW

808 Edgmont Avenue

CHESTER, PA.

Geo. B. Harvey

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Real Estate - Mortgages

SUCCESS Brings SUCCESS

Wanted real estate in the City or Country, I am turning applicants away every day for houses to rent and to buy.

Geo. B. Harvey

507 Market Street

CHESTER, P. A.

Look and See What you get for 25c

The following pieces Washed and Ironed	The following pieces Washed, Starched and Dried, ready to iron
1 Table Cloth.	1 Dress.
1 Napkin.	1 Skirt.
1 Towel.	1 Apron.
2 Sheets.	1 Shirt (Soft).
1 Bolster Case.	1 Night Shirt.
2 Pillow Cases.	1 Night Dress.
1 Bib.	1 Chemise.
1 Wash Rag.	1 Drawers (Ladies).
1 Scarf (Bureau).	1 Drawers (Men's).
2 Handkerchiefs (2 for one price)	1 Undershirt.
	1 Waist.
	1 Corset Cover

If you send 6 pieces out of each list, large and small, the price will be 25c a dozen; if all large pieces, 35c a dozen. No package less than 25c. Bed Spreads, 10c. each.

Chester Steam Laundry
Dye Works and Towel Supply
ALLEN P. MUSSELMAN, Prop.
7th and Edgmont Ave. CHESTER, PA.

Delaware County Electric Company

Efficient and Reliable Service Rendered Users of Electric Current

The Delaware County Electric Company was incorporated in August, 1909, for the purpose of furnishing a modern and efficient electric service in the district lying West of the City of Philadelphia, including the Boroughs of Yeadon, Lansdowne, Darby, Clifton, Aldan, Collingdale, Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Norwood, Prospect Park, Essington, Morton, Rutledge, Swarthmore and Media, and the townships of Upper Darby, Upper Providence, Nether Providence, Middletown and Aston. This portion of Delaware County is well served by a number of steam and electric railroads, making it possible to reach Philadelphia from any point within a few minutes. The natural results of the exceptional transit facilities has been the rapid growth of the townships and boroughs above mentioned, from both residential and commercial standpoints, and the increasing activity along building construction lines indicates a realization of the possibilities of the region. Accompanying the growth in population, the increasing demand for electric current for light and power, put too severe a burden upon the three companies furnishing this commodity, for their plants, representing the engineering practice of several years past, and designed for the then existing conditions, were not equipped to handle the increasing load. Thus the organization of the Delaware County Electric Co. was effected at a most opportune time, and the decision of its officers to take steps to relieve the situation at the earliest moment was speedily reached.

The entire work of planning and constructing a new system of electric service was entrusted to the engineering firm of W. S. Barstow & Co., of New York City, who proceeded at once to make a careful survey of the territory, investigating the existing conditions, and giving especial consideration to the future possibilities. With this unusually complete data as a basis, the design of the system was carried to completion, incorporating the latest ideas of modern electrical engineering, and guaranteeing a service of highest efficiency. It was decided to take current from the generating stations of the Philadelphia Electric Company, assuring a supply of unquestioned reliability. This current is brought to the City Line at Angora over lines especially erected for the purpose, connecting with the main transmission feeders of the Delaware County Electric Co. at this point. The supply for the entire territory is to be conducted over this main line, which has been laid out on the "continuous loop" principle, and is now nearing completion.

Leaving Angora, two sets of feeders are carried on one pole line along the Baltimore Turnpike to Church Lane, Fernwood, one branch continuing along the turnpike to East Lansdowne, thence in a general Northwest direction through Lansdowne and over the Springfield and State Roads to Media. The other branch will run South and West from Church Lane, through Darby and Glenolden, then coming up through Rutledge and Swarthmore, past Palmer's corner and over the Rose Valley and Manchester roads to Media.

closing the loop. At five points on the circuit, Lansdowne, Media, Swarthmore, Glenolden and Darby, are located the sub-stations where the pressure of the current is reduced—"stepped down"—and where the distributing circuits that network the territory have their origin. The three wires of the main transmission line carry two phase current at 5500 volts, and the reduction in pressure at the sub-stations is to be effected by means of large static transformers. The distributing circuits from the sub-stations will all be arranged on the three-wire two-phase plan, with single phase and two-phase branch circuits. Current in these circuits will be carried at a pressure of 2200 volts, and reduced near the service point by means of pole transformers, whose secondary wires, also arranged on the three-wire system, will furnish current for light or power, at 110 or 220 volts, single phase, two or three-wire, or two-phase three-wire, as each individual case may require. Each of these arrangements for supplying current at the service connection is in accordance with the standard practice throughout the country, so that all standard motors, vacuum cleaners, irons, heaters and similar electrical apparatus may be operated from the circuits. Regulators located in the sub-stations will automatically smooth out any possible fluctuations in voltage, and maintain an absolutely constant pressure at all service points. The continuous loop principle on which the transmission line is being constructed, assures against interruption of service, for in the event of a break in the line the sub-stations on each side of the break would still receive current. When the loop is opened, each of the two sets of feeders from Angora becomes a complete circuit in itself.

The Delaware County Electric Co. is introducing in this region the most modern system of street illumination, using the series tungsten lamps with especially designed reflectors. Such systems are now being installed in Lansdowne and Swarthmore, and at the time of writing, a portion of each installation is already in operation, giving splendid results.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the object of the Delaware Electric Co., the aim of its engineers in designing and constructing a plant such as outlined above, is to furnish in its territory a service fully equal to any in the country. Reliability, flexibility

and thorough standardization will have been attained upon the completion of the work, as there can be no doubt but that the future of Delaware County warrants an undertaking of such importance.

Samuel H. Kaufman John Baldi

TELEPHONE, BELL 29

PENN
MANUFACTURING CO.

WOOD and
METAL

Patterns

Chester, Pa.

Are well equipped to handle any kind of pattern work and in the twelve years of business have built the largest patterns for U. S. Battleships.

They are also in position to take the finest kind of patterns, such as automobile engines, having been through the foundries making these castings and learning the different points in moulding.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED

Charter House

MEDIA, PA.

THOS. RORER,

Proprietor

Member of Common Council
First Ward

Dickerson
Paving Co:

EDWARD DICKERSON

Proprietor

GRANOLITHIC PAVEMENTS
CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Chester, Pa.

All Contracts and Agreements are Contingent upon Strikes, Accidents and other delays beyond our control. Quotations subject to change without notice

Wm. H.
Holcroft
& Co.
Contractors

—AND—

Practical
Furnace
Builders

TELEPHONE
CONNECTION

CHESTER, PA.

Specialties:

Open Hearth Furnaces

Heating and Annealing Furnaces

Malleable Iron, Tube Welding

Bending and Crucible Furnaces

Drying and Core Ovens

Boiler Settings and Engine Foundations

Gas Producers

Masonry, Concrete and Brick Work

in all its branches

Fire Brick Repairs and Mason Labor

Plans, Specifications & Estimates Given

Contracts Accepted in any part of
the United States

CHESTER TRACTION COMPANY



THE earlier history of street railways in the City of Chester commences with the formation of the Chester Street Railway Company in 1882. During this year a track was laid on Third street from Market street to Harwick street in the then borough of South Chester.

The track was shortly after extended from Third and Market streets to Thirteenth and Edgmont avenue, at which point was located the car stables. In 1883 the line was extended to Upland, and in 1886 track was laid on Fifth street and Potter street to Twenty-fourth and Providence avenue.

The motive power for the cars at this time was horses and mules.

In 1890 the Union Railway Company was formed with Richard Peters as President and Robert Wetherill, Richard Wetherill, John B.

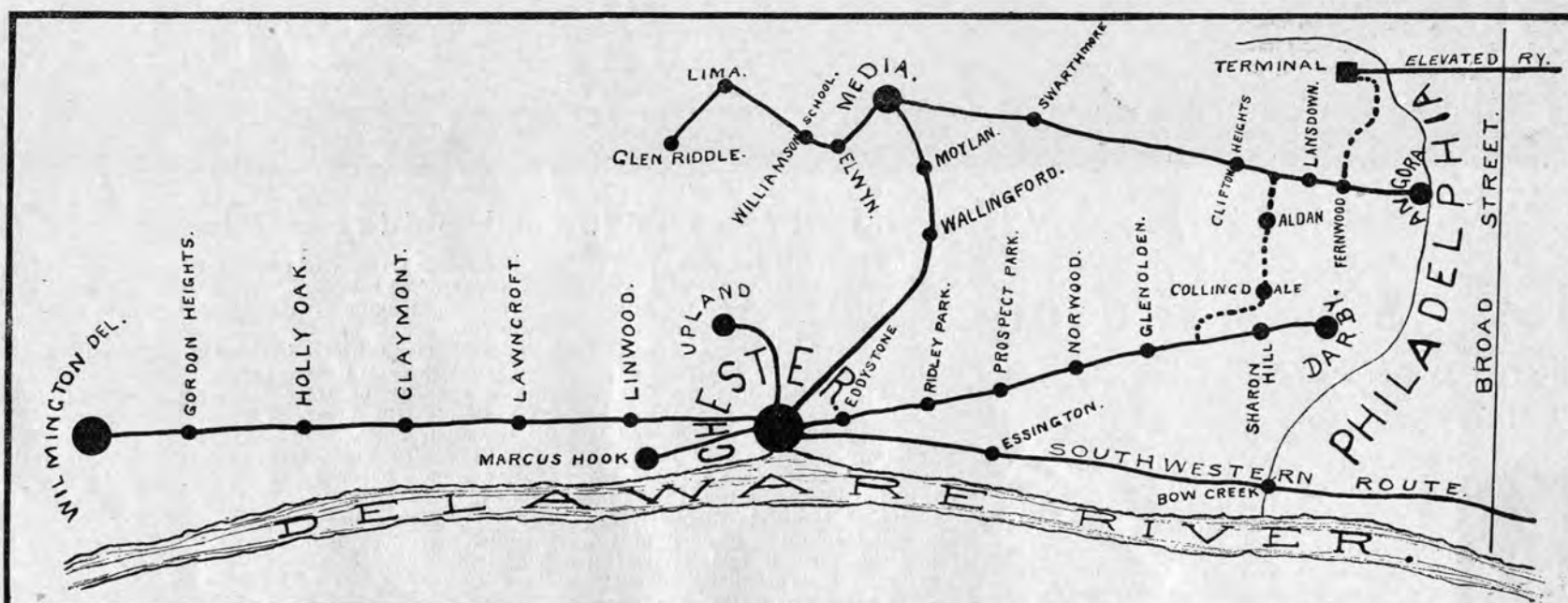
Robinson, G. P. Denis, W. B. Broomall and J. Frank Black as Directors. This Company started the construction of a track on Second street from Market street to Highland avenue, to run in opposition to the line on Second street operated by the Chester Street Railway Company, of which Col. Samuel A. Dyer was President, but before the completion of the road, the interests of both companies were merged by the leasing of the Chester Street Railway to the Union Railway and Col. Dyer was made General Manager of the consolidation.

Early in 1892, it was decided to convert the horse car line into an electric railway and a car barn and power house was built on Penn street, above Third, and the necessary poles and wires erected. The original equipment consisted of four boilers, two small Wetherill engines with dynamos and ten electric cars.

During this year track was laid from Third and Clayton streets to Marcus Hook, and on December 10, 1892, the first electric car was run on Second street. In the meanwhile, Col. Dyer had been actively engaged in building a line from Chester to Media and from Chester to Darby, and in 1893 the Chester and Media Electric Railway and the Chester, Darby and Philadelphia Electric Railway Company were leased to the Union Railway Company, Col. Dyer being then President of the Union Railway Company.

In 1894, the Chester Traction acquired by lease all the rights and franchises of the Union Railway and under the management of Col. Dyer, followed by Mr. George B. Lindsay, continued to extend until 1898, when E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, purchased the controlling interest, and having at the same time also acquired the Wilmington City Railway, they constructed the line connecting the cities of Chester and Wilmington.

In 1899, the control of the combined system in Chester and Wilmington passed from E. W. Clark & Co. to the United



Power and Transportation Company, of which Mr. John A. Rigg was President, and under whose management it still remains.

Under the management of Mr. Rigg, the entire roadway in the City of Chester has been rebuilt with heavy and modern rail, the Power House has been enlarged and equipped with new machinery, a new Car Barn with capacity for 100 cars erected, and large and commodious cars with modern electrical equipment have been provided as the requirements of increased traffic have demanded.

The Chester Traction Company comprises the largest trolley system in Delaware County, affording trolley facilities by means of its different branches and connections to nearly all of the important towns and boroughs in the county and to the adjacent cities.

Cars run without change from Darby, through Chester to Wilmington, Delaware, connecting there with cars to Stanton, Newport, New Castle, Delaware City and Brandywine Springs, in Delaware, and to Kennett Square and West Chester, in Chester County, Penna.

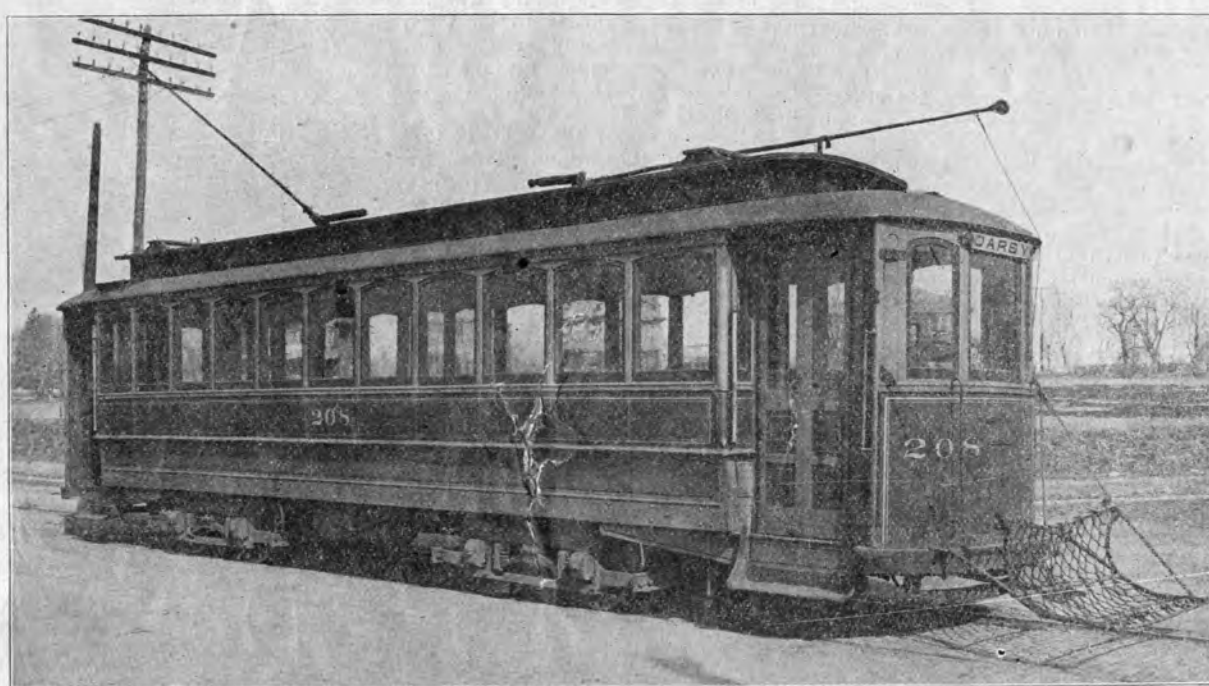
At Darby, direct connection is made with cars of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit on Woodland avenue to any part of Philadelphia.

By connections with the Southwestern Street Railway, at Market Square, Chester, direct communication is had to Essington, Fort Mifflin, Girard Point, and any part of Philadelphia, by making connections with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit cars at the intersections with Moyamensing avenue, Sixteenth street to Third street.

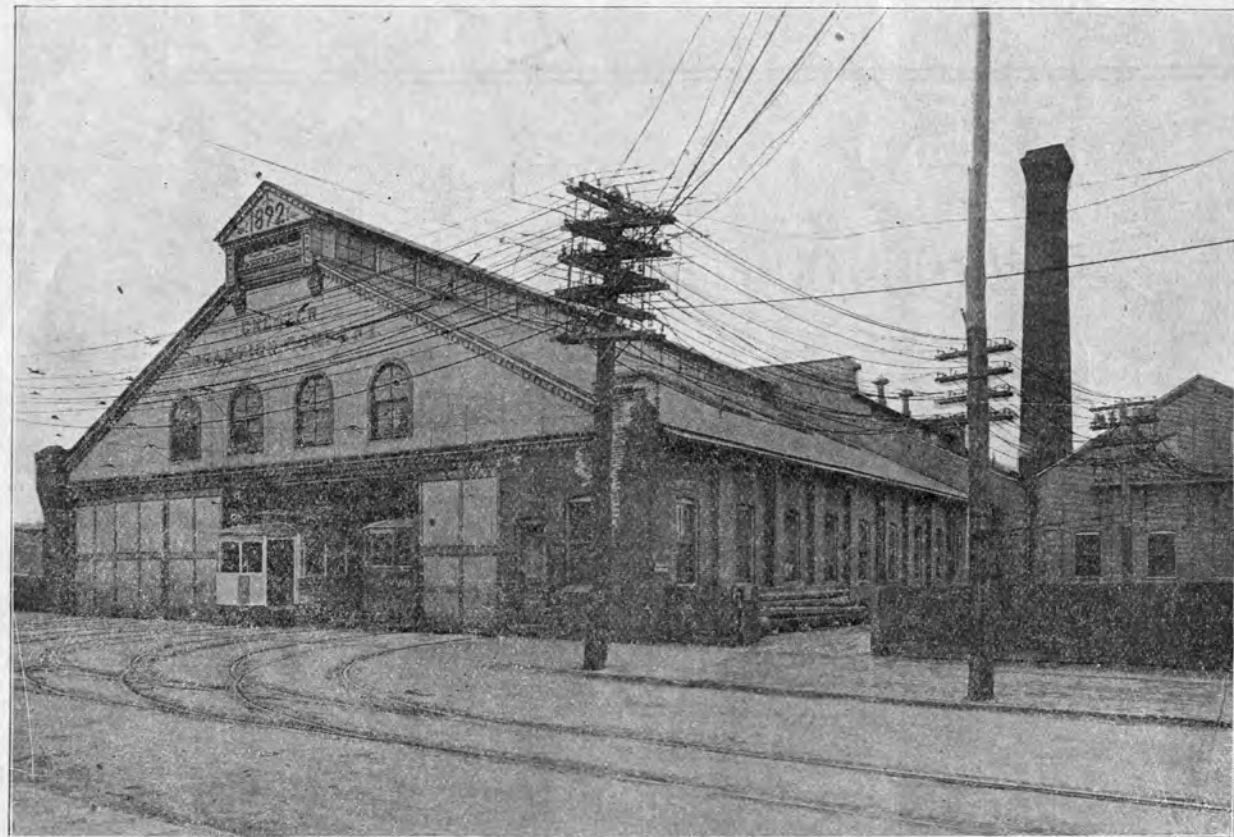
Other branches run along the banks of the Delaware to Marcus Hook, the center of the oil industry, and to Upland and Media, from which point cars of the Delaware County and Philadelphia Electric Railway carry passengers to Elwyn, Lima, Glen Riddle, Clifton Heights, Lansdowne and Angora. At Clifton Heights, connection is made with cars for Sixty-ninth street, Llanerch, Ardmore, and points on the West Chester pike.

In connection with the Chester Traction Company system, it is contemplated to commence work this spring on a new line running from the Chester and Darby line near Sharon Hill to the Sixty-ninth street terminal of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. This will be a double track road, of modern up-to-date construction, designed for high speed, running through the boroughs of Collingdale, Aldan and Lansdowne, terminating in a station to be built adjacent to and connecting with the terminal of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

THIS WILL GIVE CHESTER AND ALL THE TOWNS BETWEEN CHESTER AND DARBY AS WELL AS THOSE ALONG THE BALTIMORE PIKE, DIRECT COMMUNICATION BY MEANS OF THE MARKET STREET ELEVATED RAILWAY WITH THE CENTER OF PHILADELPHIA.



The Route from Darby to Wilmington passes through Sharon Hill, Glenolden, Norwood, Prospect Park, Ridley Park, Leiperville, Eddystone, Linwood, Claymont, Holly Oak and Gordon Heights.



POWER HOUSE AND REPAIR BARN
3d and Pennell Streets

The Power House Equipment consists of two direct connected General Electric Generators, 2500 Ampere capacity; two Westinghouse 600 amps; two Short, 500 amps; one General Electric Booster, 500 amps. These Generators are run by one Cross-Comp. Engine, one Tandem-Comp. and four Corliss belt drive Engines, with a Total Horse Power of 3500.

These Engines were all made by Robert Wetherill & Co., Chester, Pa.

Steam is furnished by three Berry Boilers, two B. & W. and 8 Return Tubular with a Total Horse Power of 2500. Fuel is delivered directly to the plant by boats via Chester River.



CAR BARN AND OFFICES
13th and Edgmont Avenue

The office of the Company, as well as the main car barn, with a capacity of over 100 cars is located at Thirteenth and Edgmont avenue.

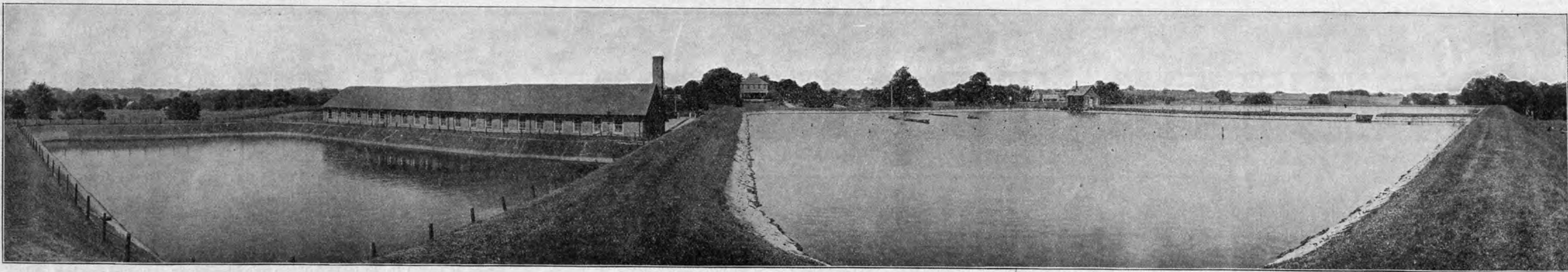
One hundred and eight cars with one hundred and eighty-five Electric Motors are taken care of and operated from this Barn.

The Officers of the Company are:

JOHN A. RIGG, President.

T. W. GROOKETT, JR., Secretary and Treasurer.

ARTHUR G. JACK, General Superintendent.



Bird's-Eye View of Reservoir and Filter Plant

Water Supply System

An Abundance of Pure Filtered Water Furnished by the New Chester Water Company



Superintendent Wm. B. Chadwick

It is said that we rarely appreciate our every day blessings. Possibly we are inclined to think them our due. We are so used to seeing the sun rise every morning that we take it as a matter of course. We are so accustomed to breathe the fresh air that we can form little idea of what it would mean to be deprived of it. So it is with our water supply. We have become so accustomed to the blessing that we have grown to think it a natural law that water should follow the turning of a faucet. Suppose some convulsion of nature should wreck our present reservoirs and distributing system, or divert the Delaware into some other channel. Think for a moment what either contingency would

mean to us, industrially, domestically and personally. Wherewithal should we quench our thirst? Wherewithal should we cook? Wherewithal should we wash? Wherewithal should we extinguish fires? Wherewithal should we dilute—but that is another story. One day's deprivation of the supply furnished by the New Chester Water Company, even one day's material reduction in that supply, would mean industrial shut-down, domestic consternation, personal infelicity. We are so used to having this luxury on tap, so to speak, that we even grumble if the article is not furnished in maximum quantity at minimum rates.

In this matter of water supply the

city of Chester is blessed above most of its sister cities. If we could have our way, which perhaps would not be good for us in all things, we would nail this thesis on the door of the City Hall, as was done of old on the doors of churches, to challenge reply: "No city in this country, few, if any, in the world, have a more abundant supply of better water, for all purposes, than Chester." And this thesis we would engage to maintain against all comers, even unto martyrdom.

In the following article we are going to try to tell you something about what the New Chester Water Company has been and is doing to improve and extend its system to meet the demand which the "Greater Chester" of twenty years hence, with its increased population and industries, is sure to make upon it.

WHAT THE COMPANY IS DOING.

Under the guidance of our genial friend, Mr. William B. Chadwick, the able and far-sighted guardian of the company's interests in Chester and vicinity, we visited the works the other day for the first time in some years. We recognized some "familiar features of the landscape," but much was changed, and changed for the better. To say we were pleased with what we saw would be to speak mildly. It seemed to us that here, at least, were those who could see, plan and work for twenty years ahead, in the interest of our city with which their own interest is naturally identified. It was a revelation. Our experience of Chester has led us to believe that few of its citizens look beyond the limited horizon of present conditions. It has built its so-called public works in the past with a serene disregard of any possible or probable future demand. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, it has seemed to say, thinking, no doubt, of what public works cost. This may help personal popularity, but is not in the end good economy. The New Chester Water Company evident-

ly is no believer in the "penny wise, pound foolish" policy, and for a year past has been preparing for the future.

Let us start from the water front. Here a cement well, 30 feet deep and fifty feet in diameter, has been sunk. A sheet iron caisson was first driven, the earth excavated, and then the cement walls built up. This well is divided by a partition wall in which are copper wire screens. Connected with the outside compartment is an intake pipe 42 inches in diameter, extending out into the channel of the river. The pipe is laid some feet below the river bed and the mouth is nine feet below low water. The water flows into the outside compartment by gravity and then through the screens, which hold in check much solid matter, into the inside compartment, from which it will be pumped to the receiving reservoir on Harrison's hill. The present wharf is to be extended five feet farther into the river and to be walled, sides and front, with cement.

The construction of this well, laying of the intake pipe and the cement facing and walls of the wharf have been and are being done by John J. Williams and Co., under the captain's supervision. This is sufficient guarantee of the character of the work. It was a great pleasure to meet the veteran submarine worker once more. One would think he had discovered the fountain of perpetual youth. A sound, warm heart maketh a long life.

The space about the well is to be filled in, and the ground graded from the power house to the river. A building is to be erected on the east side of the property for small fixtures and racks built for pipes of different sizes and large castings, valves, etc., kept on hand for replacement and repair.

On the west side a building, 80 feet by 27 and 22, has been erected within the last few years. This is divided into three parts, the first being used for a repair shop, the second for the meter testing machine, a most ingenious piece of mechanism, and the third as wagon house and stable.

THE POWER HOUSE.

This building has been enlarged by an addition extending across the entire river front and over fifty feet deep. In this extension has been placed the new Snow pump, lately added to

the equipment. Opposite this are two new water-tube boilers of 300 horse power each, making the total horse power 1000.

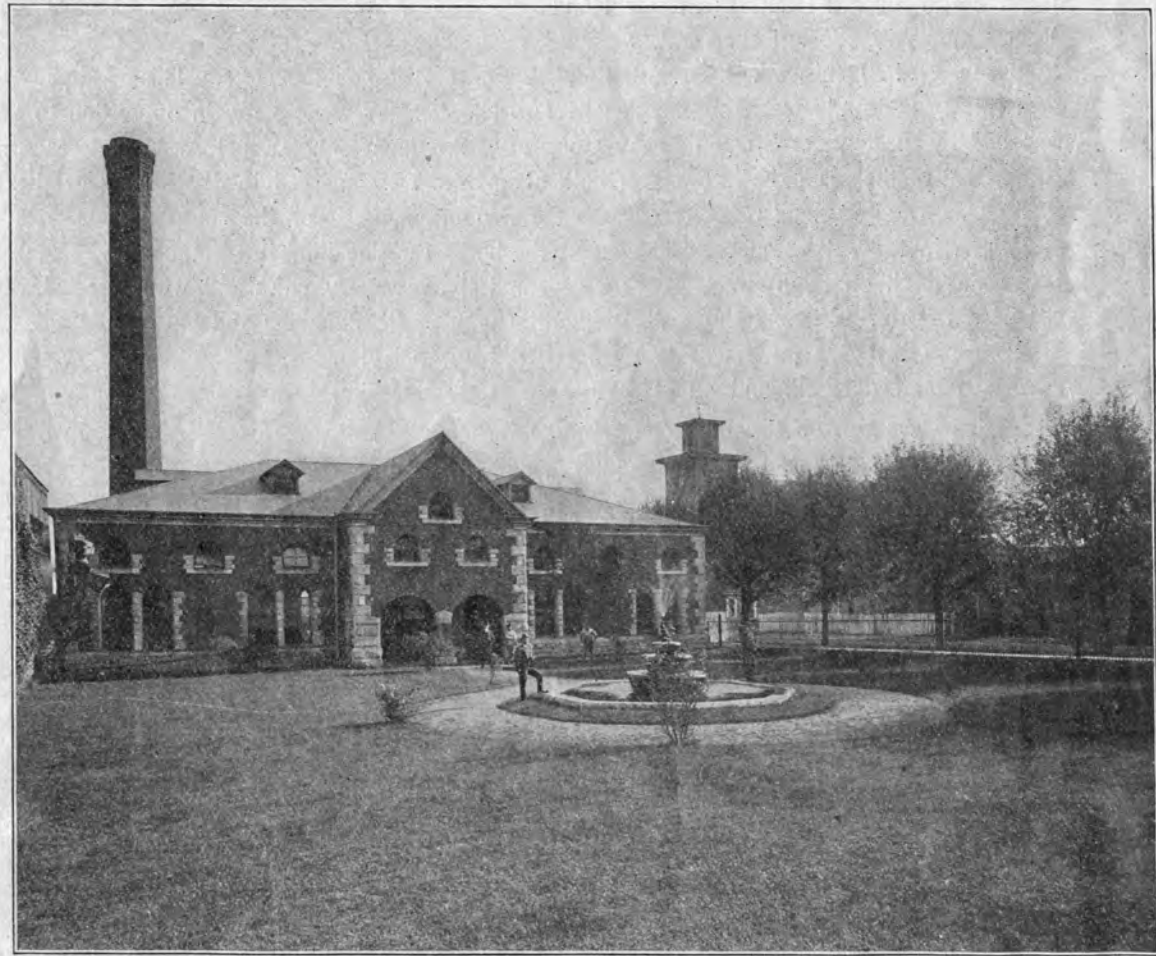
The new pump which has not yet gone into service, is a cross compound, with a capacity of 12,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. This, with the two Holly pumps which have done excellent service since 1888, each of 4,000,000 gallons capacity, will make a total of 20,000,000 gallons per day. As the present maximum summer consumption per diem is about 5,000,000 gallons, it will be seen that the provision for the future is ample even

should the growth of Chester exceed the most sanguine expectations. The new pump is a beauty in its way, a plain, massive piece of mechanism, attractive in its simplicity and lack of nickel-plating, a serviceable machine without flounces or frills. It has a suction pipe of 36 inches and a discharge of 30 inches. The suction connects directly with the inside compartment of the well described above. It should have been said that the outside compartment in which any obnoxious matter entering from the river is retained by the screens, can be cleaned at any time with the centrifugal pump.

In this building, also, is the electric light plant by which 62 lights are supplied, the company thus doing its own lighting. Immediately outside of the power house neat bins will be arranged to hold the coal supply.

Heretofore it has been impossible to use more than one of the Holly pumps on the 20 inch force-main at a time, but after connection is made with the new 30 inch main all three of the pumps can, if necessary, be run at once.

As we passed through the older part of the building and stopped a moment (Continued on Page 58.)



Pumping Station, New Chester Water Company

The New Chester Water Company

Pumping Capacity,		20,000,000 gallons daily
Boiler	"	1,000 horse power
Reservoir	"	19,000,000 gallons
Filter	"	10,000,000 gallons daily
70 Miles of Mains		42in. to 4in. diameter
Daily Consumption		5,000,000 gallons
Efficiency of Filter System		98 12-100 per cent.



Repeated Chemical Analyses prove the water fit for all purposes

Public Education in the City

By Thos. S. Cole, Superintendent of Schools



Thos. S. Cole
Superintendent Chester City Schools

The people of Chester are proud of their schools. So are the people of other towns. But the people of Chester have reason. They boast of having the handsomest teachers, the most intelligent School Board, and the brightest children in the United States. For are they not ours?

We have twenty-two schools, well distributed over the city and a hundred and fifty teachers. Music and drawing have special supervisors, as elsewhere, but we are somewhat unique in emphasizing penmanship by having a supervisor of that branch. We challenge comparison in penmanship with any district in the country, and any business man locating in Chester may be sure of finding plenty of boys and girls who can write a good hand, as well as read and cipher. Manual Training has been begun, and will be pushed to completeness. At the top of our school system stands the High School, with a two-year Commercial Course, and a four-year Academic Course. Our High School building is the finest in the State, and the records of our graduates in college and professional schools have almost uniformly been much above the average. It is not necessary in Chester for the parent of any normal child to send him to any other than a public school, and the number of those who prefer a private school diminishes annually.

HIGH SCHOOL ADVANTAGES.

The Chester High School has sixteen teachers, eleven Academic, four Commercial, and one teaching in both departments. The Academic subjects are English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, General History, English History, American History, Civics, Physiology, Biology, Physics and Chemistry. Our physical and chemical laboratories need no apology and but little improvement. Their apparatus is adequate and well-handled, and is annually augmented. Considerable of our biological work is also done in the laboratory.

We have an English lesson every day for four years. Our German course is also four years in length, and aims to produce a thorough and practical knowledge of that language. Our High School courses in general include all subjects necessary for preparation for college, and our graduates have taken high rank at Yale, Princeton, and the leading colleges of Pennsylvania.

The Commercial Department has two courses, one in bookkeeping, the other in stenography. Both courses are strong, and all our graduates hold their positions. Our penmanship, based on thorough work in the lower grades, and carefully developed throughout both courses, is equal to any. The graduates of this department are admitted to the Academic Department in the same standing as if they had spent their two years in that department.

LARKIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The largest of our grammar schools, the Larkin, contains over three hundred children of the seventh and eighth grades, with ten teachers—a little over thirty to a teacher. Few schools in Chester have over forty to a teacher, and we have no children on half time. Our colored children are mostly in separate schools, by the request of the colored people themselves. We have fifteen colored teachers, whose positions depend upon, and whose work justifies, the continuance of these schools. The separation extends through the elementary grades, and the colored people will doubtless wish it in the High School as soon as the number of colored pupils in those grades justifies it.

The teachers of Chester are imbued with no pedagogical fancies, and bewildered by no fads. They aim to succeed by honest, intelligent effort on the part of both teacher and pupils, and children are not passed until their work is done. The people do not complain of this state of things.

Our primary grades are subjected to close supervision by a trained supervisor, and an earnest effort is made to give the children the right start.

The School District of the City of Chester raises by taxation about \$105,000, and receives from the State about \$30,000, making a total of \$135,000, or a little over \$27 per pupil. We spent last year for teachers' salaries, \$80,000; for janitors' salaries, \$11,000; for officers' salaries, \$4,500; for text-books, \$5,000; for supplies, \$9,000; on property, \$7,700; for interest and sinking fund, \$17,000. The exact figures are given in our manual. Our tax rate is 6 mills, on a valuation not particularly high, especially on large properties. Our

total valuation on this year's assessment is about \$18,000,000.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.

(The following memoranda have mostly been compiled from standard authorities. The paragraphs on John Morton and Admiral Dewey were written by H. G. Ashmead, Esq.; those on Robert McCay, 2nd, were furnished by his granddaughter, Miss Caroline Maddock; those on John A. Watts were entirely, and those on George Jones were mainly, written by Principal Thomas, of the Watts School. Mr. Ashmead's assistance has been of all the articles, and cordial thanks are due him for his ready co-operation.)

NO. 1—HOSKINS SCHOOL.

The Hoskins building is named for Joseph Hoskins, who on Dec. 31, 1769, devised to trustees "for the use, benefit and behoof of all and every inhabitant of the said Borough and township of Chester for the building and erecting a school house or school houses or other edifices for the teaching and instructing and educating of youths therein," the piece of ground ever since occupied for school purposes at the southeast corner of Fifth and Welsh streets.

Joseph Hoskins was born at Chester, June 20, 1705, and died at the same place early in 1773, in the old house now known as the Porter mansion, where he had lived for over thirty years. His wife, whom he married in 1738, was Jane Fenn, a noted woman in the Society of Friends, and a woman whose life had in it many elements of adventure and romance, which space forbids recounting here. He left no children, which accounts in part for his public gifts and bequests, but there is at the same time no doubt that he was one of the most public-spirited men this community has ever known. The school house built on the ground given by his generosity housed the first public school ever established in Chester.

NO. 2—DR. SAMUEL STARR SCHOOL.

The Dr. Samuel Starr School is named for one whose face and form are still familiar to the recollection of all but the youngest children in our schools.

Dr. Starr was born July 22, 1840, in Chester County, and died at Chester, January 22, 1904. During the Civil War he served for four years in the United States Marine Corps. In 1869 he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College. After successful practice in Schuylkill County and Philadelphia, he came to Chester in September, 1873, and established a practice from which he was severed only by death.

Dr. Starr was a member of the School Board from 1882 to 1895, and again from 1897 to 1900. His interest in the schools was sincere and constant, and his conspicuous energy always made itself felt. The school re-named for him is one of those he always watched over with especial care. It stands on ground given by Joseph Hoskins, with whose name that of Dr. Samuel Starr is not unworthy to be linked.

A crayon portrait of Dr. Starr, presented by the Organon Medical Club, hangs in the Assembly Room of the school.

NO. 3—HARVEY SCHOOL.

Dr. Elwood Harvey, for whom the Harvey School is named, was one of the strongest characters and intellects Chester has ever known. His motives were always determined by conviction, rather than by policy, but his views always commanded respect even where they did not meet with approbation. Few men have ever impressed themselves more deeply on the life of Chester.

Dr. Harvey was born in Birmingham township in 1820, and died at Chester in March, 1889. For thirty years prior to his death he was a successful medical practitioner in Chester, and during this time took a hearty interest in every movement of public consequence. He is said to have been one of the first to proclaim the contagiousness of tuberculosis. For several years beginning in 1852, he was a professor in the Female Medical College in Philadelphia, now called the Women's Medical College. He was a member of the State Legislature and of the State Board of Agriculture. The respect in which his memory is held by the leaders in his own profession in this city is the best evidence of his moral and intellectual worth.

Dr. Harvey was a school director in Chester from 1864 to 1870, and again from 1870 to 1876. From 1885 to 1888 he was president of the Board.

A crayon portrait of Dr. Harvey, presented by his sons, hangs in the assembly room of the Harvey School.

NO. 4—MORTON SCHOOL.

John Morton, whose name the Morton School bears, was born in Ridley Township, Delaware County, Pa., in 1724. He was a surveyor and farmer. In 1757 he was commissioned justice of the peace. In 1765 he was appointed a member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the First Continental Congress at New York. In 1767-8 he was Sheriff of Chester County. From 1765 to 1776 he was a member of the General Assembly, and in 1775-6 served as Speaker of that body. In 1774 he was appointed an Associate Judge of the Supreme Provincial Court of Pennsylvania. In 1776 he advocated, voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He died early in 1777, while dark clouds still hung over the patriot cause, and those who had championed it in the middle colonies were objects of deep hatred and fierce hostility. His prediction that time would vindicate him, and that his signing of the Declaration would be considered the greatest deed of his life, has been abundantly fulfilled. In the history of Delaware County there is to-day no greater name than his.

NO. 5—LARKIN SCHOOL.

John Larkin, Jr., was for many years one of the leading citizens of Chester and of Delaware County. He was born in Concord Township, October 3, 1804, and died at Chester, July 22, 1896. For nearly fifty years he was closely associated with the business interests of Chester, and prominent in its political and social life. For eleven years he was a member of the borough council of Chester, and president of this body for six years. On the organization of the city government he became the first Mayor of Chester, and held the office for six years, after which period he declined a re-election.

The section of Chester in which he was a resident during his later years was earlier known as Larkintown. It was Mr. Larkin who opened the present Broad Street to travel by taking down panels of fence across his own land. Many of the houses now standing in the vicinity of this street were erected by him. The Graham School was for many years called the Larkin School, until, on the completion of the new granite building, the Directors of the school district thought it advisable and appropriate to transfer the name of the most prominent resident of the

where he was almost at once elected Chief Burgess. In April, 1789, when Washington passed through the town on his way to New York to be inaugurated as the first President of the United States, Dr. Martin delivered the address of welcome to the President-elect. His office as Chief Burgess gave him a place on the county bench; he acquired a fondness for law, read, and was admitted to the Delaware County Bar in April, 1796. For a short time he practiced both as a physician and an attorney.

In the "Aurora" of December 31, 1794 appeared an article from Dr. Martin's pen, in which he advocated the establishment of public schools, supported by an annual tax, for the pupils of the district in which the schools should be located. This is the first suggestion in our State annals of the advisability of a system of free public education, such as now obtains, and it was largely in recognition of this fact that the School Board, in 1883, called its newest building the "Martin School."

Dr. Martin died a victim to yellow fever, in September, 1798, at the early age of thirty-three, and lies buried in St. Paul's church-yard.

Dr. William Martin's son, William, whose portrait hangs in the Principal's room at the Martin School, was for a long time one of the most eminent citizens of Chester, and well worthy to bear his father's name.

NO. 8—POWELL SCHOOL.

Henry Lemuel Powell, whose name is borne by the Powell School, was born in Odessa, Delaware, November 5, 1809—the birth-year of Gladstone, Darwin and Lincoln. He died at his residence in Philadelphia on New Year's Day, 1897. He came to Chester at the age of nine, in 1818. At this date, ninety years ago, Chester had a population of six hundred. Nine years later, in April, 1827, Rev. John F. Watson, of Philadelphia, visited Chester, "to view the remains of that once distinguished town."

Mr. Powell, however, was one of those who helped to resuscitate the "remains." He was a manufacturer of boots and shoes, a builder and renter of homes, and an owner and operator of extensive quarries.

Mr. Powell was an earnest advocate of the public school law of 1834, and is said to have been a member of the first Board of Directors ever chosen in Chester, soon after the passage of the above act. In 1853 the records show he was elected Chief Burgess of the Borough of Chester.



High School Building

He was a director in North Chester Borough School District from 1873 to 1875, from 1877 to 1879, and from 1882 to 1887. From 1873 to 1875, and again from 1883 to 1887 he served as President of the Board.

A crayon portrait of Mr. Powell hangs in the Principal's room at the school.

NO. 9—JOHN WETHERILL SCHOOL.

John Wetherill, for whom the Oak Grove School was re-named in 1905, was born in Lower Merion, Montgomery County, December 16, 1834. The family moved to Chester Township in 1843, occupying the old house still standing on the west side of Twenty-fourth street. At this time the Borough of Chester extended from the river to the P. W. & B. railroad, and from Chester Creek to Ridley Creek. On his marriage he took up his residence in the two-story frame house on the other side of the street, within the limits of the present borough of Upland, and while residing here was elected a member of the first borough council. On his father's death soon after he removed to the old residence across the street, and was elected a member of the first borough council of North Chester. In 1879 he entered the School Board of the borough of North Chester, and remained a member till the annexation of the borough in 1888, when he entered the Chester School Board, remaining a member till 1902. During this period he was a member and chairman of many important committees, including the chairmanship of the Building Committees of the Lincoln and George Jones Schools.

It is the wish of all the friends of Mr. Wetherill that he may be permitted to enjoy many more years of a well-spent life.

NO. 10—GARTSIDE SCHOOL.

Benjamin Gartside, whose name the Gartside School bears, was long a prominent manufacturer in Chester, doing business on ground near the site of the school, and residing on Second street, between Concord avenue and

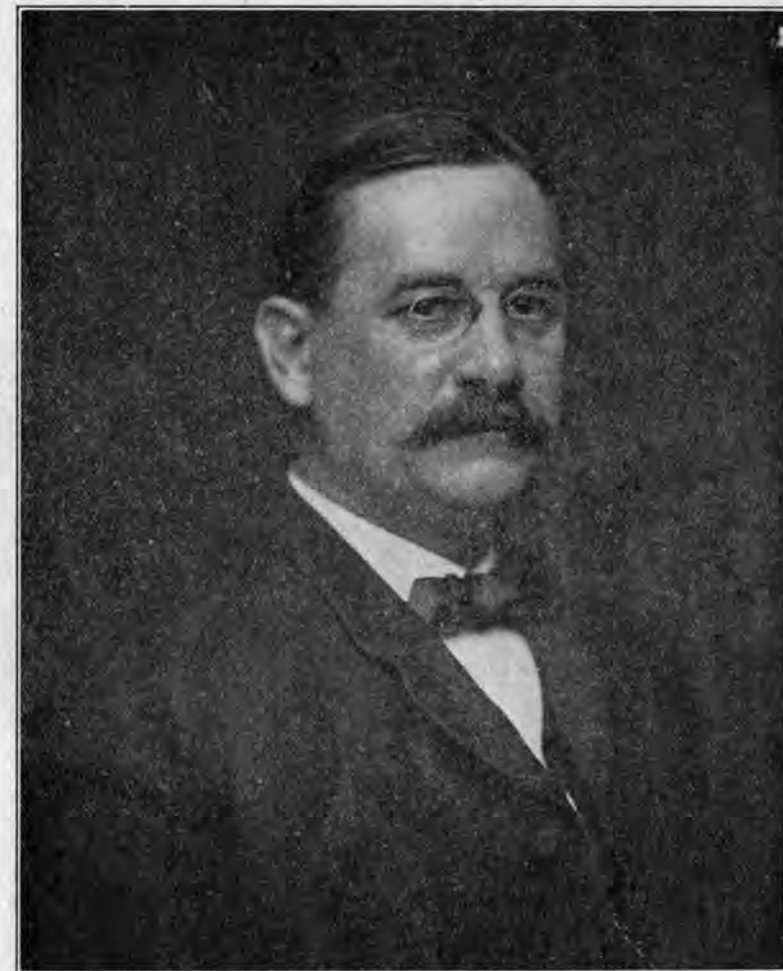
Franklin. He was born in Rockdale, Lancashire, England, May 26, 1794, and died at Chester, February 13, 1885. His business in Chester was begun in 1852, and continued till his death. During his long residence in Chester Mr. Gartside was actively identified with its growth and prosperity. The records show that he was elected a school director in 1860, and again in 1863. A crayon portrait of Mr. Gartside, presented by the family, hangs in the assembly room of the school.

NO. 11—FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Benjamin Franklin, for whom the Franklin School is named, is by common consent one of the greatest of Americans and one of the few great men of all time. He was born at Boston, January 17, 1706, and died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. Coming to Philadelphia a poor, friendless boy, he raised himself by industry, foresight and character, to the foremost rank among his countrymen. His services are too many to rectify in brief compass. He organized our postal service long before the Revolution; he procured the repeal of the Stamp Act while agent for the Colonies in England; he was on the committee that prepared the Declaration of Independence; he secured the treaty of alliance with France, by which our independence was finally won; he was one of the three plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of peace with England; he was a distinguished member of the convention that framed the present government of the United States, and had not his age prevented, he would have been prominent in the government of the nation he had done so much to create. His demonstration of the electrical character of lightning is a familiar fact of history. Himself a student, he was always interested in study and the dissemination of knowledge. He was eminently the founder of the University of Pennsylvania. The State now called Tennessee was once named for him, and to this day the names of towns, institutions, corporations and individuals attest the respect and honor in which his memory is held by millions of his countrymen.

NO. 12—PATTERSON SCHOOL.

General Robert Patterson, whose name is borne by the Patterson School, was born at Cappach, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1792. He came to America in 1798, and finally settled in Philadelphia. His military service began in the war of 1812, from which he emerged with a captain's commission. In the



Wm. M. Bowen
Secretary of Chester School Board

General Patterson died in 1881, at an advanced age. He never resided in Chester, but is well known to our citizens by his connection with the Patterson mills.

NO. 13—LINCOLN SCHOOL.

The Lincoln School is named for one of the greatest men of all the ages.

"As some divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green;

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breathes the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star;

Who makes by force his merit known
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne;
And moving up from high to higher,
Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope
The centre of a world's desire."

NO. 14—HOWELL SCHOOL.

The records of the School Board show that at first this school, like several others, was called by the name of the street, and known as the Howell street school. The streets in that immediate vicinity with the exception of Broomall street, were named by Hon. John M. Broomall in honor of persons or families of local repute.

Genealogical records at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society disclose conflicting evidence. Mr. Granville Leech, an eminent authority, shows no Howells nearer than Chichester Township; on the other hand, an account in the American Historical Register, Vol. VII, if reliable, establishes the existence of a Jacob Howell, who was for over sixty years a leading citizen of Chester, a minister of the Society of Friends, and an owner of property on Edgmont avenue. Mr. Ashmead states, however, that Judge Broomall told him that the name was bestowed in honor of the family, and not of any particular individual.

There was certainly at one time a Howell family of note residing somewhere in the vicinity. Judge Broomall named the street for them, and the school took the name of the street.

NO. 15—DEWEY SCHOOL.

Admiral George Dewey, for whom the Dewey School is named, was born

at Montpelier, Vermont, on Christmas night, 1837. He graduated from Annapolis in 1858, standing fifth in a class of sixteen. April 18, 1861, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and in that capacity was with Farragut at New Orleans, Port Hudson and Mobile. His victory at Manila, May 1, 1898, and his subsequent career are too recent and well known to be recounted here.

NO. 16—HORACE MANN SCHOOL.

Horace Mann (1796-1859) was our greatest American educational reformer. After practicing law for fourteen years, and presiding for one year over the State Senate of Massachusetts, he closed his office, and as secretary of the newly organized Board of Education began devoting his life to the educational welfare of the State. Much of his time for the twelve years of his secretaryship was spent in going about the State, addressing all kinds of gatherings on the need of efficient public education. The first normal school in the United States was founded through his efforts in 1839 in the historic town of Lexington. In 1848 he was sent to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Quincy Adams. In 1852 he was offered two honors on the same day—one the governorship of Massachusetts, the other the presidency of a newly founded college in Ohio. As might have been expected, he chose the latter, and was President of Antioch College till his death.

Horace Mann was the foremost pioneer in the great educational movement in the midst of which we are still living.

NO. 17—THURLOW SCHOOL.

The Thurlow School is named for John J. Thurlow, who after nearly eighty years of active life ended his days on a farm in the vicinity

Mr. Thurlow was born in Essex County, England, February 1, 1795, and died at Chester, May 15, 1887. He came to America in 1819, and to Chester in 1823. During most of his life in Delaware County he was a hotel proprietor, but his business activities were chiefly those of a contractor. He was the builder of eleven and one-half miles of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

NO. 18—CLAYTON SCHOOL.

The Clayton School bears the name of the late Judge Clayton, whose career as President Judge of the courts of Delaware County is still fresh in the recollection of every one.

(Continued on page 60.)



Larkin School Building

Pennsylvania Military College

Its Mission to Train Young Manhood For Life's Battle

By Col. Chas. E. Hyatt

The Pennsylvania Military College, sometimes referred to as "the gray old institution on the hill," is recognized as among the most substantial organizations in this city. It is a corporate body conducted by a Board of Trustees composed of some of the most prominent men in the country, with Colonel Charles E. Hyatt, successor to his distinguished father, the late Col. Theodore Hyatt, as Commandant. One distinguishing feature is that strictly military regime is observed in the daily routine, at the same time a scholastic education is given, the belief being that the two go best together in making the well-rounded man. The institution has graduates in every section of the United States, as well as in foreign countries, while the army has distinguished officers who received their first training in the halls of the college formerly known as the Chester Military Academy.



Cavalry Drill on the Parade Grounds

This institution has a wide and noteworthy character since its inception as a boarding school opened in Wilmington, Delaware, by John Bullock, in the year 1821. It flourished for twenty-six years until his death, when Samuel Alsop secured control of the school, and then by sale of the equipment and good will, it was transferred to Theodore Hyatt, then in charge of the parochial school of the First Presbyterian Church, that city. In the Fall of 1858 military instruction was introduced, and in the following year "certain public arms," consisting of rifles and two six-pounder field pieces, were delivered by Governor William Burton, to the institution, and Principal Hyatt was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel, on the Governor's staff. The radical change opened a new era in the history of the school, and it adopted the title of Delaware Military Academy, in order to conform to conditions.

Increased facilities followed at the opening of the Civil War, and an extensive school property in West Chester, Pennsylvania, was leased. From the Legislature, in 1862, a charter was secured, signed, sealed and delivered by Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Under the corporate title of "Pennsylvania Military Academy," the trustees organized the following June and elected Colonel Hyatt President. During the summer vacation the equipment was transferred to the new school, and the first session opened September 4, 1862. December, 1865, witnessed another change of location, owing to the final disposition of the West Chester property in the settlement of the estate of which it was a part, and Chester, offering superior advantages, though eighteen miles distant, was selected. The Crozer Normal School Building being fitted out for the work. The Legislative change was recognized formally in granting a supplement to

Department, instituted a series of ratings for such institutions, the Pennsylvania Military College has stood high in the ranks of the six, later of the eight, best competing military colleges of the country. This rating is obtained by merit alone, on an inspection. The college provides in the collegiate department a course in civil engineering by a government officer once each year, and it entitles each of the successful institutions to elect one of its cadet graduates to the army as an officer. Primarily the preparatory courses are intended to fit cadets for admission to the collegiate department. The scientific preparatory course, however, is not conducted exclusively to that end. The students in these courses are regularly incorporated into the general organization of the college and get the advantage of its system of training and discipline. In chemistry, as well as the academic branches. In these courses are the usual branches of English language and literature, the languages, governmental and political science



Infantry Maneuvers on the Parade Grounds

the act of incorporation February 21, 1868.

On September 3, 1868, the academy opened the new building on the present site on Fourteenth street, which was the outgrowth in the formation of a stock company. The corner-stone of this was laid with appropriate ceremonies the previous June. February 16, 1882, a bitterly cold night, a fire destroyed the building. There was little interruption in the scholastic work, however, for the Ridley Park Hotel was leased, fitted out, and but the loss of one week resulted in the published calendar. A new building, better than ever equipped, was ready for occupancy in September of the same year. The Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County on December 12, 1892, changed the corporate title to the Pennsylvania Military College.



Infantry Maneuvers on the Parade Grounds

The college buildings were erected at large cost on an eminence that overlooks the Delaware River and adjacent country. It is on the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroads, within a half hour's ride of Philadelphia. The plant consists of the main college building, laboratory, memorial observatory, hospital building, drill hall and gymnasium, riding hall and gymnasium. The grounds, including cadet limits, are more than twenty acres in extent, the surroundings being healthful and all the appointments being adapted to the needs of a military institution.

Ever since the United States Government, or, properly speaking, the War

physics, general chemistry, geology, mathematics and astronomy, while those taking the studies for the degree of C. E. get practical experience in such work as hydromechanics, materials of construction, railroad engineering, masonry and bridge construction, sanitary engineering, and the discussion of engineering economics. In materials of construction are studied the nature and methods of manufacture of the materials used by the engineer, together with their behavior under stress.

In the study of masonry and bridge construction the student is made familiar with the methods of designing foundations, dams, arches and framed structures. In sanitary engineering attention is given to the systems of sewerage, combined and separate, and sewage disposal, the sources of water supply and the contamination of same, and the relation of sanitation to epidemic diseases. In connection with the work, visits are made to various industrial establishments, such as locomotive, bridge, boiler and electric power plants, and excursions taken to

view important engineering structures, either completed or in process of construction. But the work that appeals to most of the cadets, if there be real pleasure in college work, is the military side of the life as presented in the Pennsylvania Military College. The parades, the annual marches, the camping out propositions where all the work is pursued under these same conditions that are observed by the government academy, are of a highly pleasing character, and beneficial as well to the health and physical development of the young men. The moral training of the college is of the highest order; there are opportunities for prize winning in many phases of the work; athletics are by no means overlooked. Summing up the situation, the first-class man turned out from the Pennsylvania Military College meets the highest standard of manhood that possibly can be attained in any form of collegiate life, and many a man who has made a success of his earthly career can point with devout sincerity to the fact that once he was a cadet at this celebrated institution.

The Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Military College include:

Hon. John Wanamaker, President, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. William M. Ashman, LL.D., Vice-President, Philadelphia, Pa.; Oliver B. Dickinson, Esq., Secretary, Chester, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Ozil W. Whitaker, D. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Philip H. Mowry, D. D., Chester, Pa.; Mr. Frank G. Paulson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Richard Wetherill, Chester, Pa.; Colonel John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. William A. Patton, D. D., Wayne, Pa.; Mr. Samuel H. Seeds, Chester, Pa.; Hon. Rukard Hurd, St. Paul, Minn.; Rev. Francis M. Taitt, Chester, Pa.; Mr. John Birkinbine, Philadelphia, Pa.; Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, Chester, Pa.; Mr. Walton Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Thomas S. Butler, West Chester, Pa.; John W. Loveland, Esq., Englewood, N. J.; Mr. George C. Hetzel, Ridley Park, Pa.; L. Webster Fox, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Colonel Charles E. Hyatt, Chester, Pa.

The faculty embraces: Silas G. Combort, M.A., C.E., Professor of Engineering; Edwin B. Widnans (Graduate U. S. Military Academy), Professor of Military Science and Tactics; Milo C. Burt, A. M., Ph.D., Secretary, Professor of Geology; Levi P. Wyman, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; Edward S. Hawes, A.M., Professor of the English Language and Literature; Henry B. Sachs, A.M., Ph. D. Professor of Modern Languages; Harry M. Shoemaker, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; Garton S. Greene, A.E., Assistant Professor of Latin; F. Otis Bryant, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy and Physiology; Edward Brautigam, C.E., Instructor in Mathematics, Technical Drawing, Military Science and Tactics; Frank K. Hyatt, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics and English; Walter R. Hibbard, B. S., Instructor in Chemistry; Clarence J. Myers, C. E., Instructor in Civil Engineering and Technical Drawing; Jerome W. Howe, B. S., Instructor in Civil Engineering and Mathematics; J. Edward Reynolds, Instructor in Gymnastics.

The military staff is composed of Colonel Chas. E. Hyatt, Commandant Lieutenant; Colonel Silas G. Combort, Treasurer of the College; Major Edwin B. Winans, (Captain Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A.), United States Military Detachment; Captain Milo C. Burt, Adjutant; Samuel R. Crothers, M. D., Surgeon; Captain Edward Brautigam, Tactical Officer (Sixth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.); Mr. Frank Hyatt, Assistant in Cavalry; Mr. Clarence E. Myers, Assistant, Military Department; Mr. Samuel W. Green, Quartermaster; Rev. Philip H. Mowry, D. D., Rev. Francis M. Taitt, Rev. Frank B. Parkin, D. D., Chaplains; Miss May Disert, in charge of Hospital; Mr. Jno. M. D. Thompson, Mr. George W. Roatch, Special Aids; Mr. Gordon M. Bettles, Mr. Peter E. Buck, 2d, Mr. Robert S. Sutton, Cadet Aids.

The Public Schools of Delaware County

The Splendid Record of the Rural Educators of the Past and Present

By County Superintendent, A. G. C. Smith



A. G. Criswell Smith

Interest in the work of education in Delaware County may be said to have commenced with the earliest settlement made by the Swedes along the Delaware. Dr. George Smith's History of Delaware County records the fact that a Swedish minister instructed the youth of his congregation in the elements of education as early as 1664. Most of the instruction given in the early years of the settlement in this county was given in private families. About 1730 a school house was built in Darby township, the site now being within the limits of Darby borough. Another was built in the northern part of Middletown township in 1740, one in Marcus Hook in 1745, another in Middletown township in 1749, and one in Edgmont the same year, near the present village of Gradyville. A school house was built in Newtown township prior to 1750, for in that year Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, attended it when he was twelve years of age. From this date school houses rapidly multiplied, until every township in the county was provided with one or more school buildings in which the children of the families were taught. All of the educational work done up to this time was purely voluntary and was supported by voluntary contributions. The teachers were employed by a committee having the school in charge and were often poorly prepared for their work, and sometimes of intemperate habits. The teachers were paid by the parents of the children, at the rate of two dollars and three dollars a quarter for each child and sometimes received a little in addition for wood and ink.

BEGINNING OF FREE SCHOOLS. The first law passed by the Legislature in 1809 provided for the free education of the poor and its wording was displeasing to those for whose benefit it was drawn, although many availed themselves of its provisions. This law was superseded by the law of 1834. This law was not fully understood and contained features objectionable to many. Conventions were held by those opposing the law and by those favoring it, petitions were prepared expressing the views of the two conventions and sent to the Legislature. The petition opposing the law received the greatest number of signatures by about one hundred and thirty signers. The

law provided that the several districts in the State should vote upon its adoption and only those accepting it would be bound by its provisions. In November, 1834, only eleven districts out of the twenty-one then in the county accepted the provisions of the Act. The next year six more accepted the Act, and in 1836 all but one accepted it and that one joined the rest in 1838. A new law was passed in 1836, being framed by Dr. George Smith, who was the first County Superintendent of this county.

The State report shows that in 1835 there were thirty-eight schools in this county under the operation of the law of 1834. They were taught by thirty-two male and six female teachers. The average salary for males was \$24.50 per month, and for females, \$18.90 per month. The average school term was five months and eighteen days. Upper Darby and Lower Chichester each had a term of twelve months. Some of the districts must have had a very short term. The schools were not graded. No course of study was used. Often in a single school you would find as many different text books as families represented, and conditions generally were far from satisfactory.

Conditions began to improve from 1854 when the Legislature passed an Act providing for the office of county superintendent. Dr. George Smith was the first to occupy this position and he devoted his best energies to the discharge of his duties, for he was a participant in the making of the public school law as it then stood. He served for a period of fifteen months and resigned, feeling he had gotten the schools fairly well organized. Charles W. Deans followed him and served acceptably until June, 1868. He was succeeded by James W. McCracken, who resigned the position in December, 1868. The State Superintendent appointed James W. Baker to fill the vacancy and he served the county till June, 1878, when he was succeeded by Albert B. Stewart, who served till 1887, since which time the present incumbent has had charge. All of the former superintendents are deceased except Mr. Stewart, who is now a professor in Colgate University, in New York State.

THE FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The first teachers' institute for the county was held in Media in November, 1854, and was conducted by Dr.



*Octagonal School House in Birmingham Township

Beneficial and Benevolent Societies

Much Good Is Accomplished by the Army of Men Enrolled

By Dr. S. V. Hoopman



Dr. S. V. Hoopman

No city in Pennsylvania is more noted for the large number of its fraternal and benevolent societies than Chester, and none could be more loyal to them than our citizens.

All of the great orders have branches and each has a goodly number of members, while some have the largest and most influential lodges in the State.

The list includes the Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, Elks, Eagles, Odd Fellows, Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, Red Men, Foresters, American Mechanics, Independent Americans, Hibernians, Artisans, Shield of Honor, Patriotic Sons of America, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Knights of Columbus, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Grand Army of the Republic.

These are all splendid orders, and the exact number of their membership is not obtainable, but it is probably over 4000, composed of the very best of our people.

This large body of men united for the purpose of protecting the home, caring for the sick, burying the dead, assisting the widow and the orphan, exerts a great power for good. These societies are silent, but potent factors for the alleviation of human suffering and are exerting a wonderful influence on the social life of our city.

MORAL LESSON OF THE LODGE.

All such societies teach men a great moral lesson. Therefore all men who take the obligations, and make them a component part of their daily lives, make better citizens, better fathers, truer friends.

While all of these societies are fraternal, the newer ones are the more benevolent, paying larger benefits after the death of the member, than the older societies have ever done. For instance, the Woodmen of America, the largest fraternal society in the world, having 1,100,000 members, of which 500 are in Chester, is paying annually to the widows and dependents of its deceased members, over \$9,000,000. During the past ten years many thousands have been paid to its members in this city. So also are the Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum and similar societies, doing likewise.

While the beauties of the ritualistic work of the older societies, with its elaborate details, lectures, charges and admonitions, make beautiful pictures that long dwell in the memory. The lasting benevolence that supports our social system, is to-day being dispensed by the societies that give to the dependents, after the decease of the member, the substantial sum of one, two or three thousand dollars. In this way they protect the home, support and educate the children.

The major portion of our citizens are men of moderate means. The society, therefore, that makes it possible for its members to secure these benefits for their families, do most good in assisting our people. So it is not at all remarkable that the societies are becoming so popular.

FRATERNAL BENEVOLENCE.

Those who are not members should become so, and those who are should be loyal to them, ever mindful of their obligations, and remembering that fraternity and benevolence are most beautiful flowers, and that they grow in the halls of the great beneficial societies.

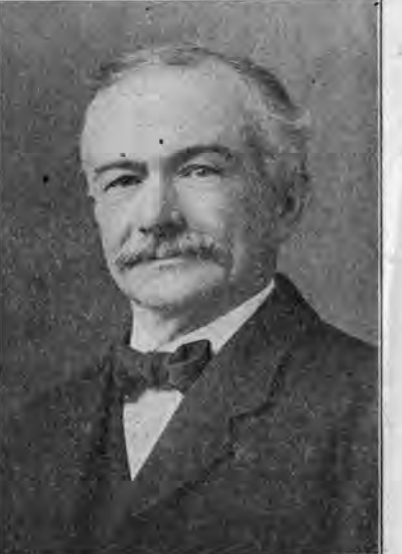
Love, charity, fraternity and benevolence first build the fireside, then perpetuate and protect it. Therefore citizens of Chester, be loyal to your societies and loyal to your awakening and prosperous city. Sound the tocsin of energy and prosperity, that its echoes may be heard throughout the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

CHESTER'S ROYAL ARCANUM.

By Dr. Fred M. Smith.

In the summer of 1880, there appeared in one of the Chester dailies this query, "Who will start the Royal Arcanum in Chester?" A member of the Order, who had recently made his home in this city, instituted an inquiry, and learned that the query had been put in the paper by Capt. Henry Clay Cochrane, now a retired Brigadier General of the United States Marine Corps, and that he was intent upon establishing a Council of the Royal Arcanum in Chester. The Royal Arcanum being one of the most conservative of the progressive fraternal insurance societies, soon appealed to those desiring life insurance at cost in a safe organization.

Among those who early interested themselves in its formation were Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane, Capt. Frank S. Baker, John Doak Goff, Stephen C. Hall, Dr. William E. Ulrich, Samuel Lyons, Dr. F. M. Smith, William H.



J. Engle Baker, Treasurer

Flaville, Col. P. M. Washabaugh, Frank P. Ashenfelter, Herman Brandeis, William G. Price, Nathan Sharpless and J. Engle Baker.

(Continued on Page 60).

Pennsylvania Military College

CHESTER, PA.

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CHARITIES OF DELAWARE COUNTY

By W. Shaler Johnson

The American, as a rule, is not slow to relieve his brother in distress, either at home or abroad. Perhaps in no country are the few exceptions which prove the rule looked upon with more of contemptuous pity. We are not including in this general characteristic those men who give of the surplus of their wealth, or after they can no longer use it. The spirit of kindly sympathy and generous helpfulness among our people, and especially among the poor, for those in misfortune and suffering, is more general than the selfish egotist imagines. It finds expression not only in individual act but in organized charity and in many forms, through the agency of the churches and of social organizations. In this article we deal only with the organized charities of the county or State, where the latter are located within the county, and we are quite aware that the presentment we may make will cover but a portion of the ground, and give our readers but a partial idea of the sum of beneficent thought and deed which yearly goes to relieve the suffering and help the helpless. First in time, and most beneficent of our local "good works," is the

UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF CHESTER AND VICINITY.

When this organization first began its work among the destitute and the sick we do not know. Its earlier records have disappeared. We know it was in existence under the present name in 1867. In 1868 Mrs. A. T. Dobson was its president. It was formally organized, or reorganized, in 1871, when Miss Laura J. Hard was elected president; Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, vice-president; Mrs. Emily Parker, treasurer and Mrs. M. H. Hood, secretary. The society was composed of all religious denominations and among those associated with its work in those early days were Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Rulon, Mrs. Ledward, Mrs. Blakeley, Mrs. Hyatt, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hinkson, Mrs. McKeever, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Ladomus, Mrs. Shanafelt, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Entwistle, Mrs. Dobson, and Mrs. Green.

The next president was Mrs. George Baker, who, in 1878, was succeeded by Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer who is still in office.

Since this society began its work over forty years ago more than 11,000 families have been relieved by it from immediate distress. Its object has not been the permanent relief of the poor but supplying food and fuel to those in pressing need and to add them to tide over a hard time until work could be obtained or other measures of relief afforded. The average cost in each case has been \$3.50. The society depends solely upon subscriptions and donations from our people and has no expenses, the work being voluntary.

WHAT THE SOCIETY HAS DONE.

In its quiet way this society has done more good and relieved more suffering

years the necessary fund was subscribed and in 1891 a lot at the corner of West Broad and Barclay streets was purchased and the erection of a hospital begun. The building was completed in 1892 and on January 1, 1893, was opened for use, the first patient having been admitted in December of 1892. The wards and private rooms were fitted up by churches, organizations and private individuals and in a short time the building was fully equipped and its history of saving ministrations begun in earnest. May 10, 1893, a school for nurses was established, the first class graduating in 1895. In 1898 a much needed ambulance was given by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Roach and about the same time Mr. Samuel A. Crozer gave a sum sufficient to free the management from debt.

BLESSING TO COMMUNITY.

For seventeen years this institution has been a blessing to the community. Many a life has been saved, many a sufferer has won through to renewed health and strength, by its agency. With a population rapidly growing in number, with increasing manufacturers, in which last the greater number of emergency cases occur, it has been taxed to the utmost to afford relief to all who sought its shelter and help. Our people should see to it that its usefulness is not crippled by any lack either in building or equipment.

A Nurses' Home, the gift of Mrs. J. Frank Black, and a Maternity Hospital have been added during the past few years. Of graduate nurses of the institution there are now 60.

Mrs. J. Frank Black, the president, and Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry, the vice president, have held their respective offices since 1895. Miss Ellen I. Kenney is now recording secretary with Miss Mary C. Deering as corresponding secretary and Mr. Garnett Pendleton as treasurer. Composing the Board of Managers are Miss M. B. Bent, Rev. U. S. G. Bertolet, Mrs. A. M. Broomall, Col. J. A. G. Campbell, Gen. H. C. Cochrane, Mrs. S. B. Esrey, Mrs. S. B. Filtrcraft, Mr. S. G. Glauser, Mr. Geo. Hetzel, Mrs. H. M. Hinkson, Mrs. M. A. Houston, Mr. H. H. Houston, Mrs. S. S. Houston, Mrs. F. A. Howard, Mrs. M. B. Shaw, Mrs. W. H. Sproul, Rev. P. M. Tait, Rev. J. Timmins and Miss P. E. Wood.

Miss Maude Robertson is the present superintendent, with Miss Fannie Dible as head nurse and Miss Mary Myers as assistant, all efficient and experienced in their work. Dr. J. L. Forwood is chief of the surgical staff, Dr. D. W. Jeffries, of the medical and Dr. Adrain Orr and Dr. Samuel Gray the resident physicians.

During the year ending October 1, 1909, the total number treated at the hospital was over a thousand and the dispensary cases were 3,431.

THE J. LEWIS CROZER HOME FOR INCURABLES.

By his will the late J. Lewis Crozer left \$500,000 for the building and endowment of a Home for Incurables and

close together, connected by underground passages. The hospital was built in 1892, the corner stone being laid July 17, of that year, the birthday of the founder. Both these buildings were erected by Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer at her own expense, thus leaving the bequest of her husband, \$500,000, intact as an endowment fund for their support.

The hospital was opened for the admission of patients July 17, 1903, and is one of the best equipped in the State for all its varied work. In 1903 a Training School for Nurses was established, the first class graduating in 1906. The number of graduates of this school is now 17.

Miss S. Catharine Ubil is the efficient superintendent of both institutions. The matron of the home is Mrs. Sarah J. Berry, and the Director of Nurses, Miss Margaret Jones, both admirably qualified for their positions.

Dr. D. P. Maddux is chief of the surgical staff and Dr. R. P. Mercer of the medical staff. The present resident physician is Dr. Percy Craig.

During the past year 411 cases have been treated at the hospital and there have been 1058 outside patients.

The present officers of the Home and Hospital are Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, president; Mrs. Wm. B. Broomall, treasurer; Miss Mary C. Ulrich, secretary.

Those composing the Board of Managers are: Mrs. Crozer, and Mrs. Stotesbury, of Upland; Mrs. Russell, of Media; Mrs. Little, of Wallingford; Mrs. Hinkson, Mrs. Seeds, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Marcer, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Maddux, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Cooney, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. D. E. Irving, Mrs. W. A. Irving, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Clyde, Miss Appleby, Miss Weston, Miss Smith, Miss Ladomus, Miss Flickwiler, and Miss Hathaway, of Chester.

THE JUVENILE COURT HOUSE.

On Crosby street, just above East Third, may be found one of the most important of Delaware county charities, the Juvenile Court House, or, as



The Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia

suffering. The two buildings stand it has been sometimes called, the House of Detention for Juvenile offenders and truant children. Miss Emma A. Brewer, an able and efficient woman, is in charge of this work. The house itself, though not large, is sufficiently so for present purposes, and is well arranged, with clean and comfortable dormitories. The room where children are kept in the day time is provided with books and toys so that the time may not hang too heavily.

After the law was passed establishing a separate court for the trial of juvenile offenders and providing against their being heard with older criminals a mass meeting was held in Media in March, 1902, and a committee appointed to carry the intent of the law into practical effect. Of this committee Mrs. Clara B. Miller of Media was president and connected with it were Dr. Hannah Price, Mrs. Lillian Maris, Mrs. George L. Cutler, of Chester, and Mrs. Clara Stillwell of Wayne.

The object of the movement was thus expressed: "For the benefit of delinquent, abandoned, destitute and dependent children" thus giving wide scope to the work. The present building was opened June 1, 1902, and Miss Brewer placed in charge. Miss Brewer is a recognized officer of the Juvenile Court. She is the children's friend and advocate and the court adviser.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

In the case of juvenile offenders against the law she looks up their record and ascertains their environment and personal disposition and advises with the Court as to the disposition of the cases. The Juvenile Court is held Saturdays, usually by Judge Isaac Johnson. There have been some

in the House of Detention at a time, often only one.

Truant children are brought here by the truant officer and held, sometimes a few hours, sometimes over night. In the case of abandoned and destitute children, these are retained in the House only until further arrangements can be made for them. Homes have been found for many and after leaving the House they are still watched over and helped by Miss Brewer.

This department of justice and mercy is now wholly supported by the county though this was not at first the case, and it may be said that Delaware county is not behind others in the care of its abandoned and destitute children, and of those whose offenses against the law are, perhaps, more the result of example and environment than of "innate depravity." Too much can not be said in appreciation of those, mostly women, who originated and have assisted in this good work, the results of which have so far fully proved its beneficent character.

HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT.

Generally spoken of as the "Poor House," not because of any deficiency in the building itself but because it is a refuge and home for those who, having no other resource, must depend upon the generosity of their fellows; sometimes spoken of as the "County Home"; sometimes as the "Alms House"; and in earlier days as the "Bettering House," from the old title, "Alms House for the Relief and Bettering the Condition of the Poor."

The legal name of the building at Lima is "House of Employment for the County of Delaware."

The first house of the kind was established in Philadelphia in 1731, but, as far as we know, there was none in Delaware county until 1804. Possibly there was no need. In 1804 a House of Employment was built in Philadelphia, where Shortledge Academy afterwards stood, on a farm of 137 acres. The house was of stone, 100 feet by 40. It was surrounded by barns and outbuildings. It was thus described in

this family of the destitute and disabled, the out door relief furnished is no inconsiderable factor. In average years these outside cases amount to 375, families not individuals, of which nearly one-half occur in the months of January, February and March.

The present directors of the poor for Delaware county are Samuel Evans, M. D., of Media, president; Wm. H. Jones of Upper Darby, treasurer; and Arthur Martin of Chester, upon whose shoulders the greater burden of outside relief falls. Dr. E. Marshall Harvey is the physician and H. L. Broomall, Esq., of Media, the solicitor. The House has an efficient steward in the person of John H. Kerlin and in Mrs. Kerlin, his wife, an excellent matron.

It hurts us to say it but it must be said that this House of Employment in Delaware county does not compare at all favorably with many of those in counties of its population in this or other States, in fact, that in this respect Delaware County is decidedly a "back number." Chester county now has less population than Delaware, yet its Poor House, with the 500 acres surrounding it, is far superior to ours in capacity and equipment. It has, too, its own asylum for its own insane. Much could be done to improve conditions at Lima, but as even Grand Jury suggestions fall upon seemingly deaf ears what may we expect for any we may make. In one respect, however, common humanity and wisdom demand action. There should be a Hospital or an Infirmary added to the equipment at once. It is not right or even prudent that the sick should mingle or sleep with the well. It might be well if the State Board of Health looked a little more closely into these establishments. At any rate it is not to our credit that we have fifteen sick patients in Blockley to-day.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF PHILADELPHIA.

With the exception of the County Home the Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, at Wallingford, is the oldest organization now located in Delaware county. This Society was formed on

gardening. It is open to white orphans of both sexes. None with chronic or contagious diseases, however, are received. Mrs. John Markoe is the first directress and in the list of officers, managers and visitors are the names of the most prominent women in Philadelphia. With the exception of the physicians, the advisory committee

who accomplished much for the institution and for humanity. He died in chief Dr. Martin W. Barr. The institution has been wonderfully fortunate in its leadership under these men.

The buildings, complete in the best modern equipment, stand on high ground, surrounded by 365 acres of land, including farms and gardens,



Chester Hospital

and the solicitor all those in charge are women. Mrs. S. S. Brown has been for many years the capable and efficient matron of the Home.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

This is the next in order of time and is located at Elwyn, Delaware county. It may be said to have been founded by James B. Richards, a native of Ceylon and a winner of Harvard honors. A man of warm sympathies his attention was called to the care and training of the feeble minded by the work at the Bicetre, in Paris. He began his work in Boston where, as in New York, it excited great interest. Coming to Philadelphia in 1852 he enlisted the sympathy of Dr. Alfred L. Elwyn and the two together succeeded in arousing as great interest in Philadelphia. In 1854 the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children was incorporated. Circumstances led to the retirement of Dr. Richards in 1855. A property had been purchased on Woodland avenue to which the seventeen children then constituting "the family" were removed. This year also Dr. Joseph Parrish took charge under whose able management the work grew rapidly in scope and method, and, shortly after, the present site was ob-

THE BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Close to the line between the counties of Philadelphia and Delaware stands an institution which our county may claim among its charities so far as location goes. The founder of this institution was Mrs. Eliza Howard Burd of Philadelphia. Being left a widow and losing her two daughters, she established in 1856, in the rear of her own dwelling, a small home for orphan children, in which she gathered and cared for 12 of these waifs. She died in 1890 and left by will, to the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, \$500,000, for the purpose of founding and

educate and at a suitable age find employment for, 1st—White female orphan children of Philadelphia, not less than four nor more than eight years of age, who shall have been baptized into the Protestant Episcopal Church; 2nd—Same class of children in Pennsylvania; 3rd—all other white female orphan children, without qualification, except that at all times and in every case preference shall be given to orphan children of clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church.



J. Lewis Crozer Hospital

ing and the boys carpentering and have grown steadily in population and capacity for usefulness. Dr. Parrish retired in 1864 and was succeeded by tained, buildings erected and what had been an experimental school became a permanent institution. From 1858 it Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin as chief physician endowing an Orphanage "To maintain,

Under the provisions of this will land was bought in what is known as Upper Darby, just outside of Philadelphia county, and suitable buildings erected. These consisted of detached dwellings connected by corridors. The buildings are of stone in the English Gothic style. A chapel, seating 350 persons, was added in 1868.

In 1884 there were 60 children cared for in this institution. We regret that we have been unable to obtain any direct information as to its present condition and management.

THE WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL.

The Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades was founded and amply endowed by Isaiah V. Williamson, merchant, of Philadelphia, on December 1, 1888. It is said of him that fifty years ago he recognized the inadequacy of the shop-apprenticeship system and set about devising means by which it could be corrected. He did not himself live to witness the fruition of his cherished idea but left the matter to those well able to understand and carry out his wishes.

Its first class was admitted in 1891. Since that time 777 pupils have been graduated as follows: Bricklayers 182, Carpenters 164, Stationary Engineers 73, Machinists 209, Pattern Makers 149.

(Continued on Page 60, Column 1.)



J. Lewis Crozer Home For Incurables

than the general public can possibly know. With limited means, often not seeing how the work was to be done, yet with abiding faith in the generosity of the people, it has gone on its way without publicity, without parade, aiding, encouraging, relieving the distressed and destitute, asking no more than that its means be made adequate to the work it had set itself to do, a work which can never be fully understood save by those engaged in it. Many a sporadic deed of charity has been blazoned in the newspapers, while the work these women have so steadily done, year after year, has been little known and never fully appreciated; while year after year the name even of the Union Benevolent Society has never appeared in print save in its modest little annual report.

The present officers and visitors are Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Mrs. S. B. Filtrcraft, Mrs. Wm. B. Broomall, Mrs. Orlando Harvey, Mrs. P. M. Washbaugh, Miss Mattie Smith, Mrs. S. G. Glauser, Mrs. J. Ladomus, Mrs. Wm. Ward, Jr., Mrs. Susan Morrison, Mrs. H. M. Hinkson, Mrs. R. P. Mercer, Mrs. Wm. Shaler Johnson, and Mrs. E. W. Bing.

THE CHESTER HOSPITAL.

The crying need for a Hospital in Chester was emphasized by the accident at the ship yard at the time of the launch of the Saratoga and later on by the explosion at the fire-works factory located in the old Porter mansion.

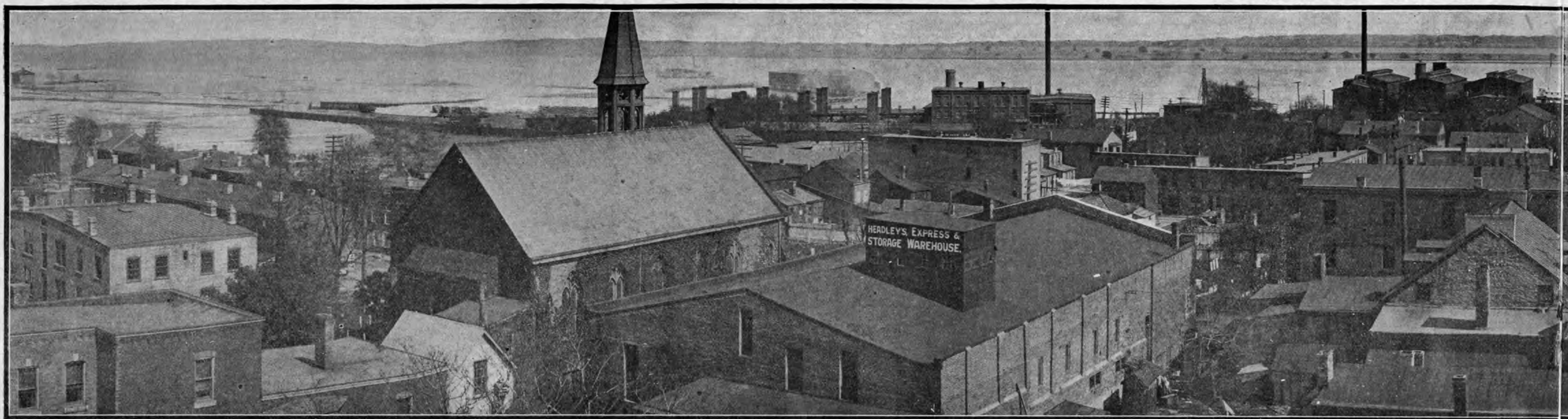
The feeling aroused culminated in the organization of the Chester Hospital in 1883 and its incorporation in October of the same year, with Mrs. Julia A. Barton as president, Rev. Dr. P. H. Mowry as vice-president, Mrs. S. B. Filtrcraft as recording secretary, Mrs. M. D. Coates, as corresponding secretary and Samuel A. Dyer as treasurer. In 1885 Mrs. Barton was succeeded in the presidency by Mrs.

THE J. LEWIS CROZER HOSPITAL.

This institution, known as the J. Lewis Crozer Homeopathic Hospital, forms, with the Home for Incurables, practically one building, with one object, the care of the sick, the hurt, the



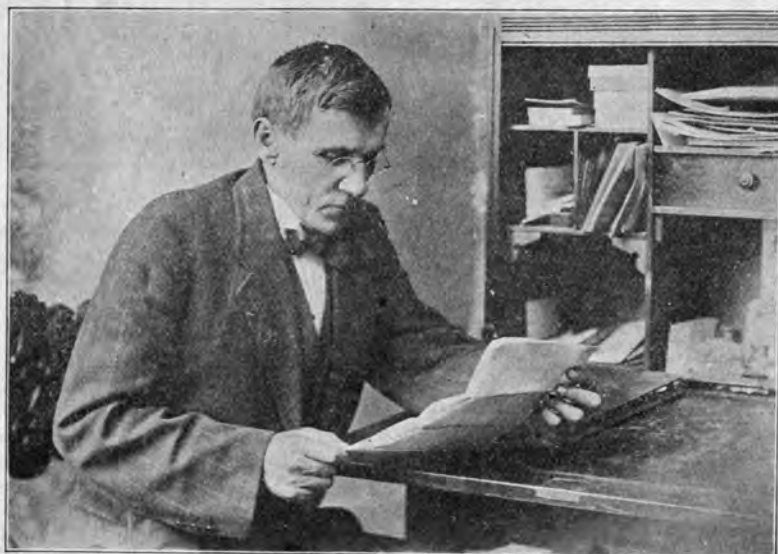
Main Building of the Pennsylvania Training School



JUST A GLIMPSE OF THE DELAWARE RIVER ON ITS WAY TO THE SEA

CHESTER'S NEW ERA

By Hy. V. Smith



Hy. V. Smith

It is by pounding on a string that we learn at last its power. So, too, nothing wins out more sure than putting on a good front. The following attempt to describe Chester's New Era only presents a shadow of the real picture of what Chester will be, say in the next decade. This declaration is not made with the view of emptying one's breast of windy conceits. To the contrary, it is based on an honest statement of facts, practically assured by circumstances.

A yelp of pain and a grunt of triumph are not always an indication of reality. There may be shamming and real deception in both—just as there are men who are good, honest and generous at home, but wolves and foxes in the business world.

In and around Chester will crystallize large achievements, and from the large to the largest. What has been but a dream in the past will be actualized in the near future. The truth of all this is indisputable to the man of foresight. All the forces that will combine in bringing about a new and greater Chester are like adamant—they will not flinch nor run.

Every avenue of industry that the town now affords leads to commercial centers of the world. A city to-day of less than 40,000 population, Chester in ten years should, and undoubtedly will, be peopled by not less than 100,000 souls. To-day the city's assessed valuation in round figures is \$18,000,000. In ten years it will have reached \$40,000,000.

Chester has fairly reached the threshold of renewed activity and greater growth. Its advantages of location are second to none in the

the eye is carried a distance of one and a quarter miles across its bosom to the Jersey shore. We observe two distinct channels, one on the Jersey and the other on the Pennsylvania side of the river. At any hour of the day or night sail and power craft, from the cat-rigged pleasure boat to the full-rigged ship of commerce; from the tiny motor boat to the ocean liner may be seen skimming over or ploughing through the placid or storm turbulent waters. Often "tramp" steamers, laden with imports from foreign shores, come up the river and, their cargos being

ocean makes a deep impression in one's mind, and all the more so because—as a wag might say—they represent the "Coxey Army" of the deep, inasmuch as they have no fixed destination beyond one order or charge at a time. Ocean liners, freighted with humanity and the earth's products from our own or those of other shores, is an every day scene, while commodious freight and pleasure passenger boats ply the river between points of interest, touching on the shores of three states, namely, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware.

women and children wile away the hours in healthful recreation and sport.

Of all fishes known to the Atlantic ocean and the streams emptying into it, there is none quite so popular or toothsome as the Delaware river shad. The gastronomic board of the millionaire and the kitchen table of the laborer alike sends forth the appetizing aroma of the shad in the spring season. Fishermen there are who, during the run of shad, manage their nets so well as to make enough money to support their families for the balance of the year. Many other kinds of fish are also caught for home consumption and the markets, but none have quite the call the shad has. The hotel tables of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and cities of the South serve this succulent member of the finny tribe, and there is no event in club circles looked forward to with greater animation and pleasurable longing than the annual planked shad dinner, with its exhilarating viands and the rolled Havana on the side, to say nothing of the wit and humor that is uncorked on occasions of this kind.

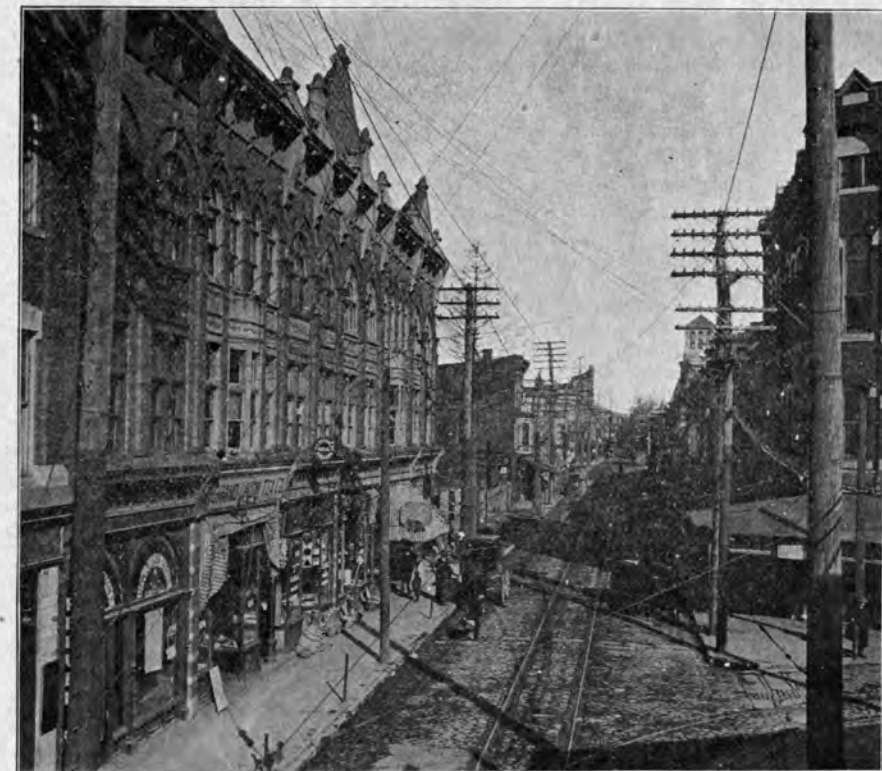
So much could be said in favor of the historic river as to take up space beyond the allotment of this article. History fairly bubbles over with interesting facts; but it is not intended to go into the past in picturing Chester's New Era. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that Chester has two other rivers of no small importance that are soon to prove of incalculable value. The Chester and Ridley rivers are tributary streams emptying into the Delaware, and a bill before Congress provides for the widening and deepening of both so as to increase their already commercial and navigable worth. These two smaller rivers wind in and around miles of fertile lands of the county and reach here and there hives of industries in the way of thriving

six specials stopping upon notice; augment this with the rumbling of 40 or more freight trains touching and passing through here and you then can form a true conception of the Pennsylvania railroad's relation to Chester. Now add to this the services of 50 first-class passenger and as many more freight trains that steam into the city, via the B. & O. daily; note the numerous freight trains that come and go each day over the Reading road; then reflect upon what has already been said of the invaluable services rendered the town along similar lines by reason of the advantages of the Delaware river, and then try to recall to mind any other city in the country affording better facilities in the way of safe and rapid travel and the freighting of all classes of commodities than Chester. Right here is where you get stumped. It is a fact also that the above arguments advanced in favor of Chester fit like the skin on an orange—and we are all mighty proud of it.

There is a beautiful rainbow in the horizon of industry, thrift and fortune and Chester's future. A clear commercial sky and business sunshine await all who may join with us and drink from the cup of Chester's New Era. Those who study the trend of events and practice the methods taught in the modern school of business will realize their ambition as easily as a duck takes to water, an eagle to the sky, the beast to the jungle.

New men are now, and more men will be, on the stage of activity with new ideas, forceful energy and indomitable will-power. They will but add stimulus to the powerful working forces already linked together. The index to Chester's New Era points in a hundred ways and every direction indicated spells push, progress and prosperity.

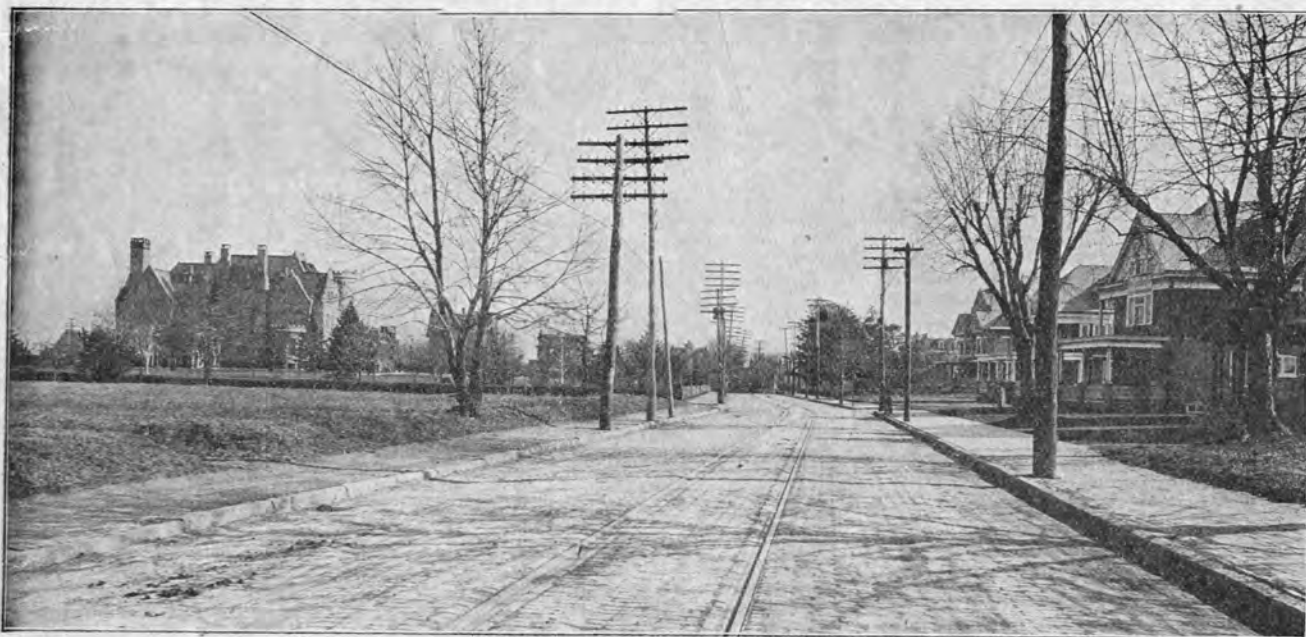
There are no so-called parasites eating at the vitals of Chester's munici-



Looking North from the Elevated

a great manufacturing city, but not nearly as great as it is destined to become. There are to be had many valuable undeveloped manufacturing sites along the river front, besides innumerable plots of ground along the several lines of railroads. None of the land is held by syndicates for the purpose of keeping enterprise out. In fact Chester now welcomes and favors such

citizens as being above the average in all that goes to make up good citizenship. Capital and labor go along hand in hand. Disputes have been few. Here has been successfully propounded the secrets of water and steam, the spasms of electricity, the ductability of metals. Indeed the speed of the locomotive, the power of the stationary engine, the fabric of the loom, the



"Some Class" Residences

United States. This statement has a rather cheery ring to it, some will say. Yet, enterprising men of the country marvel at our general facilities and prophesy greater things for our future than do those of our own household, so to speak.

Our natural facilities are so well tied that no one is cunning enough to find the ends; for they overlap and are so interwoven as to be practically endless. These facts are not overlaid with allusions, nor is it necessary that we parade our resources to the sound of drum and rattle.

Let us go down to our greater water front, where the historic Delaware river in all its majesty skirts the city on its way eighty-four miles to the sea. Looking out on this vast body of water

consigned to Chester industries, the vessels anchor in mid-stream and await favorable conditions for getting into their respective berths. Again, the tramp may be outward bound with a cargo of exports, the product of Chester's labor and capital. To view such a scene as a half-dozen tramp steamers on their way to or from the Atlantic

It is during the summer months that our people get the most enjoyment on the rivers of this district. The large excursion boats carry crowds to and from noted resorts on the Delaware river and bay; hundreds of motor boats, fishing skiffs, canoes and the like, dart here and there in profusion, while with hook, line and net men,



One of our Main Business Streets

manufacturing hamlets. So, too, with Crum River, which is situated a half mile East of Chester, and through Government appropriation, will afford additional shipping facilities for the great Baldwin Locomotive Works. This world renowned plant extends from the Delaware river front for a half mile inland to the main artery or driveway leading into Chester.

Besides having at our door one of the most world-famed rivers by which means Chester is put in touch with all ports that fringe the broad Atlantic Ocean and all navigable streams emptying into it, three grand trunk lines of railroads dart through its very heart, making it possible to ship and receive the products of the factory and the produce of the soil to and from all parts of the United States.

You can easily measure the shipping facilities afforded a city having trunk lines like the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and Reading railroads. Both the freight and passenger services extended to Chester by the three railroads are equal to those of any other city no matter how important it be or where situated.

Two hours and a half will speed you from Chester to New York city on a business trip. Perhaps you desire to pay a visit to the Halls of Congress at Washington. If so, less than three hours' time is consumed in the run by the flyers of either the Pennsylvania or Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Should you want to penetrate the West without change of cars, all you have to do is take one of the Baltimore and Ohio "solid" trains at Chester. Twenty minutes takes you from this city to Philadelphia—which is a big overgrown town that is mighty jealous of Chester's advantages and future. Think of a daily passenger train service of 88 trains that make regular stops, with

A View of River Front and Industrial Plant

palpity. Everybody is imbued with the spirit of the times and feels the attractions of the hour. There are no human door mats to chill the ardor of imagination; no bilious creatures with yellow streaks down their backs; no knife worms to cut asunder good intention and ambition.

Miles of industries line the banks of the Delaware fronting Chester. It is

enterprises as are hindered or denied in other places. Unlike most cities, Chester has real railroad competition, even better facilities than Philadelphia. There are no bottled up resources. Competition is as free as the air and rivalry all you care to make it.

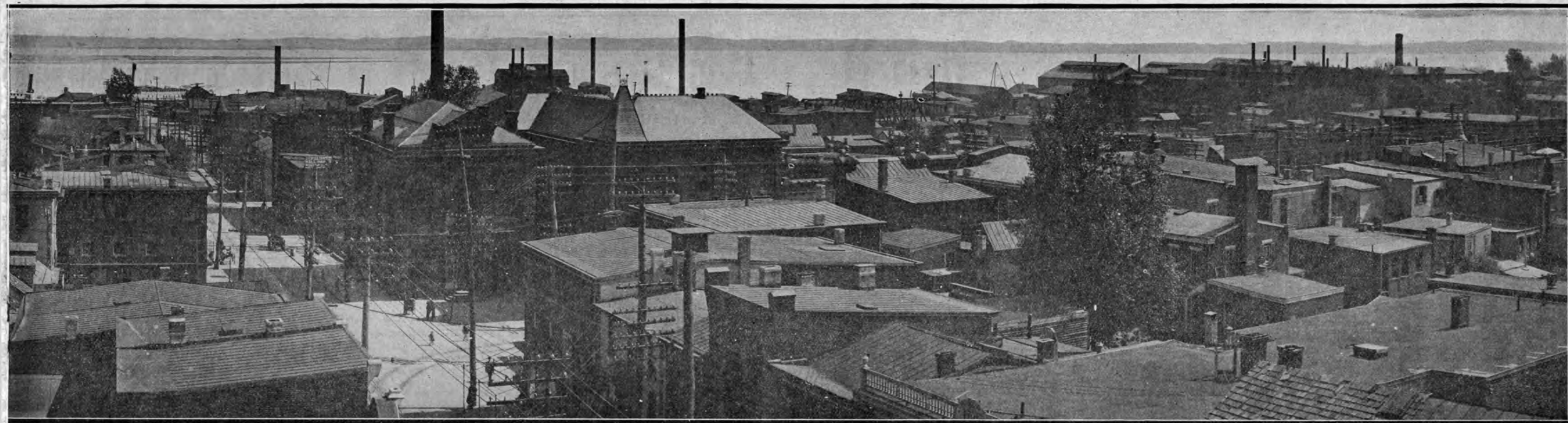
The people are intelligent, kind and hospitable. Chester can truly be designated as a workingman's town, and its

casting of steel have all been brought to the highest state of perfection.

Realizing that improvements are to follow in rapid succession, Chester has shaped itself to meet all municipal requirements. Contracts for the paving of more than thirty miles of dirt streets with up-to-date paving material, and the re-paving of business and residential streets to the extent of many miles



Workingmen's Homes



IT SHOWS BUT A SMALL PART OF CHESTER'S SPLENDID WATER FRONT



Park Place

are soon to be let. Plans for a sewage disposal plant, to be constructed by the city, have been filed with the State and are soon to be let. Plans for a sewage Department. Besides, for immediate advantage, new sewers are about to be built and old ones repaired. New wharves are to be constructed along the Delaware, and in many other ways will the city be improved. Upwards of a million and a half dollars will be expended in the way of municipal improvements, beginning at once.

Of the seventy-five miles of streets

build the great business features of the future. It takes courage and strength to leave the beaten track. Chester and its people have taken courage. Prosperity with us is no longer an elusive hope; the spirit of depression has been overcome and onward progress, onward is the slogan of the town.

While to-day Chester industries distribute four millions or more dollars among its army of wage earners annually, and the value of their products is something more than \$18,000,000 each year, all this is small compared to

built artificial silk mills which will embrace the expenditure of a half million or more dollars and give employment to several thousand hands. Other new industries will be added to the many already established so that the industrial era of the town has a most satisfactory and promising outlook.

The introduction of from ten to fifteen thousand new employees in Chester and its immediate surroundings, means an increase in population of from 50,000 to 75,000 people. This will call for the erection of from ten thousand to fifteen thousand new homes in which to house the new army of wage earners. Modern houses for skilled mechanics, clerks and workmen generally are awfully scarce in this community to-day. Some builders have started to supply the demand in a small way. But there is room and demand for building operations in the dwelling line at this very time which would represent at least an investment of two millions of dollars. In fact it is evident that such an amount of money will need to be expended annually for some years to come in order to keep up with the procession. All this refers to the erection of houses only. Millions of dollars more will be expended in the introduction and completion of new industries.

It makes no difference if in looking back twenty, fifty or a hundred years we find that Chester did not advance in the light of its possibilities. All that is a thing of the past. We are concerned with that which stares us in the face to-day, and no one will dare deny that

progression points in every direction. It is no unsolved riddle. We simply can't stem the tide of prosperity coming our way.

The men who are the driving wheels of the community—the business men of the town—are shaping themselves to meet every demand that will be made upon them, for each step in municipal, business and civic advancement will make every man's dollar in Chester worth more.

The physical configuration of Chester and its immediate surroundings takes on most favorable form. It is so situated as to escape loss or damage by freshets that emanate from the highlands of the county and find avenues of escape in the several small rivers that empty into the Delaware.

The climate of this vicinity is a most favorable factor, and there is no cheaper place to live in comfort on the Atlantic coast than right here. The products of three states are brought to our doors and there is nothing in the way of supplying the necessities and luxuries of home at a less cost than can be had in other places.

Fruits, vegetables and animal foods are better and cheaper in Chester than in most cities, for our markets overflow with the fruits and products of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware, besides that which comes to us from other

climes. It is an ideal place for a workingman to live.

The weather is delightful, the winters are mild and the heat of summer not excessive. Boating and fishing on the rivers, and rambles through the parks of the city and woods of the adjoining country districts, furnish healthful outdoor exercise and pleasures in summer, while the town is not wanting for means of entertainment to meet the taste of all classes in winter.

The city's public parks present most picturesque and enchanting scenery. They are well looked after by a Park Commission, which is comprised of some of our best and foremost citizens. The commission has now plans under way which, when carried out, will greatly enhance the beauty and usefulness of these pleasure spots. All of our parks are easily accessible by trolley, while none are so far distant from the City Hall as to be more than a healthful walk.

The educational facilities are second to no other manufacturing center. Public and private schools there are distributed throughout the city that meet the needs of all our boys and girls. Some of our public school buildings are far in advance of much larger cities in point of architecture and general utility. The same may be said of our Catholic schools, of which there are three.



West Broad Street

The town has to its credit a list of thirty-four churches of many denominations. Many of these edifices are very beautiful in exterior and interior appearance, and the people worship in peace and harmony.

A new and handsome Y. M. C. A. building, planned to accommodate a membership of 1000, stands as a monument to private philanthropy. Its equipment comprises all the features of entertainment, recreation, education and religious instruction to be found in like institutions of the larger cities.

Two hospitals and a home for incurables care for the wounded and sick under the most favorable management and surroundings. Here again, the benevolence of Christian men and women plays a part not generally met with in other cities. To these public charities we may add two well-established libraries, containing thousands of volumes, and to which the public has free access.

Generally speaking, Chester is a well-governed city. All the municipal branches are conducted with a single object—that of looking to the interest of the city in every manner that insures protection, comfort and advancement to its people. It is conceded by government expert statisticians that nowhere are better facilities for the protection of the public to be found than here.

The key to Chester's New Era is the self-reliance of its people. There is every promise that there will be no weak or cracked link in the chain of progress now being forged.

Chester contains many noted captains of finance and industry now, and others

from the outside are preparing to join us. Then, too, no city in Pennsylvania can boast of more skilled mechanics in proportion to population than Chester.

There is more room for men of force—men who can aim straight and hit the mark—likewise men of strength and courage. We extend a welcome hand to more capital, more genius and more labor.

No gem sparkles so gracious as enterprise, and no other place holds out more inducements for the developing of enterprise than does this city.

Chester is a city of steam-hammer, forge, pulley, crank, tooth-wheel, steel furnace, loom and spindle, and values are shining everywhere. Those who cast their lot with us will have reason to rejoice for having done so. Those now on the ground are entering into the spirit of civic pride, municipal advancement and industrial activity with redoubled energy.

Chester's New Era is a veritable sunrise of progress which will continue to glow with increased warmth, wealth and wisdom. It will mount higher and higher, day by day, until the zenith of its activity is reached by the unbounded wealth of its resources, its hum of industry, the peace and happiness of its people.

Then will the light of its possibilities have been fully realized, and the crowning events of Chester's New Era indeed be well worth recording.



An Attractive Thoroughfare

now laid out in Chester, more than fifty miles will, in the near future, be crowned with asphalt, brick, Bitulithic, Belgian or wooden block surfaces. Property owners on a street are given their choice of selection and in every case the majority rules. From the extreme eastern to the far western end of the city is to be one continuous stretch of modern street pavement. All the main arteries leading into the city on the East, West and North will be in appearance all that modernism can produce. The ideas of to-day will

what it surely will be at the end of what At the eastern boundary of the town there is now partly in operation and in course of construction the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which is sure to give employment to no less than ten thousand men within five years. Upwards of four thousand are now employed at the plant and additions to the pay-roll will be made in rapid order as the Philadelphia works are, piece by piece, dismantled or displaced.

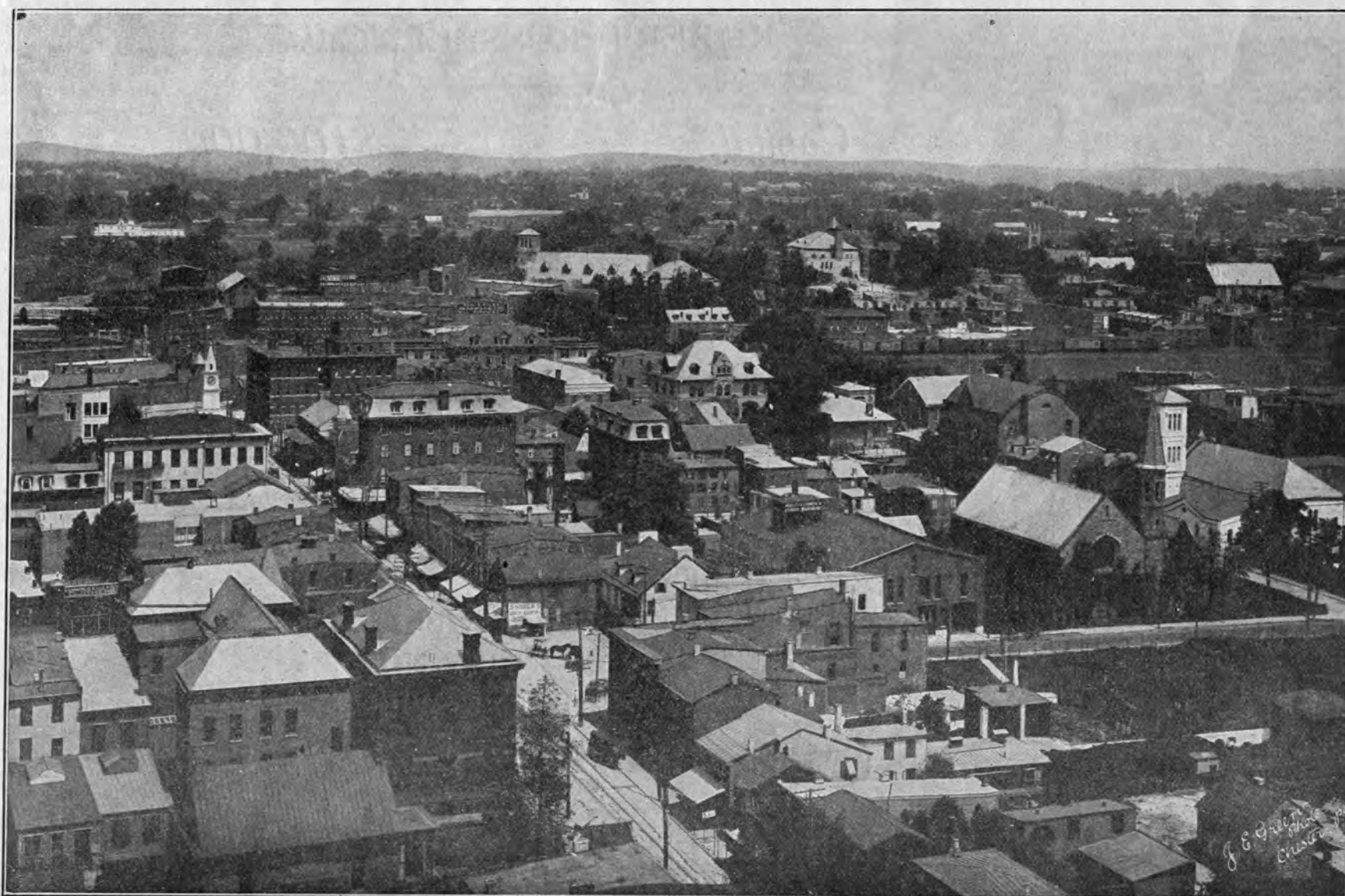
On the West, just a short distance beyond the city line, there is now being



Market Square



A New Operation



Bird's-Eye View of Chester—Showing Charming Country Beyond

Banks and Trust Companies

By Henry Graham Ashmead

The Charter National Bank

of

Media, Pa.

solicits your patronage

In Colonial times banks and bankers, as a feature of commercial life, were utterly unknown to the people of that day. Almost the entire business of the Colonies was done by barter, and what little specie was in circulation, came through the hands of shipping merchants, who received it in payment for tobacco, flour, barrel-staves, furs, rum and like articles exported to West Indian and European ports. The silversmiths in the cities and towns would make advances upon silverware, and for that reason much of the surplus wealth of the resident population, was represented in the amount of silver plate owned by individuals or families collectively. In order to supply a circulating medium for the Province, and to aid owners of real estate in developing their holdings, the Assembly of Pennsylvania, on March 2d, 1722-23, created what was termed the Loan Office, whose trustees were directed, in addition to the regular stated meetings in Philadelphia, to meet in the town of Chester, as often as the application from the residents of the county of Chester, for loans, made it necessary. No loan could exceed five hundred pounds, nor the time exceed eight years, and one-eighth of the principal must be discharged each year, together with interest at five per centum per annum. Payments were made in specie or "any quantity of plate or gold" would be receivable in consideration of the debt. The paper currency provided for in this act, as in later continuing laws, was a legal tender issue. Persons refusing to accept those notes in full payment of any debt, the law read, "shall lose the said debt or debts," and such refusal could be pleaded in bar in any action at law brought to recover the debt. Many of the old houses built in Chester, and what is now Delaware County, were erected by means obtained from the Provincial Loan Office. Until the opening of the Revolutionary struggle the greater volume of the circulating medium of the Province were the notes issued by the Loan Office, with a slight sprinkling of specie in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, brought thither by emigrants and sea-faring folks. The cost of the Revolutionary War forced all coin into hiding and the paper issues of the Congress had so depreciated that five hundred pounds in paper could hardly be exchanged for five pounds in English, Spanish or Portuguese specie coinage. The Congress, at the instance of Robert Morris, on May 26, 1781, passed the act chartering "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America," with a capital of \$400,000, divided into shares of \$400 each, which must be paid for in foreign gold or silver coin, for at that time the United States had minted no coin of its own. This bank was the first chartered in the history of the United States.

DELAWARE COUNTY NATIONAL

The expenditures of the National Government in carrying on the second war with England, brought with it an abnormal stimulation in all business enterprises throughout the country, and the demand for money was so enormous that public clamor demanded the establishment of banks in every city and county town in the Commonwealth. Delaware County was then largely interested in grazing cattle for the Philadelphia market, and its people felt as with other localities the need of banking facilities. Hence in the law of March 21, 1814, the Bank of Delaware County was chartered. The bill which was known as the "Omnibus Bank Act," was passed over the veto of Governor Simon Snyder, carried with it charters for thirty-seven banks. In the bad times which followed the proclamation of peace, in 1815, in ten years fifteen of the number failed, and later all but two, ceased business. The Bank of Delaware County, however, had made money notwithstanding the fact that not a person then associated with its management had been trained in the conduct of such an institution. The manner in which its business was transacted and the way in which its books were kept were of the crudest form, sometimes the accounts would balance, oftener they would not; today there might be a shortage of several hundred dollars, while the day following the excess would amount to seven or eight hundred, so that on the average the bank was not a loser. After twenty odd years' experience a system was adopted which assured accurate daily accounts and those in charge learned that the book-keeping which might answer for a country store, was not adapted for a large financial institution. The same lesson was presented to almost every country bank in those early days. So prosperous had the business proved that in 1832, an effort was made to secure a charter for "The Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Delaware County," and while the act passed the Assembly, it was vetoed by Governor Wolf. March 14, 1864, the bank was changed to Delaware County National Bank. As a State and later as a National bank the institution has held rank as among the strongest financial establishments of this Commonwealth. It is a United States depository. The capital stock fully paid is \$300,000, and surplus \$600,000. J. H. Roop, is president, and T. M. Hamilton, cashier. The Board of Directors are: John P. Crozer, for nearly a quarter of a century; J. H. Roop, John M. Broomall, O. B. Dickinson, George M. Bunting, A. O. Deshong, William H. Sproul, William I. Simpson, Lewis R. Page, William I. Schaffer and William C. Sproul.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

For nearly half a century the Delaware County Bank had drawn support from all sections of the county with-

out competition, save in the remote districts adjoining Philadelphia, where the residents were in closer touch with the city than with their own county seat. After the act of Congress, of February 12th, 1863, was adopted creating National banks, and with it a provision that all funds received by Revenue officials and other collecting agencies of the United States, should be deposited in the first national bank in the town or district to which such officials were assigned, two weeks had not elapsed when Samuel M. Felton, Thomas Reaney, Samuel Archibald, Benjamin Gartside, Amos Gartside, Abraham H. Perkins, L. T. Rutter, Samuel Eccles, Jr., Jacob Sney, John Gartside and William Ward, applied for a charter for the First National Bank of Chester, which was issued to them on March 12th, 1863. The movement had been so quiet that not a whisper had been heard on the street respecting the application, and when the newspaper announced the fact, no little bitterness was engendered between the friends of the old and new institutions. To such an extent was this feeling carried that for a considerable time checks drawn on the new bank would not be accepted on deposit by the old bank, and the like course was adopted by the new management as to checks drawn on the old bank. As all the incorporators of the First National, resided West of Chester creek, the banking house was located at the Southwest corner of Second and Penn streets, and continued there for nearly eight years, until early in January, 1871, it was removed to Market street, in the building now occupied by the Pennsylvania National Bank. In 1892, the institution was removed to its present location. The original capital was \$100,000 and remained at that figure, until later, at which time the stock was selling at \$200 a share. The new stock was absorbed by the public without depreciating the premium which the old stock had commanded and is now only obtainable when an estate must be settled. The surplus and undivided profits are \$185,245.38. The officers are: George M. Booth, president, and T. Edward Clyde, cashier. Directors: Mortimer H. Bickley, William C. Sproul, George M. Booth, Joseph H. Hinkson, William A. Irving, John J. McClure, Fred. A. Howard, Samuel A. Clyde and T. Edward Clyde.

FIRST NATIONAL, MEDIA

The First National Bank of Media, was organized February 22d, 1864; chartered March 13th, and opened for business March 21st, of the same year. The original capital was \$65,000, but in 1865, it was increased to \$100,000, at which it has since remained. Throughout its entire history it has been an exceptionally well managed institution, so that to-day, it has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$337,885.95, a record which has placed it as the

forty-sixth in the "roll of honor" banks of this Commonwealth. Its deposits are well over the \$800,000 mark. The banking house occupied by it, externally, is architecturally the most imposing structure for the use, to which it is put, of any in Delaware County. The officers are: William H. Miller, president; Robert Fussell, cashier. Directors: Joseph W. Hawley, Homer E. Hoopes, William M. Powell, William H. Miller, Charles L. Serrill, D. Edwin Irving, E. T. Miller, Samuel H. Moore and Charles F. Williamson.

CHESTER NATIONAL BANK

The Chester National Bank was organized March 1st, 1883, and chartered March 17th, the same year. The capital stock was \$100,000, which was subscribed at the first meeting for organization among those present. Colonel Samuel A. Dyer, who had been conducting a private banking establishment, "a born banker," was elected president. He transferred to the new institution over \$100,000, of deposits which he controlled, and devoted all his energies and shrewd business ability to the conduct of the new bank, with such success that the capital on February 1st, 1886, was increased to \$200,000, made necessary by the great volume of business he had created. In 1899, the bank erected the commodious building in which it is now located. Its surplus and undivided profits now amount to \$226,071.91, and its deposits to over a million dollars. The officers are: J. Frank Black, president; Samuel H. Seeds, cashier, an office he has held since the origination of the bank. Directors: J. Frank Black, Joseph Deering, George C. Hetzel, Howard M. Houston, William B. Harvey, George B. Blakeley, Henry von H. Stoever, Richard Wetherill and William S. Blakeley.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DARBY

The Charter National Bank, of Media, was organized in February, 1887, with a capital stock paid in of \$100,000. It has been very successfully conducted, having accumulated a surplus fund of \$19,000, while the undivided profits amount to \$5,468.06, a very satisfactory showing for its stock holders. Its deposits are in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. The officers are: Jesse Darlington, president; Henry L. Broomall, vice-president, and A. J. Darlington, cashier. The directors are: Jesse Darlington, Samuel Evans, P. E. Sharpless, Jesse R. Baker, Isaac Briggs, Henry L. Broomall and Dr. Harry Gallagher.

FIRST NATIONAL DARBY

The First National Bank of Darby was chartered July 15th, 1890, with a capital of \$50,000. Located in a rapidly growing borough, it has grown with its surroundings. Its surplus more than doubles its capital, being now \$105,000. The officers are: W. Lane Verlenden, president; George B. Painter, vice-president; George W. Dwyer, cashier. Directors: W. Lane Verlenden, George B. Painter, Vaneer E.

Bond, George Foster White, A. P. Hill, William P. Painter, M. D., and John C. Tullock.

FIRST NATIONAL, CLIFTON

The First National Bank of Clifton Heights began business January 11th, 1902, with a paid in capital of \$50,000. It is located in an ornate building on Baltimore avenue, in the centre of a thrifty community, largely engaged in manufacturing. A saving department is maintained in addition to its general banking business, which paying an interest of three per cent, resulted in the wage earners availing themselves of the opportunity to make provision for the sure coming rainy day, or to accumulate means to start in business for themselves. The institution has already a surplus of \$25,000, while the undivided profits amount to \$4,666.03 in September last, when the latest report was published. The officers are: Henry T. Kent, president; J. Milton Lutz, vice-president, and E. E. Barry, cashier. Directors: Henry T. Kent, J. Milton Lutz, H. H. Haines, D. M. Taylor, Nelson Kershaw, John Wolfenden, George T. Wadas, William H. Jones, Frederick Schoff, W. Frank English and Charles P. Doane.

PENNA. NATIONAL BANK.

The Pennsylvania National Bank, of Chester, was chartered March 4th, 1903, and began business on March 5th, succeeding at No. 2215 West Third street, in what was before consolidation, known as South Chester Borough. On December 14th, of the same year, the institution moved to the building immediately south of the City Hall, on Market street, which it had purchased from the First National Bank. Its capital is \$100,000, and surplus and undivided profits \$30,000. The officers are: John D. Goff, president; John J. Buckley, vice-president, and Daniel E. Casey, cashier. Directors: Z. T. Bartleson, John J. Buckley, Edward C. Burton, T. P. Dwyer, R. P. Lutes, E. B. McClenahan, Wesley S. McDowell, James McKane, Joseph Mesick, R. P. Talley, J. C. Taylor, William Ward, Jr., and John D. Goff.

SWARTHMORE NATIONAL BANK

The Swarthmore National Bank, at Swarthmore, was organized March 15th, 1904, with a paid in capital of \$50,000. The institution is well managed and its undivided profits already amount to \$15,025.81. Its officers are: Arthur H. Tomlinson, president; David L. Lukins, vice-president, and Henry C. Saulnier, cashier.



PROSPERITY in any community is best evidenced by the condition of its financial institutions.

While the prosperity and able management of its banks is one of the most vital factors in the upbuilding of the community.

Wm. H. MILLER, *President.*

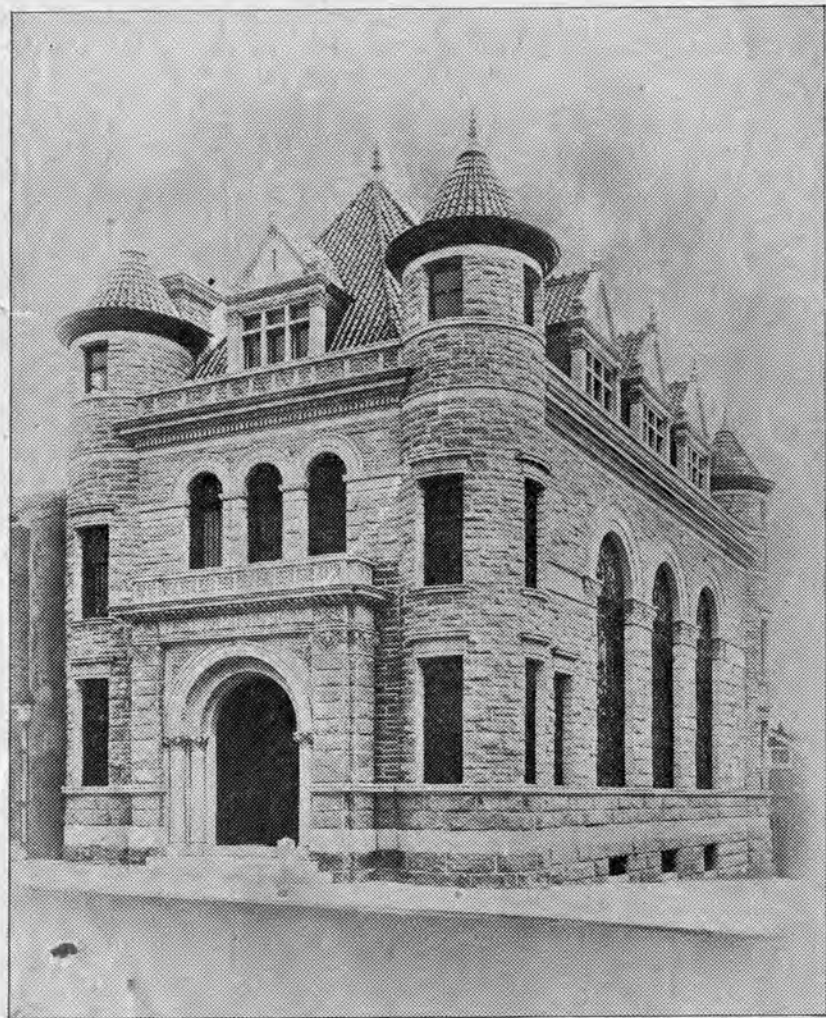
ROBERT FUSSELL, *Cashier.*

Capital, ... \$100,000

Surplus and Profits, . . \$335,000

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH W. HAWLEY
WILLIAM H. MILLER
EDGAR T. MILLER
HOMER E. HOOPES
CHARLES L. SERRILL
SAMUEL E. MOORE
WILLIAM M. POWEL
D. EDWIN IRVING
C. FRANK WILLIAMSON



First National Bank of Media

"The Bank of Safety and Service."

A. Knabb & Co., Inc.

Leaders in the Cooperage Trade

One of Chester's most important West End industrial establishments is the Knabb Barrel Works, at Marcus Hook. A. Knabb & Company, Incorporated, are leaders in the cooperage trade, being noted as the largest individual concern in this line of business in the country. The officers are: Albert Knabb, President; H. Krug, Vice-President and Treasurer; C. S. Knabb, Secretary.

This company operates three plants—one at Marcus Hook, one at Warren, and a mammoth stave mill in West Virginia, where it manufactures all the staves used by itself in the manufacture of every description of barrels and kegs for oil, wine, liquors, beef, pork, lard, provisions, etc.

The plant at Marcus Hook was established in 1905, and covers three acres, fronting on Market street, the main thoroughfare. There are numerous buildings, all of brick, the main structure being 80x150 feet. The other buildings include dry kilns, storage sheds and offices. The most modern equipment is installed, and the machinery is of the highest modern type.

From one thousand to twelve hundred barrels and kegs are turned out each day here, and ninety men are employed in the various departments. Sidings connect the works with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Delaware River is only two squares distant, making the shipping facilities unexcelled. The same number of men are employed at Warren, and the works there have the same capacity.

During the five years since its establishment at Marcus Hook the large and attractive plant of A. Knabb & Company has known no idle hour. The hum of industry has been continual, and the frequent erection of new buildings and enlargement of others, together with the constant stream of barrels and kegs going out by rail and water to various points near and far, have been a never-ceasing manifestation of progress and prosperity.

Each of the officers of the company devote all their time to the active management of the three plants, and are practical men of long-time and wide experience in the cooperage business. Mr. Krug gives especial attention to conducting the affairs and superintending the operation of the Marcus Hook plant. He is a keen business man, full of push and vigor, and possesses the respect and confidence of all with whom he has business deal-

ings, and his immediate associates and employees. He has an agreeable personality, is active and popular in local social circles, and is prominent in every movement looking to the advancement of local public interests. Mr. Krug took an important part in arranging for the reception of the Scout Cruiser Chester last fall, and in the entertaining of its officers and men during their four days' stay in this city, and his services during that event were exceptionally valuable.

The establishment here of the Knabb Barrel Works, and the phenomenal success attending it, have attracted the attention of all the industrial world to the Borough of Marcus Hook, and given the town an impetus which promises much for the future in the line of industrial importance. The very advantageous central situation of the Knabb plant, its prominence to public view from land and river, the numerous massive and architecturally attractive buildings, and the constant hustling activity displayed, all diffuse a wide and beneficial impression and influence upon others seeking desirable sites upon which to establish manufacturing plants.

Already a healthy activity is being displayed in this direction, the latest being an extensive artificial silk mill now in progress of construction. This and those preceding and succeeding it is attributable to the presence and suc-

cess of the Knabb Barrel Works, as above set forth.

The borough adjoins the Western boundary line of Chester, and is practically a part of this city, so far as affiliation and interests are concerned. It is four miles distant from the city's centre, and is connected with us by railroads, trolley lines and river boats. It offers unexcelled advantages for industrial and commercial settlement, furnishing unrivalled facilities of all required conditions.

All this was clearly apparent to the keen and far-sighted business men comprising the A. Knabb & Company, Incorporated, when their attention was directed to the place five years ago, and the results have proved the wisdom of their choice. The indications are, from the vast volume of business they are doing, and the rapidly increasing rush of orders daily received for their products, that in the very near future, a material enlargement of the plant will be an imperative necessity.

Cooperage has evolved from its obscure inception, as tradition has it, by a people who lived at the foot of the Alps in the very ancient past to a foremost place in the front rank of modern industries, and it is still forging ahead and increasing in volume and importance in the New World with the growth of population and commercial and industrial and business interests and importance.

Chester National Bank

CHESTER, PA.

Capital, \$300,000 Surplus, \$200,000

J. FRANK BLACK, President
S. H. SEEDS, Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. FRANK BLACK
W. M. S. BLAKELEY
JOSEPH DEERING
W. M. B. HARVEY
GEORGE C. HETZEL
H. H. HOUSTON
GEO. B. LINDSAY
H. VON H. STOEVER
RICHARD WETHERILL

Special Safes in Safe Deposit Vaults for Rent at \$5.00 per Annum and Upward

Drafts and Letters of Credit Issued at Current Rates, Negotiable in all parts of the world

of the City and Delaware County

THE DELAWARE COUNTY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company, of Chester, perpetually chartered, July 2d, 1885, was the first institution in Delaware County empowered to carry on banking, execute trust, act as executors, guardians, insure titles, deal in realty and transact diverse forms of business, which by the laws of the United States are denied to National banks. It has equipped itself, at a large outlay approximating a hundred thousand dollars, of a complete title plant, in which every transaction affecting real estate in the county is plotted, from the earliest records to the present hour, so that the story of a town lot or a plantation can be told at once, in many cases covering two and a half centuries of time. With but one exception in the Commonwealth, and that is in Philadelphia, has so complete a plotting been made of the territory in which a Trust Company operates as that made by the Delaware County Trust and Title Insurance Company. Its capital, full paid, is \$250,000, and the surplus and undivided profits amount to \$148,087.86, while the trust fund is \$1,805,522.61. The officers are: James A. G. Campbell, president; John C. Hinkson, vice-president and trust officer; R. E. Jefferies, secretary and treasurer; George H. Spackman, title officer; John R. Mowry, assistant treasurer; William K. Foley, assistant secretary, and Oliver B. Dickinson, solicitor. Directors: James G. Campbell, John Caldwell Hinkson, William C. Sproul, John P. Crozer, D. Edwin Irving, William W. MacFarlane, Hugh McCaffery, William I. Schaffer and Louis R. Page.

THE MEDIA TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

The Media Title and Trust Company was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$50,000. The enterprise was successful from its inception. From time to time the capital has been increased until it is now \$125,625, while the undivided profits amount to \$110,972. It does a general banking, trust, title insurance and conveyancing business. The present officers are: Henry W. Rhodes, president; Horace P. Green, vice-president; Walter P. Johns, treasurer; Townsend E. Lewis, secretary, title and trust officer; V. Gilpin Robinson, Horace P. Green, solicitors. Directors: Henry W. Rhodes, A. Lewis Smith, V. Gilpin Robinson, Samuel N. Hill, Emil Holl, John W. Biddle, George C. Williams, William M. Parker, Albert P. Ordgen, Alfred L. Hawkins, Horace P. Green, David L. Caldwell, William T. Wolfenden and Frank B. Rhodes.

THE WAYNE TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

The Wayne Title and Trust Com-

pany, with offices at Wayne and Philadelphia, was organized in 1890, with a paid up capital of \$125,000. It conducts a general banking, trust, title and conveyancing business. It has accumulated a surplus of \$25,000, while its undivided profits are \$19,000, besides paying an annual dividend of five per cent. Its officers are: Louis H. Watt, president; Fred H. Treat, vice-president; John H. Maguire, secretary and treasurer; Frederick D. Calvert, title and trust officer, and Philip W. Miller, solicitor. The directors are: William West, Julius A. Bailey, Edwin W. Thomas, Fred H. Treat, Fred F. Halliwell, Louis H. Watt, William B. Riley, A. J. Drexel Paul, Joseph A. Ball and William Henry Brooks.

THE CAMBRIDGE TRUST COM- PANY.

The Cambridge Trust Company, of Chester, was organized September 9th, 1901, and chartered October 9th, of the same year, and the following November 18th opened its doors for the transaction of business, with a paid up capital of \$250,000. At starting it absorbed the \$110,468.09 deposits, which had been made with the Cambridge Saving Bank, whose entire business was merged with the new company. At the end of its eighth year, November 1st, 1909, its deposits were \$274,330.46, while the trust fund had grown from \$161,000 in 1902, to \$1,003,382.35, a remarkable showing for so brief a time. In order to meet the demand of its expanding business, the company within two months just ended has been compelled to occupy the entire lower floor of the Cambridge building. The officers are: Garnett Pendleton, president; Irwin D. Wood, vice-president; Elwood Tyson, second vice-president; William Ashmead Dyer, secretary and treasurer, and Joseph H. Hinkson, solicitor. Directors: Robt. Wetherill, William S. Blakeley, Richard Wetherill, Howard H. Houston, Elwood Tyson, John A. Wallace, Irwin D. Wood, J. Craig, Jr., James A. Garthwaite, William Provost, Jr., Joseph H. Hinkson, and Kingsley Montgomery.

THE LANSLOWNE AND DARBY SAVING FUND AND TRUST COMPANY

The Lansdowne and Darby Saving Fund and Trust Company was chartered September 11th, 1902, and opened for business January 15th, 1903, with a capital of \$125,000 fully paid. It has been a successful enterprise from the beginning. The undivided profits earned amounted to \$45,295.03. The officers are: George Foster White, president, treasurer and trust officer; W. Lane Verlenden, vice-president; Morgan Bunting, secretary, and Lewis Laurence Smith, solicitor. The directors are: D. E. Bond, Morgan Bunting, C. Wilfred Conard, Dr. Edw. T. Darby, Albert D. Hill, Edward D. Kane, Elwood P. Leedom, Walter S. Lippincott, Dr. William P. Painter, Samuel J. Pen-

nock, George B. Painter, Charles L. Jerrell, Lewis Laurence Smith, W. Lane Verlenden and George Foster White.

CHESTER CLEARING HOUSE.

The Chester Clearing House for Banks was started by James A. G. Campbell as an experiment, on Wednesday, May 17th, 1893. It proved such a saving in labor for the four banks then in existence in this city (The Delaware County National Bank, First National Bank, Chester National and Delaware County Trust Co.) that an organization was decided upon and effected on April 4th, 1894, under the title of "Chester Clearing House Association." J. Howard Roop was elected president; George M. Booth, secretary, and James A. G. Campbell, manager. The same officers have each year been re-elected, excepting the management is assigned to a different bank each year.

The present members are:
No. 1—Delaware County National Bank.

- " 2—First National Bank.
- " 3—Chester National Bank.
- " 4—Delaware County Trust Co.
- " 5—Cambridge Trust Co.
- " 6—Pennsylvania National Bank.

The clearings since its inauguration have been as follows:

May 17th, 1893 to March 31st, 1894	\$11,449,737.92
Year ending March 31st, 1895	13,346,516.30
Year ending March 31st, 1896	13,219,271.40
Year ending March 31st, 1897	11,730,797.93
Year ending March 31st, 1898	12,625,795.64
Year ending March 31st, 1899	13,170,078.22
Year ending March 31st, 1900	16,025,205.53
Year ending March 31st, 1901	16,649,564.11
Year ending March 31st, 1902	17,154,744.25
Year ending March 31st, 1903	19,697,474.27
Year ending March 31st, 1904	24,172,267.60
Year ending March 31st, 1905	22,004,026.64
Year ending March 31st, 1906	25,345,472.79
Year ending March 31st, 1907	27,106,142.73
Year ending March 31st, 1908	26,650,544.69
Year ending March 31st, 1909	23,490,694.12
Year ending March 31st, 1910	26,701,663.22
	\$320,539,997.36

Cambridge Trust Company

Success and Growth Result From
the Working Out of an Idea

When, in the summer of 1901, it was announced that a new trust company would be organized in the city of Chester, there were many who shook their heads and advised against the proposition on the ground that there was no room for another institution of that character. But, fortunately, there were others who had greater faith in the city and her destiny as one of the chief cities of the Atlantic seaboard; a destiny whose fulfillment present indications promise within even a shorter period than that predicted a few years ago.

It was that belief in the "first town of Pennsylvania" which gave courage to the promoters of the new trust company to continue their good work. The answer to the discouraging but well-meant words of those who foresaw not the present Chester, is the Cambridge Trust Company, which in nine years has come into first rank in the financial interests of the city.

While the splendid growth of the Cambridge has been the wonder of many, to those who have studied its progress the explanation is perfectly clear. It is the successful working out of an IDEA. And that idea is that a bank should do more than merely take funds, safely keep them, and return them to the depositors on demand. Important as are those fundamental features of banking, the Cambridge believes that the SERVICE feature is of equal importance; therefore from its inception it has been a "Service Bank," combining safety and convenience with helpful advice to the perplexed business man or private depositor.

The door of the office of every official of the Cambridge is always open to its patrons seeking financial or business advice—a service as peculiarly a bank's as is the giving of legal advice the business of an attorney. The value of this competent and confidential counsel is best appreciated by those who have availed themselves of it.

The growth of the Cambridge Trust Company has been marked by an increase of over \$100,000 a year in deposits. The grand total of over \$1,000,-

000—the present amount on deposit—places the Cambridge in an enviable position.

In contrast to the reluctance of those who were early solicited to subscribe for the stock of the Cambridge, is the fact that at present there is not a share available even at a considerable advance over par.

Not alone in the banking and savings departments of the Cambridge is the service idea carried out, but also in the conduct of title insurance, executorship of estates, management of properties, etc.

In all these departments the working out of the Cambridge idea of giving more service than is required or expected is seen.

The officials and directorate of the Cambridge are men who stand high in the esteem of the city and county because of their character and ability as men of affairs.

OFFICERS

GARNETT PENDLETON,
President

IRWIN D. WOOD,
Vice President

ELWOOD TYSON,
Second Vice President

WILLIAM A. DYER,
Secretary and Treasurer

JOS. A. HINKSON,
Solicitor

DIRECTORS

ROBERT WETHERILL

WM. S. BLAKELY

RICHARD WETHERILL

HOWARD H. HOUSTON.

ELWOOD TYSON

JOHN A. WALLACE

IRWIN D. WOOD

J. CRAIG, JR.

JAS. A. GARTHWAITE

WM. PROVOST, JR.

JOS. H. HINKSON

KINGSLEY MONTGOMERY

THE

Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Co.

Third and Market Sts., Chester, Pa.

Capital and Surplus, \$398,000 - Deposits, \$1,384,000

OFFICERS

JAMES A. G. CAMPBELL, President

JOHN C. HINKSON

Vice-President in Charge of Trusts

R. E. JEFFERIES, Sec'y and Treas.

GEO. H. SPACKMAN, Title Officer

JOHN R. MOWRY, Assistant Treas.

WILLIAM K. FOLEY, Assistant Sec'y.

OLIVER B. DICKINSON, Solicitor

DIRECTORS

James A. G. Campbell

William C. Sproul

D. Edwin Irving

Hugh McCaffery

John Caldwell Hinkson

John P. Crozer

William W. Macfarlane

William I. Schaffer

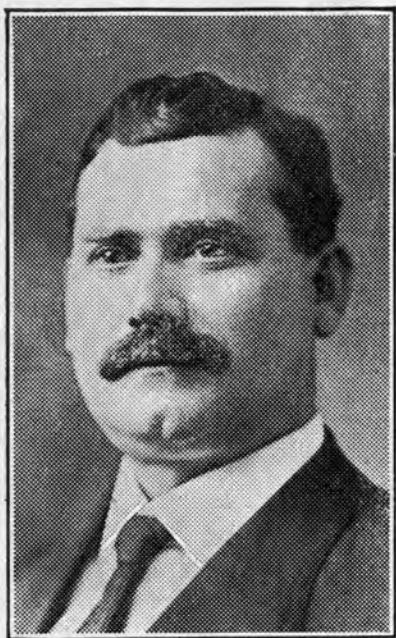
Louis R. Page

Receives money on deposit and allows interest thereon.

Insures Title to Real Estate and to Mortgages. Has the only Title Insurance Plant in the county.

Acts as Administrator, Executor and Trustee, and executes Trusts of every description.

OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS FROM 7 UNTIL 8.30 O'CLOCK



JOHN R. INNIS

Mr. Innis is one of Chester's most progressive merchants, always looking forward for the progress and prosperity of Chester, and has the confidence of all the people who look upon him as one of the most reliable grocers of Chester, as a visit to either of his stores will convince you.

MAIN STORE:

1716 West Third St.

BRANCH:

Fourth and Jefferey Sts.

CHESTER, PA.

Both Phones

THE SWARTHMORE NATIONAL BANK

Established April 8, 1904

Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$15,025.31

PERSONAL AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED
Safe Deposit Boxes in Fire and Burglar Proof Vault For Rent

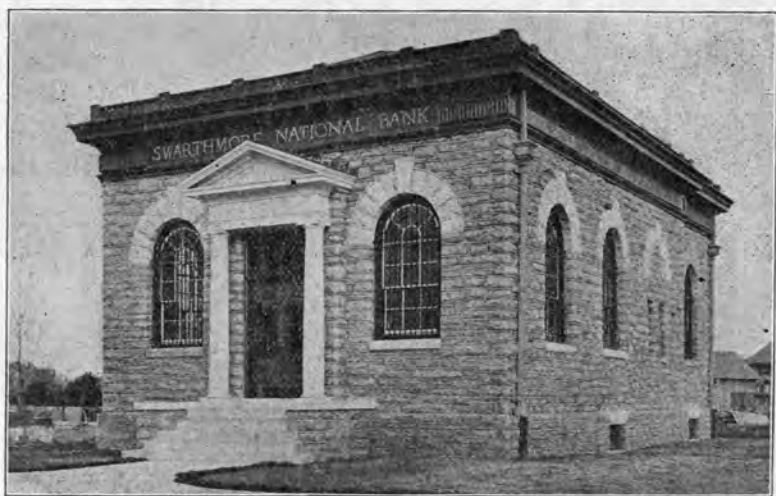
ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, President
DAVID L. LUKENS, Vice-President
C. PERCY WEBSTER, Cashier

DIRECTORS

CHARLES D. JOYCE
DAVID L. LUKENS
ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON
ROBERT P. GREEN
CLARENCE W. SCOTT

W. P. POTTER
JESSE H. HOLMES
JOSEPH SWAIN
E. CLAYTON WALTON
CHARLES PAXSON

EDWARD B. TEMPLE



SWARTHMORE MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

SWARTHMORE, PENNA.

Participation Certificates issued in amounts of \$100 and \$500, at the rate of 4 1-2 per ct. These Certificates are secured by First Mortgages on Penna. Real Estate.

The Company guarantees first mortgages on Pennsylvania real estate at different rates.

Place of Business

Swarthmore National Bank
Swarthmore, Penna.

ARTHUR H. TOMLINSON, President. DAVID L. LUKENS, Vice-President. C. PERCY WEBSTER, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

CHESTER, PA.

CAPITAL - - - - \$300,000
SURPLUS - - - - 600,000
\$900,000

U. S. Depository

J. H. ROOP - - - - President
T. M. HAMILTON - - - - Cashier

DIRECTORS

John P. Crozer
J. H. Roop
J. M. Broomall, Jr.
O. B. Dickinson
Geo. M. Bunting

A. O. Deshong
W. H. Sproul
W. P. Simpson
Louis R. Page
Wm. I. Schaffer
Wm. C. Sproul

The

First National Bank

"Oldest National Bank in Chester"

One and a half million dollars of Resources show a strong responsibility to depositors.

Directors are men engaged in many of Chester's diversified interests.

Come and start a Bank Account.

DIRECTORS

MORTIMER H. BICKLEY, President Penn Steel Casting Co.

GEORGE M. BOOTH, Attorney at Law.

WM. A. IRVING, Treasurer Jas. Irving & Son, Limited. President Irving & Leiper Manufacturing Co.

FRED A. HOWARD, Real Estate.

HON. WM. C. SPROUL, Chester Times. President Seaboard Steel Casting Co.

JOS. H. HINKSON, Attorney at Law.

JOHN J. McCLURE, Secretary and Treasurer Chester Brewing Co. Wm. J. McCLURE Co.

SAMUEL D. CLYDE, Broker—Real Estate.

T. EDWARD CLYDE, Cashier.

A Great Suburban Development

How the Eastern Section of Delaware County Has Become in Two Decades, A Marvelously Attractive Suburban Home Neighborhood

By V. Gilpin Robinson, Esq.

A comparison of conditions based upon an examination of an Atlas of the county published in 1892 and one just published, shows a startling increase of population and in value of property in the Eastern section of Delaware County, and especially in that portion East of Crum Creek. During this period, and in this section, there have been very few industrial plants established. It has become residential—a section for homes. This development shows the desirability of the section as a place of residence as well for the millionaire as for the working man. Crum Creek makes a natural division—East of which are nine townships, the population of which must have doubled and trebled in the past eighteen years.

Eighteen years ago, in this section there were eight incorporated Boroughs. To-day there are fifteen. In 1901, an Act of Assembly was passed, providing that townships having a population of at least 300 to the square mile, should be townships of the first class. Such townships have nearly the same powers and privileges as incorporated boroughs. Six of these townships are of the first-class. Eighteen years ago, there was not a foot of electric street railway in Delaware County. Aside from the accommodation furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Central Division of the Pennsylvania Baltimore and Western Railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the only transportation facilities was a horse car line running from the Buttonwood Hotel in Darby Borough, over Woodland avenue into Philadelphia. The horse car line was undesirable to the last degree. It was poorly lighted and in cold weather was uncomfortable for passenger and driver. It was no uncommon occurrence, in cold weather, for the drivers of the street cars to be frozen. The front platform of the car was open, and the driver exposed to the full severity of the weather. It was contended that no provision could be made for his protection without endangering the safety of the passengers. To-day, quick and comfortable service, at low rates, are furnished by the Philadelphia and West Chester Trolley Company, running along the West Chester Turnpike at twenty minute intervals to one-half hour intervals, with a line to Ardmore at fifteen minute intervals. The Philadelphia and Western, furnishing quick service at fifteen minute intervals. The Philadelphia and Garrettford line running from Sixty-ninth street to Collingdale on fifteen minute service, and there connecting with a line under the control of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, running from Darby to Chester, with a branch through Swarthmore to Media, all connected either directly or by cross lines with the Sixty-ninth street terminal of the Market Street Elevated, which furnishes quick service at five minute

intervals from Sixty-ninth street to South street. Then, there is the electric line running from the Buttonwood along Chester Pike to Chester, continuing to Wilmington, this line connecting at the Buttonwood with the system of electric street railway lines in the City of Philadelphia, and also with a branch running from the Buttonwood to Lansdowne. The line along the Chester Pike runs into, and becomes part of the street railway system of Chester. This system has lines running to Marcus Hook, Upland and Media. In competition with these lines, is the Philadelphia, Middletown and Aston lines, also controlled by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., connecting Media with Chester.

A REMARKABLE GROWTH.

For as much as this very general electric railway system has come into existence within the past eighteen years, it would be interesting to know its present mileage—the number of passengers carried—the capital invested, and the number of employees. It is interesting and rather startling to note that the Chester Pike from Crum Creek to Darby runs through a succession of Boroughs and that nearly the whole distance is curbed and paved. It is interesting to note the same conditions with respect to Baltimore avenue from the City Line to Crum Creek, these two highways being the arteries of the Southern portion of the section to which we refer. A large portion of Haverford Township and also a portion of Springfield, nearly all of Upper Darby, all of Ridley Township, and practically all of Darby Township and of Tincum, is divided and subdivided into boroughs and town-plots and a very large proportion of it occupied by attractive and substantial homes.

Radnor and Haverford Townships have become centers for beautiful and costly country seats. The urban character of Radnor and of Upper Darby Township has required the employment of a force of mounted police. The main highways in the sections to which we refer have received special attention and a large proportion of them are macadamized and sprinkled in dusty weather. The general sentiment of the community, specially fostered by the use of the automobile, favors the highest character of good roads. The automobile has ceased to be an experiment and the plaything of the man of wealth. It has been cheapened until it is within the reach of men of moderate income, and its use for pleasure has become almost a necessity. To-morrow it will be used by the farmer, as well as the merchant and the manufacturer, for business purposes.

A SUBURBAN ELYSIUM.

The streets, roads and highways of nearly all of the section, to which we refer, are lighted by electricity. The crude and unsatisfactory system for

home lighting is a thing of the past, the country home being as well, if not better lighted than the city home. Telephone wires put every resident in immediate connection with the store-keeper, the doctor, the fire and the police department, affording prompt and efficient service for the necessities and exigencies of the home and contributing to the betterment of social conditions. A network of water mains supply the whole of this community with an abundance of pure water, the rates for which should be cheapened. Local Boards of Health and the State Sanitary Board have been established by law and are vigorously enforcing modern ideas for the purification of streams and homes and highways, and the encouragement and protection of shade, fruit and ornamental trees. A portion of this section is supplied with steam heating, thus doing away with the dirt, dust and ashes of the furnace. Expensive school houses and churches dot the whole section. The section is drained and beautified by Crum Creek, Darby Creek and Cobb's Creek, with their tributaries. It is a matter of special interest in examining these atlases to note the many changes which have taken place in the ownership of the land, Newtown and Maple not excepted. Not alone have there been many changes in the land owners, but the price of land has passed from a valuation by the acre to a valuation by the foot front, and at no mean figure by the foot front. It is not extravagant to say that there is scarcely a section in the world presenting more natural beauties and for attractiveness the location of a home than this section of Delaware County. It is no exaggeration to say that it is in a measure upon the threshold of its development.

OUR GREAT ADVANTAGE.

To those who have a strong affection for our county, and we venture that this affection exists in a marked degree among the older residents, these conditions demand more than a sentimental consideration. Substantially, all the betterments for home comfort which have been mentioned, have come about well within the past eighteen years. What shall be the condition of this section in eighteen years from now? Is it not likely that if it shall not be then a part of Philadelphia, it will be a great city by itself? Cheap transportation and quick service put a home in this section of Delaware County within the reach of almost every one. Our fertile, prosperous little county, with its attractive hill and dale, is adjacent to the third city of the Union. A city which lies between two great waterways and which bids fair to become a seaport of much greater importance than it now is. A city of homes, but which leads in so many important industries and which supplies motive power to railways all over the world. Its natural

CHARLES WARNER COMPANY

Main Offices, Wilmington, Delaware

Philadelphia - New York - Boston

General Sales Agents

NAZARETH PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors

Mason Builders Supplies

growth must be toward Delaware County and the section to which we refer. From this source, then comes our opportunity for development. Our future, social, political and industrial conditions are what we, as individuals make them. We are a part of a great and growing system and are contributing either to its betterment or its detriment. We must strengthen our county in every way we can. To those who occupy congested and uncomfortable quarters in the city, we present all of the advantages of suburban life, in combination with all the comforts and security of a city life. We can furnish pure water and pure air, good light, healthful conditions, well managed schools and boroughs, churches and clubs, sunshine, flowers and trees and a bit of garden, all of which so materially contributes to the health and happiness of every member of a household.

AN IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.

Our county is higher and many degrees cooler than the city, and families of moderate means, or who have not the means or the desire to travel, can escape from the stifling heat of the city in summer and be comfortable the year around in a country home. One can pitch his tent seven miles from the center of Philadelphia and enjoy all the advantages of a country home, and yet be within twenty minutes of the City Hall by train or by motor (without serious transgression of the speed limits) or in thirty-five minutes by trolley. Transportation is cheap, rapid and frequent. From the most of the section, ten cents and a single change of cars will carry the passenger to the heart of the city. Much as our trolley system is abused, (and many of us have a weakness for dis-

paraging our own comforts and possessions) our trolley system compares favorably with any in the world. Last summer, whilst travelling in Holland a friend was very emphatic that we must specially note the fine trolley system at The Hague. We were prepared for something extraordinary and were disappointed and pleased to find, when we went to The Hague, the cars and service bore no comparison to some of those in our little home county. But the special feature which makes this section desirable as a home is the advantages the head of a family may give to his little children, in the way of health, pleasure and education. This means much to him and very much more to them in their childhood and in their after life. In putting these thoughts together, our attention was called to the following poem, which gives expression to the thought intended to be conveyed:

God help the boy who never sees
The butterflies, the birds, the bees,
Nor hears the music of the breeze
When zephyrs soft are blowing.
Who cannot in sweet comfort lie
Where clover blooms are thick and high
And hear the gentle murmur nigh
Of brooklets softly flowing.

God help the boy who does not know
Where all the woodland berries grow:
Who never sees the forest glow
When leaves are red and yellow;
Whose childish feet can never stray
Where Nature doth her charms display.
For such a hapless boy, I say,
God help the little fellow!
—Selected.

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Springfield Consolidated Water Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania for the supply of water to the public, and has acquired by lease all the property rights and franchises of the Springfield Water Co., North Springfield Water Co., Eddystone Water Co., Conshohocken Gas and Water Co. and Rockledge Water Co.

The Company has acquired the best streams in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and has thus secured an ample supply of water for its future growth.

The several pumping stations are equipped with the latest improved machinery, and the piping system is so arranged that water from the different reservoirs can be supplied to any section of the system as required.

The water is filtered by the most approved methods before it is pumped to the reservoirs. The greatest care is taken to maintain the purity of the water supply. The water sheds of the different streams are closely inspected, thus preventing any possible pollution of the supply.

A bacteriological examination of the water is made daily so that the slightest pollution can be quickly detected and corrected.

The Company supplies water to all the suburban section surrounding Philadelphia, including the following Boroughs and Towns:

EDDYSTONE
RIDLEY PARK
PROSPECT PARK
NORWOOD
GLENOLDEN
FOLCROFT
SHARON HILL
DARBY
COLWYN

FERNWOOD
YEADON
LANSDOWNE
CLIFTON HEIGHTS
SECANE
BURMONT
MORTON
SWARTHMORE
RUTLEDGE

MILLMONT
LLANWELLYN
COLLINGDALE
MILLBOURNE
KIRKLYN
LLANERCH
GRASSLAND
BROOMALL
OVERBROOK

MERION
NARBERTH
WYNNEWOOD
ARDMORE
HAVERFORD
BRYN MAWR
ROSEMONT
VILLA NOVA
RADNOR

ST. DAVIDS
WAYNE
STRATFORD
DEVON
BERWYN
DAYLESFORD
PAOLI
GREEN TREE
GLENLOCH

BALA
CYNWYD
CONSHOHOCKEN
PLYMOUTH MEETING
WYNDMOOR
FLOURTOWN
VALLEY GREEN
ST. THOMAS
WHITE MARSH

FORT WASHINGTON
OAK LANE
MELROSE
ASHBOURNE
ELKINS PARK
OGONTZ-MCKINLEY
CHELTENHAM
ROCK LEDGE
JENKINTOWN

WYNCOTE
GLENSIDE
EDGEHILL
ORELAND
ARDSLEY
WELDON
HILLSIDE
MOORETOWN
WILLOW GROVE

The Company has contributed largely to the growth in population and property values throughout the different sections. Many persons have moved into the district supplied by the Company so that they can secure water for domestic purposes that was free from pollution.

The officers of the Company are:

JOSEPH S. KEEN, Jr., - - - - President
GEO. M. BUNTING, - - - - Vice President and Treasurer
H. BAYARD HODGE, - - - - Secretary and Assistant Treasurer
W. H. ROTH, - - - - Assistant Secretary
H. P. KEEN, - - - - General Superintendent

Fine Public Libraries

The Needs of the Studios are Amply Supplied

Eleven years after Franklin had established the Philadelphia library—the first in America—and eleven years before a similar institution was founded in New York City, in the village of Darby, May 1, 1743, twenty-nine residents of that place and its vicinity signed articles of agreement organizing the Darby Library Company, which in the hundred and sixty-seven years that have intervened has held and still holds its original organization, and within recent years has kept pace with the marked development of the neighborhood in which it is located. At that time books were costly and the modest novel unknown, for Richardson's "Pamela" had been published scarcely a year and Fielding's "Joseph Andrews," only a few months when the first order for books was sent to Peter Collinson, of London, Franklin's friend. The consignment, which consisted of three volumes, all told, had cost ten pounds, and was received November 5, 1743. Some of these are now on the shelves of the library. At a meeting on May 5, 1746, several of the members made donations of books, among them Benjamin Franklin presented a copy of "The History of the First Settlement of Virginia, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by Ye English," which today, if in good condition, would command more money than was paid for all the books purchased during the first ten years of the existence of the library. At the time Hays gave it to the company it was appraised at two shillings and six pence. In 1746, when England was at war with France, an order for additional volumes was ready to be sent to London, as the officers had reported that no books, such as was wanted, could be purchased in Philadelphia. It was decided that the order had better be withheld, because the "insurance" is so high and danger of the sea is too great at this time," but on May 1, 1747, a draft of nineteen pounds eleven shillings was remitted to William Beckwith, of London, bookseller. It seems that he did not execute the order, to the satisfaction of the company. After 1760 David Hall, bookseller of Philadelphia, afterwards a partner of Franklin in the printing business, filled all the orders given for new books. John Morton, the signer, was a shareholder in the company, and by will left his holding to his son John, but on May 1, 1781, Dr. John S. Morton being then dead, the share was transferred to his brother, Sketchley Morton.

The books of the library had been originally housed in the dwelling of John Pearson, the first librarian, and they remained there over sixty years, until in 1804, when the property was sold and a new location had to be procured. That year it was removed to the Pearson house which formerly occupied the site of the Darby Building. There it remained for sixty-seven years until 1871 when it was removed for the second time to a room over Philip Sippler's saddle shop, his daughter Mary having been engaged as librarian, at a salary of seventy-two dollars a year, which included the use of the room. In 1871 a lot was purchased for \$1,000 from David Henry Flicker, and the present building erected at a cost of nearly nine thousand dollars. Early in the Centennial year a large American flag was raised over the building, and the centennial of the founding of the library was held with appropriate ceremonies. There are now eight thousand volumes on the shelves of the library.

The old Darby Library Company is an institution in which, not only Darby but the County of Delaware can well take pride.

CHESTER'S FIRST LIBRARY.
Twenty-six years after Darby had established its library Chester awakened to the need of such an institution in the ancient borough. A permanent organization of the Library Company of Chester was made May 10, 1769, by "a number of the most considerable inhabitants of the borough," which association was to continue "for and during the space of one hundred years." The subscribers were permitted to take out books, the price for their use being determined by the size of the volume and a note was required to be made by the subscriber in double its value to insure the return of the book. On November 10, 1770, Henry Hale Graham, Ellisha Price and Hugh Lloyd were instructed to purchase books "with what money is in bank." No bank then existed in all America, therefore that must have meant in the hands of a private banker or in the Provincial Loan Office. When the schoolhouse, built in 1770, at Fifth and Welch streets, and torn down in 1870, was finished, the library was located in the second story of that building. During the Revolution public interest in the library seems to have subsided until in August, 1789, a meeting was called to consider whether the association should be distributed and the books be distributed among the subscribers, but it was decided that that course would require an Act of the Assembly, hence nothing was done. The library struggled along as best it could until 1835 when it was compelled to move to the frame building over the Market House, in Market square, then used as a borough hall, which was taken away in 1853, when the market house was razed. After the courts were removed to Market and the borough authorities had purchased the county buildings in Chester, the library was permitted to use a room in that building, but in 1866 it found lodgment in the office of Joseph Taylor, in National Hall. In 1840 an attempt was made to infuse new life into the old association, and an Act of the Legislature had changed its title to "The Chester Library Company," but beyond that nothing came of the effort. A few modern books had been purchased, but at no time has there been more than eight hundred volumes on the shelves of the old cherry cases, which had served the association throughout its entire history. In January, 1871, the library was removed to a room over the Farmers' Market where it was almost lost to memory. In 1882 the "Chester Institute of Science and Mechanical Arts" was chartered, and the migratory collection of books belonging to the Chester Library was given into the keeping of the new society. But in a few years the institute became inactive and the books and curios in its custody found lodgment in the Y. M. C. A. Building on Edgmont street, for protection, as it was understood some ten or twelve

years later that the superintendent and librarian of the association sold the collection to an old book dealer in Philadelphia and paid the proceeds in to the funds of the association. The sellers had title to the goods sold, but at all events that effectually ended after a period covering more than a hundred and thirty years, the story of the Chester Library.

A FAMOUS ORGANIZATION.

The Delaware County Institute of Science, founded in 1833, and then located in a two-story building near the Rose Tree Inn, has had a successful and useful career of more than three quarters of a century. After the county seat was removed to Media the Institute purchased a lot in that borough, whereon in 1867 it erected the building the upper story of which is today used as a lecture room, library and museum. Its collection of books is between two and three thousand volumes while there are possibly almost as numerous a collection of pamphlets many of which are exceedingly scarce. The museum is extensive and valuable, being peculiarly rich in Indian relics that to this day would be difficult to duplicate. The society, which has a membership of between two and three hundred, is prosperous and within a few years has become a publishing body issuing annually a volume of its transactions that has earned for it more general consideration from kindred societies than was formerly accorded it.

THE BUCKNELL LIBRARY.

William Bucknell, of Philadelphia, who had married Margaret, daughter of John P. Crozer the elder, in 1863, when the Crozer Theological Seminary was founded, gave fifty thousand dollars which was expended in the erection on the campus of "Pearl Hall." Pearl is the signification of Margaret in the Latin tongue, and in the purchase of books Pearl Hall was formally opened on June 14, 1871, one of the conditions being that the library shall be free to the use of young men of Delaware County. The building, a Greek cross, is of serpentine stone, the floor of the main apartment being laid



Chester Free Library

in tiles, and the building is well arranged for library purposes there being now housed in it about twenty thousand volumes, comprising a great number of works of reference, a trifling amount of fiction, but in the collection are many early printed scarce books. In a few instances the only known copies of several theological treatises extant are to be found in this library. In 1881 Mr. Bucknell made an additional gift of ten thousand dollars the interest of which is annually to be spent in the purchase of books. One of the conditions governing this gift provides that if at any time the inhabitants of Delaware County should be debarrd by any action of the trustees or faculty from the privilege of consulting the library, or should the library ever cease to bear the Bucknell name, "I wish this ten thousand dollars to be taken as the foundation of a public library for Delaware County, that being my native county, by any corporate body of Christian men who will secure with the fund only pure, moral and religious literature, or who will protect the library by charter from any possibility of indebtedness." Some ten years ago Horatio Gates Jones, a prominent lawyer, and a leading Baptist, of Philadelphia, by his will bequeathed most of his large collection of books to the Bucknell Library, including many scarce American books and also his valuable gathering of autographs.

THE CHESTER FREE LIBRARY.

The Chester Free Library is an outgrowth of the "Mechanics' Reading Room," which Miss Laura Hard founded in 1873, in the upper stories of No.

15 Third street, in which H. B. Taylor then conducted a hardware store. Money and books were freely donated to the object, and so well were the rooms appreciated that in a short while the apartments proved too small for the purposes for which they were used.

Miss Hard decided to erect a building especially designed for the purpose she had in view. To that end a charter was obtained and a building erected in May, 1877, on the north side of Seventh street, west of Edgmont avenue, to which was given the name "Holly Tree Hall." It had first been "Inn," a title saving of Charles Dickens. In the second story was a large hall where entertainments and theatrical attractions were presented, the rent for such uses contributing to the maintenance of the institution. The object which Miss Hard had in mind however, was not fully met by the new location, hence about 1892 she formulated a plan to erect a new building on Broad street, east of Edgmont avenue, and in order to make the library feature a more pronounced factor, the name was changed to the "Chester Free Library," which practically is free in a qualified sense. The public, as the public always does in such cases, responded to the appeal made for funds, and the new building was completed and formally opened on the evening of April 2, 1894. It soon proved inadequate in its appointments and in 1900 it was enlarged by building over the lot to the west. The library at this time comprises about seven thousand volumes, the preponderance of which is fiction, although in recent years a considerable number of books of reference and permanent value have been added to the collection. In 1908 the directors of the association erected a bronze tablet to the memory of Miss Laura Hard in the wall of the reading room.

THE WEST END LIBRARY.

The West End Free Library had some existence prior to January 1, 1909, but on that date it took possession of the old town hall in the lower section and began business in earnest. No

charge is made for the books, the project being maintained by voluntary contributions and by the aid derived from city councils and the Board of Education, each of which contribute an annual sum. Mrs. Fred Selby is the acting president of the Ladies' Auxiliary in place of the late Miss Clara B. Bent, who was active in the interest is the librarian. Miss Mary Davis is the librarian. There are about two thousand volumes on the shelves. By the will of J. Lewis Crozer, of Upland, the sum of \$250,000 will become available for the establishment and endowment of a free library in the city of Chester. This princely gift will establish one of the finest libraries in the country. The splendid libraries of Swarthmore and Haverford Colleges, both in Delaware county, while not "free," welcome visitors.

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Health, Past and Present

Delaware County a Noted Section for Health and Longevity

By Henry Graham Ashmead

Gabriel Thomas, in his History of Pennsylvania, published in London in 1698, writes: "Of lawyers and physicians, I shall say nothing, because this country is very peaceable and healthy. Long may it so continue, and never occasion for the tongue of the one, nor the pen of the other, both equally destructive to men's estate and lives, besides, forsooth, they, men like, have a license to murder and make mischief." Thomas might have stated that even at that early day and extending well into the middle of the eighteenth century, it was not unusual for the physicians, practicing in England, to advise their debilitated but rich patients to take a health trip to the American colonies, just as it was a few years ago a fad among the Eastern doctors, in our own land, to send seriously ill persons to rough it in the West, and, in most cases, to die far away from home and kindred. From old diaries and correspondence that have been preserved to the present, a number of persons to our early settlement sought this colony, and indeed that is true of most of the seaboard Middle States, to find health which had been denied them in the land of their nativity. Dr. Nease, in 1811, writing of territory, says: "We know nothing of those developing low fevers, which so often prevail in the cities of Europe, among the laboring classes in confined courts and allies." Carl Christophersen Springer, in 1693, writing to Postmaster Thellin, at Stockholm, states that he had forwarded "A roll of all the (Swedish) men, women and children which are found and still live in New Sweden, now called Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River; one hundred and eighty eight families, 942 persons." This enumeration did not include the east bank of the river—New Jersey, and tells well for the healthfulness of this section in the early period of its settlement. As an instance to show that Ex-President Roosevelt could have no cause to complain of Chester as to race suicide, Acrelius writes that Jacob Cobson, in Chester, twenty years ago (about 1730) had the blessing to have his wife have twins, his cow two calves, and his ewes two lambs, all in one night in the month of March. All continued to live." William Penn, in a letter to the Society of Traders, in London, written from the Province in 1683, speaks of the health of the Swedish settlers "as people proper and strong of body, so they have fine children and almost every house is full. It is rare to find one of them without three or four boys, and so many girls, some six, seven and eight sons; and I must do them the right to say, I see few young men more sober and industrious."

In the fall of 1699 the yellow fever visited Philadelphia as a pestilence. Many of its inhabitants died of the disease, and the utmost alarm spread throughout the province. Although there is no detailed account of its visitation to this section, the fact that the September court at Chester that year adjourned without transacting any business is inferential evidence that the sickness had made its appearance at the county seat. At all events the incident stands alone in our judicial records.

EPIDEMICS IN OLDEN TIMES.

In 1741 there are some traces that the yellow fever, which appeared in Philadelphia in an epidemic form there, found some victims in this section. The immigration from the Palatine that year had been large, and over two hundred of the strangers had the disorder, which, for that

reason, came to be known as the "Palatine Fever." As the pest house was located on Providence Island, adjoining Tinicum Island, we find occasional mention of the disease in the eastern part of the county, bordering on the city lines. The epidemic of "putrid sore throat"—diphtheria which first made its appearance in Philadelphia in 1746, claimed some victims in Chester Borough. The great epidemic of yellow fever which visited Philadelphia in 1793, and which, it was said, had been brought here by refugees, who had fled from San Domingo to escape massacre at the hands of the slaves in revolt, has been used by Dr. Mitchell in his "Red City," and Charles Brockden Brown's "Arthur Mervyn" (the first American novel). Both authors present vivid pictures of the condition in that city of about sixty thousand inhabitants, where it is stated six thousand at one time were ill of the malady. Every one who could get away had fled, and Dr. Rush tells us that there were only three physicians to attend the sick. Fires were kept burning in the street to purify the air, and those who theretofore had only smoked pipes, smoked cigars, "to keep off the yellow fever." Watson tells us that that custom has survived, a legacy of those days of dread and distress. That year—1793—a party of boys went in a boat to a vessel lying in the stream off Chester. Several men were in the craft ill with fever. The lads returned to the town, and by that way the disease was communicated to a few persons in the Borough.

RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER.

In the outline history of the county, which appears in this issue, reference has already been made to the manner in which the yellow fever of 1793 was spread in this section, and while the scourge was less severe in Philadelphia, it was exceedingly fatal in Chester and Delaware County. In one house, on Edgmont street below Third, all the family except a boy of five died of the plague, and it is said that one-fifth of the population of the borough was swept away before the fever had subsided. At Chester Mills, now Upland, it was so virulent that more than one-third of the residents fell victims to the distemper. The owner of the mills, Richard Flower, was supposed to be dead, but as some men were placing him in a coffin, he spoke and recovered, to live nearly half a century thereafter.

It was seventy-five years later, June, 1870, that the brig "Home" reached off the then Lazaretto, at Tinicum. The captain had died and been buried at sea four days after the vessel had cleared at Jamaica. The brig was fumigated. On a canal boat which took aboard some logwood, part of the "Home" cargo, a woman and boy died, and the day after a quantity of old rags taken from the vessel were burned. The woman at the Lazaretto became ill and died the next day. The people of this section and in Philadelphia were greatly alarmed when it was known that yellow fever was present so close at home in so malignant a form. About twenty persons were ill with the fever, of whom ten died. The alarm which this incident aroused in Philadelphia and Chester resulted a few years later in the removal of the quarantine station to Marcus Hook.

CHESTER'S GOOD HEALTH.

While the foregoing briefly tells of noted distempers which have occurred during a period of nearly two centuries and a half, not one of them are diseases originally associated in

any wise with this locality. Dr. Joshua Owen, prominent physician of this city thirty-five years ago, wrote: "We have no endemic diseases and our epidemics are few, and of the mildest form of the prevailing malady. Fever is an element in the diseases of man, attendant upon almost every instance of aberration from health; even the slightest cold. But whatever its concomitants it assumes the type and character of an intermittent, remittent or continuous fever, but these fevers are believed to be as few and mild here as upon any other section of the globe, and so well is it supported by evidence that where death occurs from fever, uncomplicated, our citizens are in the habit of suspecting something wrong in the treatment."

Dysentery, one of the grave diseases of our climate, is scarcely known here, nor averages one case in two or three years. Billous fever, too, so much dreaded, is extremely rare, occurring not oftener than dysentery, and typhoid fever, so tedious, has not given us ten cases in the last ten years. Liver complaints and bilious diseases generally find no fitting soil at Chester.

Within a few years the population of Chester has largely increased, and though the writer has had opportunities of observation, he cannot call to mind a solitary case of intermittent fever or chills contracted by any of the new settlers; notwithstanding some of these from employment and exposure are made the most liable to disease. One family of eight children, living most exposed to the influence of the river and fattest land, has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for ten years. Extending the inquiry along the shore below Chester, embracing therein one dozen farms, none of the houses of which are located upon the bank of the river, and none from it a quarter of a mile, including families, numerous city boarders, laboring men in harvest, and servants, the amount of sickness of every kind at each of these farms, is not worth to a physician ten dollars a year, at the charge of one dollar a visit. . . . On the farm adjoining this—the Threlkeld farm—there has been but three cases of sickness within the last eight years; and a farm near the river, one and a half mile below Chester, has been exempt from disease for a number of years. At the largest and best farm in the county, lying one mile above Chester, and about half the distance from the river (where is now Eddystone), there has not been a case of sickness for eight years. Another large farm, one quarter of a mile above this, has been blessed with uninterrupted good health for still a longer period. Leaving these memorable instances, and taking a general view of the inhabitants, it is no rare circumstance to find large families in the neighborhood, living one, two and three consecutive years, without occasion for medical aid for disease, while there is no place that can be given in illustration of much sickness. As localities differ in amount and kind of diseases, as do the different races of men differ in their susceptibility to particular maladies, and to the influence of particular localities. Yet these different nationalities find at Chester the same freedom from diseases. The Irish, with their strong affinity for agues and fevers, live here more exposed with comparative impunity. Even at the period of the early settlements, when, from the uncultivated condition of the country, disease would be more frequent and violent, the instance of longevity denote a healthy locality.

CHESTER'S LOW DEATH-RATE.

In the pamphlet issued by the Chester Board of Trade, in 1889, in considering the health conditions of this section, particularly those of the City of Chester, it says: "Leading physicians state that the city is very free from any form of local disease. The land rises from the river in a gradual ascent, affording excellent drainage. Chester and Ridley Creeks also form natural channels for carrying off the city's waste, and our sewers, well built and numerous, and yearly increasing, are an important factor in preserving the health of our city."

The following report of the Board of Health of the City of Chester for the year ending December 31, 1909, which gives the number of births in that municipality during that period as 894 and the deaths as 665, or 229 more births than deaths. Thus a steady healthful annual increase of population, apart from that which comes from emigration or other sources.

The annual death-rate is less than 17 per thousand, a very low figure.

Chester, says: "I agree with Dr. Owen that the banks of the Delaware, notwithstanding its banked marshes and its outside cripples or flats, is a remarkably healthy section of the country. I have known some cases of fever and ague at and near Lelperville, but very few, and those were caused by the overflow of the marshes between Darby and Crum Creeks, which were allowed to lie under water for several years, owing to the neglect or inability of the owners to pay for repairing the banks; but when it was done the chills disappeared from the vicinity."

PEOPLE HERE LIVE TO GREAT AGE.

The City of Chester and Delaware County, in the matter of longevity need not fear to be measured with any of like territory and population on the globe. At the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, October 24, 1876, among the visitors that day was Martha Ferrol, of Chester, aged 103 years. The newspapers reported that she was remarkably active on her feet and lively in manner, "for one of her age." Dr. Bernard Van Lear, of Marple, was 104, when burglars broke into his house. The old man had a struggle with the robbers, who was injured so that he died from the effects of their handling the following day. Mary Newlin, of Thornbury, died when she had reached 100 years, nine months and fifteen days; Thomas Dutton, of Aston, celebrated his hundredth and first birthday; and Phoebe Thomas, born in Concord, celebrated her hundredth birthday, as did George McCracken, of Aston. At "Delaware Day" at the Centennial Exposition, October 19, 1876, Nell Nobilit, of Wilmington, but a native of Middletown Township, was present, it being his ninety-ninth birthday. From Martin's list of aged people of this county, who had died between 1870 and 1878, in which eighty years is the minimum, I select those who died at ninety "or better," as follows: Ann Wilson, Chester, aged 98; Mary Ash, Uppr Darby, 96 and 8 months; Wm. Worrall, Ridley, 96; Sarah Richards Watterson, and Ann C. Miller, of Concord, 95; Helen Horn, of Springfield, 94; Mary Engle, of Chester, 94; Lydia Pusey, Chester, 93; Ann Hall, Concord, 93; William Larkin, Bethel, 91; Ann McMichael, Chester, Nathan Shipless, Concord, Rebecca Weaver, Chester, all were 91; John F. Hill, Mary Deshong, Mary Ann Taylor, all of Chester, and Elizabeth Peters and Dr. Ralph R. Marsh, of Concord, all died at ninety years. John Larkin, Jr., the first Mayor of Chester, died in 1896, aged ninety-one years and ten months and twelve days, while Mrs. Abbie Evan, of Chester, died in February, 1908, aged ninety-four.

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JANUARY 1, 1910

ASSETS

Bonds and Stocks.....	\$4,862,502.50
Mortgages.....	2,066,904.99
Call Loans.....	148,216.45
Real Estate.....	804,925.00
Accrued Interest, etc.....	56,454.01
Cash in Banks, Office and Agents Hands.....	1,090,148.51
Total.....	\$8,558,261.26

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$750,000.00
Re-insurance Reserve.....	5,103,866.94
Outstanding Claims.....	355,460.26
Total.....	\$6,209,327.20

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Net Assets December, 1899	\$51,706.23
Net Assets December, 1909	\$146,660.83

Number of Shares December, 1899	746
Number of Shares December, 1909	2485.1/4

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The Episcopal Church in Chester and Delaware County

By W. Shaler Johnson



W. Shaler Johnson

That is what I am asked to write about. I would alter so far as to make it the history of the "Protestant Episcopal Church." The Swedish Church was protestant episcopal and the Church of England the Anglican Communion as it pleases some to call it—repeatedly protested against the errors and abuses which gradually crept into the great Church Catholic long before what is now known as the "period of the Reformation." Without this limitation my subject would include the Roman and the Methodist churches as well as others, and this is not, I think, what is desired. This much, however, is matter of fact—which is not always matter of history—that the form of worship first established in Pennsylvania (the Indian Deism or Manichaeism excepted) and for forty years the only one, was Episcopal. The first House of Worship in the Province was built by John Printz, second Governor of New Sweden, in Delaware County. It was a small log structure situated within the Fort on Tinicum Island, completed and consecrated by Rev. John Campanius (Holm) in 1646. At the time it was the only church building in the Delaware Valley, for not till 1655 was a similar building erected within the lines of Fort Christina, at what is now Wilmington, Del., though Episcopal services had been held in that fort as early as 1638 or 1640. In 1667 another and a larger church was built at Crane Hook, about a mile and a half from Christina. This and the church at Tinicum Island were the only churches in copal churches, the only churches in fact, in the Delaware valley until 1677, when, except a small wooden church at Sandhook, near New Amstel, (now New Castle) built between 1657 and 1663, after the Dutch occupation. This church was under the care of a certain Abielus Zetcheoven, (Acraulus calis him Selskoom) a student not then in orders, who conducted the services but could not administer the Sacraments. He preached once at the church in Tinicum. Penn calls this a "Dutch Church." In one sense it was, for it was built after the Dutch, so-called, "conquer"; but as to doctrine and practice it was not. These churches have now disappeared, with the God's Acre which surrounded each, and the places that knew them know them no more. The church at Tinicum was in a ruinous condition in 1697, and that at Crane Hook was superseded by the present "Old Swedes Church," completed in 1699, standing near the present fort. About 1698, or shortly after, (possibly during the Indian scare of 1671) a block-house was built at Wicacoa for purposes of defense. This, in 1677, was fitted up and used as a church, and a "near-by" parsonage built. In 1700 the present Gloria Dei Church at Philadelphia was erected on the site of the old Block House.

Thus forty years before William Penn set foot on American soil the Episcopal Church was established in Delaware County, and five years before that auspicious event had its houses of worship at Wilmington, Tinicum Island and Philadelphia, and practically at New Castle.

At the time the valley was colonized by the Swedes the Church of Sweden was, as has been said, a Protestant Episcopal Church, and in full communion with the Church of England. It had the Episcopal succession, Episcopal orders, and Episcopal liturgy. For more than a hundred years the English and Swedish missionaries worked side by side, preaching and administering the Sacraments in each other's churches, assisting each other in parochial duties, supplying vacancies and holding annual council together. The English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts aided both English and Swedish missionaries, and the courtesy was reciprocated by the Swedish Church and Government. The English Society

continued its care until after the Revolution, and the Swedish Church never lost sight of its children across the water until it transferred them to the loving care of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America after 1787.

During the decade from 1690 to 1700, or, to be more accurate, between 1690 and 1695, what is known as the "Keithian Controversy" divided the ranks of the Quakers, shook the little commonwealth of Friends to its foundation and shattered forever their fond dream of a "Quaker State." At its close Christ Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, had gained over five hundred members, and then and after we find the descendants of many of the pioneer Quaker families, not excepting that of the Proprietor himself, in the ranks of the Episcopal Church. The controversy, which was waged with bitterness on both sides, did not very greatly disturb the hills and vales of Delaware County, and in Chester, where the community was then nearly evenly divided between Churchmen and Friends, it had not much influence, though it was undoubtedly favorable to the little Mission started by the Rev. Evan Evans in 1700. Mr. Evans, then rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, was a most devoted and aggressive missionary. He established many missions within about forty miles of Philadelphia, most of which are today flourishing parishes, not the least among them being

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CHESTER.

Where the little company of worshippers in Chester met on every third Sunday when Mr. Evans came down to minister to them we do not know. Probably in some one of the houses of its members. In 1703 a small brick church was built on James street (or lane), now East Third street, and in April, 1704, the Parish of St. Paul's was organized under the Rectorship of the Rev. Henry Nichols. Among the names of those prominent in the work we find: Jasper Yeates, (ancestor of the noted Yeates family), James Sandilands, (son of the pioneer), Robert French, (of the Lower Counties), Ralph Pyle, Jeremiah Collett, Edward Danner, Thomas Powell, (who gave the land for the Church glebe), John Hannans, John Wade, Gabriel Friend, Neales Laerson's son), John Evans, William Pickle, David Roberts, Walter Martin, (who gave the land for St. Martin's Church, Marcus Hook), and many others, all more or less prominent in the little settlement.

For nearly one hundred and thirty years this church, with the exception of the Quaker Meeting House, was the only House of Worship in Chester, and for a part of that time St. Paul's, St. Martin's, Marcus Hook, St. John's, Concord, and St. David's, Radnor, the only ones in Delaware County outside the denomination of Friends. In 1742 the Rev. Mr. Backhouse writes, "there are seventeen Quaker Meeting Houses and seven settled Presbyterian teachers in Delaware County." How many of these were within the limits of the now Delaware County we do not know. In 1748 he writes, "The Moravians have hired a house to keep their meetings twice a month, at Marcus Hook." This mission must have had but a brief existence. The Moravian missionaries came to this country about the same time that they appeared in England, and this Marcus Hook mission must have been one of their first, if not their first, station. Their doctrine, discipline, character and history were scrupulously examined in committee of both Houses of Parliament and a bill exempting them from taking oaths and bearing arms was carried, with the unanimous consent of the Bishops; indeed, all opposition to it ceased after the final investigation of their claims and they were fully acknowledged by Parliament to be "an ancient, protestant and episcopal Church." So even this little short-lived mission in Delaware County was Episcopalian.

In 1835 the little church in Chester was altered, rather for the worse as far as external appearance was concerned, but giving it more seating capacity. This, however, was soon found insufficient and in 1851 the second church building was erected on the opposite side of Third street, and the old building torn down—an irreparable loss to the town and the parish. Chester was even then growing rapidly and after this building had been twice enlarged it was still found too small to accommodate the congregation. In 1900 the new St. Paul's, the present edifice, with the adjoining Parish Building, at the corner of East Broad and Madison streets, was completed under the energetic administration of the present rector, Rev. Francis M. Taitt.

On St. Paul's Day, 1903, the new church was consecrated and in the fall of the same year a Rectory was purchased and now there are few better equipped parishes in the Diocese. The building, corner of Welsh and Third streets, has been used since 1900 as a Colored Mission, under the name of

St. Paul's Chapel. The group of buildings on East Broad street represent a monied value of over \$100,000, and the devotion and self denial of over 1,200 men, women and children of the old parish. Lately a new organ has been installed, the gift of Miss Elizabeth Thornley, and a chime of eleven bells, the gift of the congregation in memory of the late Miss Laura J. Hard. Many memorials have been placed in the church and the parish still treasures the Chalice and Paten given by Queen Anne, the Chalice and Paten given by Sir Jeffery Jeffrys, the first (folio) Bible used, the gift of the English Society in 1704, and the pewter offertory plates which were in use one hundred and sixty-five years ago. The old records from 1704 to 1910 are preserved almost unbroken.

A Sunday School was organized in 1822, though there had been instruction for the children in one form or another long before and in the earliest days of the parish, a parochial school. There are now 663 officers, teachers and scholars connected with the schools. The number of communicants is 672.

ST. MARTIN'S, MARCUS HOOK.

Although this Parish, as well as St. John's, Concord, was antedated in organization by St. David's, Radnor, we give them both place here on account of the intimate connection which existed between them and St. Paul's, Chester. The three missions were started in nearly the same year but the two named were for some years auxiliary to St. Paul's.

Walter Martin, a vestryman of St. Paul's, gave a piece of land in 1699, to the inhabitants of Marcus Hook for a free graveyard and a church. No denomination was specified in connection with the church to be erected save that the Quakers were excluded. The denomination first availing themselves of the gift were to hold the property. The Episcopalians moved a small log cabin on to the ground and fitted it up roughly for a church, thus taking entire possession. The missions of St. Martin's and St. John's were founded and fostered by Walter Martin, Jeremiah Collett, Ralph Pyle, Henry Pierce, John Hopton and others, all of those

The present Rector is Rev. R. M. Doherty. The Sunday School was organized about 1820 and has now 66 teachers and scholars. Communicants, fifty-four.

ST. JOHN'S, CONCORD.

Founded as a Mission about the same time as St. Paul's and St. Martin's, St. John's, Concord, was for a time, like St. Martin's, an auxiliary mission to St. Paul's, Chester. Up to 1798 all three were in charge of one Rector, with "headquarters at Chester." In 1798 St. John's elected its own Rector and separated from the other two. St. Paul's and St. Martin's remained connected under the same head until 1851.

It is said, we know not upon what authority, that a small log Chapel was erected at Concord about the same time the Church at Chester was built. That the Rev. Evan Evans visited Concord at some early period in his missionary work and founded a mission, there seems little doubt, but it may not have had a "local habitation and a name" until after. The records of the English Society would imply that the Chapel was built after 1724, which is substantiated by the old records of the Church, which state that in 1727, "A piece of land on which to erect a Chapel was purchased." The inference is that the Chapel was built between 1727 and 1730 and that it was the first. While the traditional log Chapel is a possibility, it is also quite as possible that services were held in private houses prior to 1727. The Chapel built at this time (1730) was repaired in 1760. In 1784, 1808 and 1818 extensive repairs were also made and in 1834 a tenement house was built for the protection of the property. Among the families named in connection with this work were the Amets, Baldwins, Bullocks, Childs, Fords, Foulkes, Friers, Gambles, Grubbs, Canbys, Hannums, Moores, Perkins, Pierces, Pyles, Saunders, Talleys, Richards, Weavers and Yarnalls—several being connected with St. Paul's and St. Martin's. In an old Communicant list of 1834 we find the names of the Amets, Bringtons, Bullocks, Burtons, Clouds, Deans,

ford, in September, 1714, but died from overwork and exposure on Christmas Day, 1715.

The Church of to-day is substantially the same as in 1715, when built. The interior was not finished for some time after the Church was built.

There seems some little uncertainty about the date of the formal organization of the Parish. In the list of Wardens and Vestrymen published, there are none whose term of office dates back of 1716, which would lead to the inference that the organization took place after the minister arrived, as was the case with St. Paul's. On the other hand, we are informed on good authority, that "Some evidence of early organization at Radnor is suggested by the record of births from June, 1706, to November, 1712, entered in the oldest record book of the Church, which seems to have been kept as a general register for important events in the Parish, including Vestry minutes, parochial and financial statements and memoranda." The registry of births might not be of itself conclusive, but if there are vestry minutes dating back to 1706, that would be proof of some such early organization as claimed.

As might be expected, the larger number of those active in the early history of the Parish were of Welsh descent. Hughes, Howells, Davids, Wains, Evans, Jones, Owens, Merediths, Griffiths, Thomases, Parrys and Farris are much in evidence. The little Church did not escape the ordinary vicissitudes of mission life in those early days. When Rev. William Currie took charge in 1737 there were about 400 members and 65 communicants. Mr. Currie was in charge of St. David's more than forty years. He married a daughter of Rev. George Ross, whom missionary at Chester. Three of his sons were officers in the War of the Revolution; one, Dr. William Currie, being an army surgeon. We find a Dr. William Currie a Warden of St. Paul's Church and delegate to the Convention in 1784. Margaretta Currie, possibly Dr. Currie's sister, (Rev. William Currie's wife's name was Margaret) married Rev. George Craig, Rector of St. Paul's, in 1775.

Two Sundays after his coming a little Sunday School was gathered and a vacant nail mill was utilized as a Sunday School room. Soon the need of Church services began to be felt and a Lay-reader was secured. In 1834 this school numbered 140 pupils and in 1835 the Rev. Marmaduke Hirst was appointed missionary. Service continued to be held in the nail mill until 1836, when the Church was built. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Orendonk, August 17, 1836, and the building

ish were members of St. Paul's, and St. Luke's is, in a certain sense, a child of the old Parish.

The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1866 by Bishop Stevens, assisted by Rev. Henry Brown, then Rector of St. Paul's, and the Church, though occupied the same year, was not entirely completed until 1870.

The Parish was admitted to the Convention in 1874.

Among those who aided in this work



St. John's Church, Lansdowne

completed in time for the Christmas Eve service the same year. The Parish was organized and admitted to the Convention in 1835. The first Wardens were Richard S. Smith (Warden for over 47 years) and Isaac C. Derrick. Among those prominent in its early history were the Smiths, Johnsons, Haines, Murphys, Hastings, Hartleys, Lammots (La Motte) Crawfords, Croziers, Farlows, Elliotts and Clarks. In 1833 Jacob S. Platt and William Hulmes were Vestrymen. Both have been connected for many years with St. Paul's, Chester, and the former has been active and devoted in Sunday School and organization work. Few, if any, among the members of St. Paul's have such a record of faithful service.

The Rev. J. F. Weinman is the present Rector. The Parish has a Rectory, a Parish Building and an old graveyard. The Sunday School numbers 139 teachers and scholars, and there are 164 Communicants.

CHRIST CHURCH, MEDIA.

The Church came to her children in Media who had long wished for her loving ministrations, in 1853, when the Rev. P. W. Balch, once Rector of St. Paul's, Chester, but then Rector of Holy Trinity Church, West Chester, began to hold services in the Court House, then recently built. These services were continued in the Court House, or in the Methodist Church, until the completion of the present Church building. In 1854 the Parish was incorporated, among the incorporators being Charles D. Manley (Vestryman of St. Paul's, Chester, 1842 to 1850), Thomas Forsythe (Vestryman of St. Paul's, 1846), William Nuzum, Isaac Worral and William Beebe. The lot for the Church was given by H. Jones Brooks and his wife in 1857. The cornerstone was laid in 1858 by Bishop Lee of Delaware, the building being completed and consecrated by Bishop Alonzo Potter in 1860. The Church itself is substantially the same to-day as when first built, but has been altered, improved and adorned since. A tower has been added, a Parish Building erected and in 1873 a beautiful stone Rectory was given by Mrs. Mary A. Hoeckley, as a memorial to her husband.

The present Rector is the Rev. R. I. Ransom, who took charge of the Parish in 1909. The Parish has a Rectory and a Parish Building. The Sunday School and Bible classes number 165, other schools 87, teachers and pupils. Number of Communicants, 332.

ST. LUKE'S, CHESTER.

In 1865 it became apparent that St. Paul's would have to be enlarged or a new Church built. Among the offers made to the Vestry for a new Church was one of a lot in the then South Ward and \$5,000, by Mr. Archbold, one of the shipbuilding firm of Reaney and Archbold, and a member of the Vestry. No immediate action being taken and it becoming evident that sooner or later a Church building would become a necessity in the western section of the city, the lot was given for that purpose. St. Luke's was thus the practical outcome of the overcrowding of St. Paul's and of the demand for Church facilities in the West End. Those most interested in the new Par-

ST. STEPHEN'S, CLIFTON HEIGHTS.

The first Episcopal service was held in the Public School House, Clifton Heights, by the Rev. J. H. Brooks, in 1872, and for a year these services were continued every Sunday afternoon. The Parish was organized in 1873, but no Church built for some years after. In 1878 the cornerstone of the present edifice was laid. Rev. Charles A. Maison, Rev. Gideon J. Burton and Rev. William Ely officiating. The Church was finished and consecrated by Bishop Stevens March 15, 1879.

The original organization having died out the Parish was reorganized in 1879 and admitted to the Convention the same year. In 1880 the late Thomas A. Scott built a Parish House in memory of his son, Thomas A. Scott, Jr., which was finished and formally opened by the Bishop of the Diocese in 1881.

Some of the families connected with this work from the beginning were the Shaws, Bonalls, Colemans, Moores, Wildes (Scotts), Givens, Rhoads, Garsides, Howards, Knowles, Phillips, and Endicots.

The present Rector is the Rev. Thomas Bell. The Parish has a Rectory and Parish Building. The Sunday School numbers 121 teachers and scholars and there are 98 Communicants.

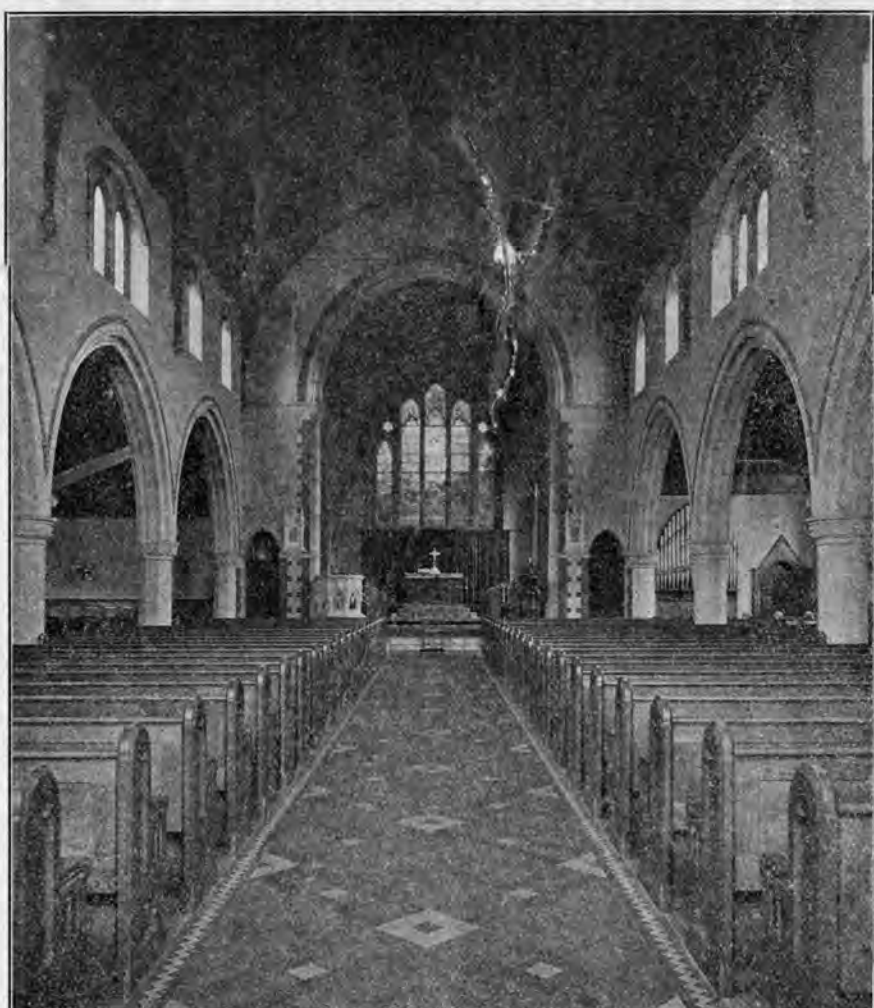
CHRIST CHURCH, RIDLEY PARK.

We regret that, not having heard from this Parish at the time of writing, we can give but a very brief account of a very interesting mission.

A lot was donated for a Church by the Ridley Park Association in 1873, and the cornerstone of the Church laid, but the work languished and it was not till some time later that interest revived. In 1878 the Rev. Dr. Bushnell and Rev. Henry Brown held regular services in the Railroad Station at the Park. The present Church was erected in 1879, the bell tower and spire being added later. The Parish was admitted to the Convention in 1881.

The present Rector is the Rev. Robert Benedict. The Parish has a Rectory and Parish Building. The Sunday School numbers 80 teachers and pupils, and there are 174 Communicants.

Connected with this Parish is a Mission station at Essington, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Benedict. This Mission is known as St. John, the Evangelist (Continued on Page 37.)



Interior New St. Paul's, Chester, 1910

named save one being at the time active members of St. Paul's, and as late as 1723 these "chapels," as they were called, according to the records of the English Society, were used for "the old people, children and servants (who could not go as far as Chester) to come to hear Divine service." In 1724 the Parish of St. Martin's was organized. Not, however, under that name, but as the "congregation in Chichester." A small brick church was built in 1745 and at that time the name, St. Martin's, was adopted. This small church was replaced in 1846 by the present edifice.

Among the families prominent in connection with this parish were the Flowers, Grubbs, Claytons, Buckleys, Foards, Derricks, Clarks, Davys, Howells, Foremans, Hanbys, Marshalls, Talleys, Wades, Johnsons, Trainers, Coburns, Prices, Ebright and Enterkins.

Gests, Hannums, Hemphills, Hickmans Perkins Pierces, Smiths, Vernons, Walters, Willisies and Yarnalls. The present church was completed and consecrated by Bishop Lee of Delaware, in 1844. It was built farther up the hill and the old church torn down, as seemed to be the fashion fifty years ago. The Parish was organized in 1727, three years after St. Martin's and twenty-three after St. Paul's, Chester, and all three, St. Paul's, St. Martin's, and St. John's, were admitted to the Diocesan Convention in 1786. In fact, all three and St. David's, Radnor, sent delegates to the preliminary councils both for Diocesan and general organization. The Rev. Joshua Cowpland is the present Rector. The Sunday School numbers 56 teachers and scholars and there are 35 Communicants. The Parish has a Rectory and an ancient Burial Ground, in one part of which, it is said, some of the dead of the English army were buried after the battle of Brandywine.

ST. DAVID'S, RADNOR.

St. David's, Radnor, or more properly, Newtown, is the oldest Episcopal Church still standing in Delaware County, and in its Parish organization antedates both St. Martin's and St. John's, and is only a few years younger than St. Paul's. Every time we look upon the old Church there comes over us a feeling of our own irretrievable loss in the unnecessary destruction of old St. Paul's. The two Churches were not unlike in some respects, St. David's being slightly smaller than St. Paul's.

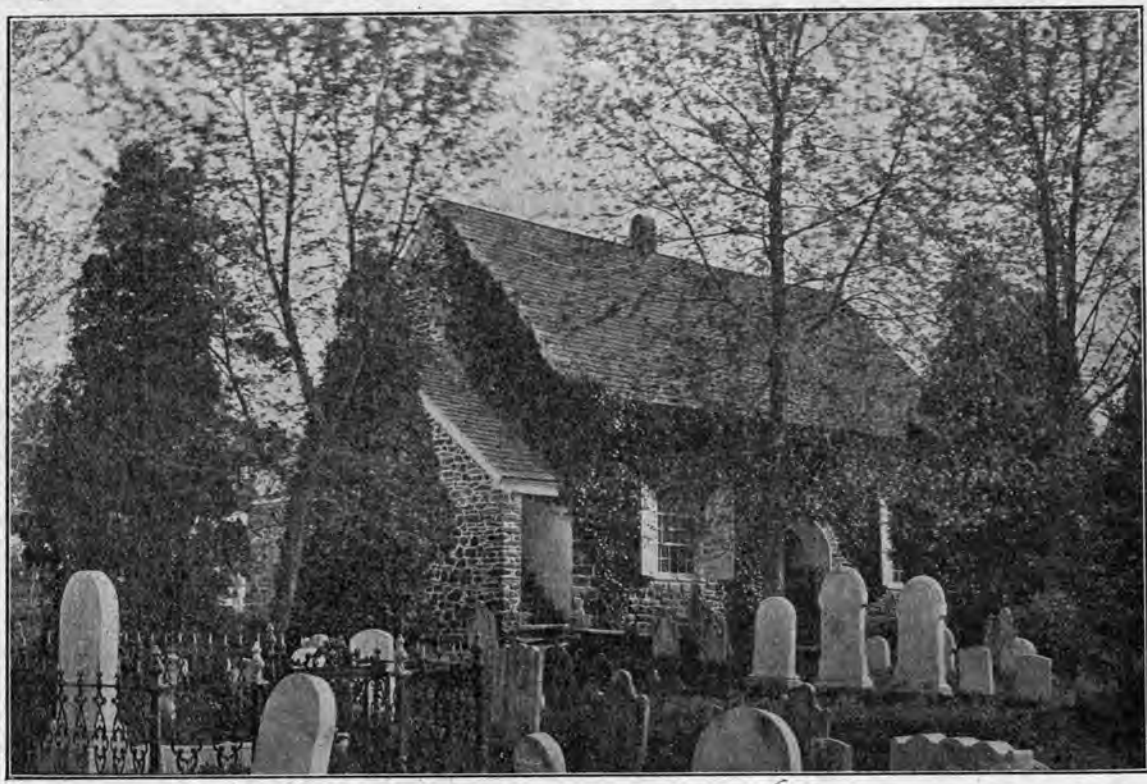
Here, too, as in the case of St. John's, we find tradition of a log Chapel, said to have been in existence prior to the construction of the present building, but with even less probability. St. David's was erected in 1715, eleven years after St. Paul's, and was built of stone—rather a rare thing for those early days.

The Mission at Radnor (or Newtown) was established by the Rev. Evan Evans, the indefatigable, for the convenience and comfort of the Welsh churchmen settled in that section, in 1700, and for six years Mr. Evans visited it when opportunity offered, and with some regularity as in the case of Chester.

The first settled Rector was the Rev. Mr. Clubb, who took charge of this mission in connection with that of Ox-



Burial Ground, Old St. David's, Radnor



Old St. David's Church, Radnor

Catholic Institutions of Delaware County

By Walter M. Landry, M. D.



Walter M. Landry, M. D.

(Written for the Chester Times.)
The growth of the Catholic religion in the county during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods was not rapid. In 1757 there were not more than 200 communicants, and these were obliged to depend for spiritual consolation on the visits of missionaries from Philadelphia and other places in the province. Results from Maryland established in 1730 the first mission at Ivy Mills, Concord township, where services were held at the home of Thomas Wilcox and his descendants; and it was not until 1855, a century and a quarter, that the Ivy Mills Church (St. Thomas the Apostle) was founded. The Thomas Wilcox referred to was the same who built and operated the first paper mill in the county. Buying a tract of land from Thomas Jones in 1729, he and Thomas Brown as partner built a mill and "went into the business of making and selling paper." In 1793, Christ Church (now St. Agnes) was erected at West Chester, the then newly-made county seat, and was the first Catholic church in the territory now embraced by the two counties. The land for Christ Church was donated by John Hannum, a Quaker, to Daniel Fitzpatrick, as was set forth in the deed thus: "that John Hannum and Alice, his wife, gave or sold for the advancement of Christianity and religious worship as for and in consideration of five shillings forty perches of land to Stephen Taylor, Mark Wilcox and Daniel Fitzpatrick."

FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholic Church in Delaware county was St. Michael's in Chester. In 1842 a few Catholics who had established themselves here petitioned Bishop Kenrick, of Philadelphia for a church. The result was the laying of the corner stone of St. Michael's in the same year by the Bishop. The dedication occurred a year later. Ashmead says in his delightful "Historical Sketch of Chester" that for many years the building was the most noticeable in Chester, and so conspicuous was it, that the gilded cross surmounting the lofty spire could be seen glittering many miles away as the town was approached in any direction. No regular pastor was appointed until 1850, when Rev. Arthur P. Haviland was assigned to the charge, various priests meanwhile having ministered to the parish. At that time there was not, according to Dr. George Hill, more than 1850 Catholics in the county, with the church property valued at \$31,000. By 1854, however, the parish had so increased that Father Haviland was enabled to build a parsonage and secure the services of an assistant. Numbered among Father Haviland's assistants, from time to time, were Rev. Fathers McEnroe, Cook, McGlinn, Timmins, and Mackin.

An interesting event in 1853 was the placing in position of a 1500 pound bell, Bishop Wood officiating in the presence of a large assembly. Ashmead again says that "for many years the well-known tones of the bell have been heard in our thriving town."

During the next decade the church was found inadequate and in 1874 the foundation of St. Michael's as it stands to-day, appeared on the site of the old, the dedication occurring in 1882. A description of the building, from the Chester News of October 4, 1880, is as follows:

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

"The edifice is 64 feet front by 163 feet deep, and the material used is Leipsville granite, with trimmings of the same rock from Maine, the pillars in the porch being of Aberdeen granite. The architecture may be classified as the later Gothic, the arches being more flattened than in the earlier forms. The stone work of the tower, which is in the central facade, is carried up 52 feet from the ground. At this point, it is 20 feet square, and the peak of the temporary roof is ten feet higher, which makes the elevation of the cross about 101 feet. The building is 42 feet high from the ground to the eaves, and 63 feet to the peak of the roof. The four buttresses, which support the facade, are coped with ornate pinnacles of galvanized iron, 9 feet high."

Conforming in style with the church are the parochial residence and school. The latter is said to be one of the best planned school buildings in the diocese. There are about four hundred pupils in attendance, who are instructed by the Sisters of the Holy Child.

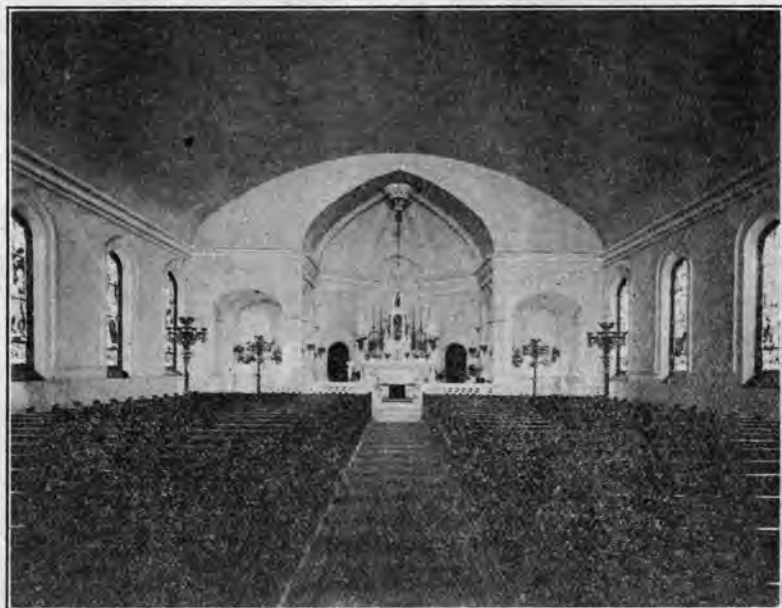
The rectors are Rev. Fathers James and Joseph Timmins, who have been

so long identified with the interests of this church as to be almost looked upon as its founders. Possessed of a deep sense of propriety and fidelity to duty, they are among the highly esteemed of the city and county.

Scarcely second in the order of time and size is the Church of the Immaculate Heart, at Second and Norris. It is a large brick edifice, approaching the Gothic in form and was built in 1873. The interior has been recently remodelled and in artistic effect is said to be second to none in the county. Adjacent to the church, are the rectory (1877) and the school, which is under the care of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. Rev. Thomas J. McGlinn, who was for many years the active rector, was succeeded by Rev. Peter J. Ryan, the present pastor, under whose guidance the parish has continued to prosper. Associated with Father Ryan, is Rev. Father D. S. Coonahan.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

St. Anthony of Padua's (Italian) and St. Hedwig's (Polish), have been but recently founded. The rectors are



Interior Immaculate Heart Church, Chester

Rev. P. A. Pillarella and Rev. Leo Wierzyznoska, respectively.

Outside of Chester, the churches are too numerous to receive more than passing mention in a limited article.

The parish of St. Rose of Lima, Eddystone, was organized in 1890 by Rev. Michael J. Rafferty. The building now occupied by Charles McClaskey, located on the Chester Pike, was used as a chapel for about one year before the present site of the church was procured. The corner stone was laid in 1891. Father Rafferty

was succeeded in 1903 by Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, the present rector, through whose energy, as well as that of his assistant, Rev. Patrick D. Houston, a magnificent combination school and church building is in the course of erection on the site of the brick building erected by his predecessor. Later on, a beautiful Gothic church will be built on the plot between the school and the pastoral residence. At Ridley Park, a stone church was built a few years ago and dedicated in honor of St. Madeline. At Norwood, a chapel was built about ten years ago and dedicated to St. Gabriel. Both churches were tended as missions from St. Rose's up to a year ago, when they were made into one parish, with Rev. J. Bradley as rector.

One of the prettiest stone churches in the county is that of the Holy Spirit (founded 1898) in the picturesque borough of Sharon Hill. The rector is Rev. Joseph L. Hannagan, the assistant being Rev. Joseph L. Wolf. Connected with the church is the school, which is under the tutelage of the Sisters of the Convent, an institution which will be referred to again.

Traveling through the interior of the county, we find in the little borough of Kellyville a church which is almost as old as St. Michael's, for St. Charles Borromeo's was founded as early as 1849, seven years later than the church in Chester. (Rev. Michael G. Scully is the rector, and with Rev. Martin G. Coleman is at work on plans for a modern school building to cost \$18,000.

It was but natural that the charming scenery of Delaware county should attract the nuns who were in quest of pleasing sites for their convents. So there arose in the course of time the School of the Holy Child Jesus, at Sharon Hill, and the Convent of our Lady of Angels, at Glen Riddle. And in accordance with the tastes of these gentle women two more prettily situated institutions would be hard to find. The school and convent at Sharon Hill are in the centre of a beautiful and spacious lawn with evergreen trees and gravelled walks. A gray stone chapel, which is said to be the purest specimen of early English Gothic in America, is the pride of the order. The interior of the buildings is no less attractive.

HISTORY OF MEDIA PARISH.

The parish in Media was organized in 1863. Previous to this time, priests from Ivy Mills ministered to the Catholics in the county seat, mass being celebrated in the homes of Thomas Dugan and Mrs. James Farnan. With the erection of a small chapel later on, Rev. Thomas Kyle took charge of the flock. In 1882, the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was dedicated under the leadership of Rev. Henry Wright. Rev. Francis Aidan Brady succeeded Father Wright in 1899.

St. Francis DeSales at Lenni, and St. Thomas the Apostle at Ivy Mills, already referred to, are situated in the midst of rural scenery. The former was founded in 1884, and has for its rector, Rev. Michael J. Kane. The latter church was built in 1856, as was stated before, and is under the charge of Rev. C. J. Mullin.

In the neighboring borough of Morton is the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The rector of this church is Rev. James J. Wilson. At Lansdowne is St. Philomena's, with Rev. Francis J. Markee as pastor, and Rev. William J. Lalou, associated. The school has for its teachers a number of Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. St. Thomas, at Villanova, was founded in 1842, the year of St. Michael's. The rector is Rev. H. A. Gallagher, O. S. A. Here, also is located the Home of the Augustina Fathers. St. Katharine's, at Wayne, founded in 1893, with Rev. Joseph P. O'Keefe as the present pastor, completes the list.

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AIM OF A CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

An extract from the School's Prospectus will best illustrate the origin and aim of the Society:

"The Society of the Holy Child Jesus was founded in England in 1846, at the express desire of Cardinal Wiseman, to meet the wants of the times for education, especially the higher classes. At present, the Society has boarding schools for young ladies at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mayfield, Blackpool, Harrogate, Ealing and Oxford. Attached to the Convent at Cavendish Square, London, is the Training College for teachers of schools for higher education, under the Cambridge Syndicate, and established at the request of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan. The Society sent out from the Mother House in England in 1862, a colony of Sisters to found their first American House at Towanda, Pa., on a tract of land given by the Duchess of Leeds, formerly Miss Catherine Caton, of Baltimore. At the invitation of the Rev. C. I. H. Carter, they next took up their residence in the Convent, 1135 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, and in 1864 accepted his generous gift of the house and grounds at Sharon Hill. Several buildings have been added to the old Quaker house which itself remains unchanged. It is now used exclusively by the Community Novitiate. This Convent is the Mother House of the Society in America."

GLEN RIDDLE CONVENT.

The Convent at Glen Riddle, situated as it is on a high elevation, overlooks one of the prettiest bits of wild scenery in the heart of Delaware county. The nuns are of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi, introduced into the diocese in 1855 by the venerable John Nepomucene Neumann, fourth Bishop of Philadelphia. The aim of the Society is the exercise of spiritual and corporal works of mercy in conjunction with the visitation and care of the sick. Mother Mary Agnes is the active head of the order and resides at Glen Riddle. Quite recently the golden jubilee of this remarkable woman was celebrated. Delegates from various branches of the order and distinguished prelates from many parts of the country assembled at the Convent to do her honor. Mother Mary Agnes was the successor of Mother Mary Frances Bachman, the first woman to receive the habit of St. Francis in Philadelphia. Under her remarkable foresight, the order has rapidly increased. The Convent at Glen Riddle was formerly a preparatory school for ecclesiastics, but when the Little Seminary, as it was called, was removed to Overbrook, the old building was turned into a convent for the Novitiate of the order. Among the institutions which Mother Agnes has helped to found were St. Agnes' and St. Mary's Hospitals in Philadelphia.



St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CHESTER AND DELAWARE COUNTY.

(Continued From Page 36.)



St. John's, Concord

Mission and has 25 Communicants and a Sunday School numbering, teachers and scholars, 108.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MORTON.

We are under the same limitation in regard to this Parish as in the case of Christ Church, Ridley Park, having no direct information. The mission was established in 1876, services being held in the homes of two of the members, under the fostering care of Christ Church, Media. The present Church was erected in 1880. The date of Parish organization we do not know, but it was admitted to the Convention in 1886. The present Rector is the Rev. F. B. Hodgins. The Parish has a Rectory but no Parish Building. The Sunday School numbers 85 teachers and scholars, and there are 87 communicants.

ST. LUKE'S, CHADDS FORD.

This little Church was the fruit of loving, loyal service on the part of a few scattered Churchmen and women in the vicinity of Chadds Ford. Mission services were begun by the Rev. Joshua Cowland, Rector of St. John's, Concord, in 1833, in the homes of Mr. Graff, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Edgerton and others, and were continued by his successors in the rectory and by other clergymen and lay-readers, many of the latter coming from Holy Trinity Chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, West Chester. The one most constant in this work, afterwards Warden of the Parish, was Thomas L. Ogier. After a while the School House at Chadds Ford was used for these services. A lot was purchased and the cornerstone of the present edifice, a Gothic Chapel with stained-glass windows and hardwood finish, was laid in 1883 by the Rev. William H. Graff, the Bishop being ill at the time. We do not know when the building was completed or when the first service was held in it. It was consecrated in 1887 by Bishop Whitaker, and the Parish, organized in 1885 with Frank Graff and Lewis L. Williamson, as Wardens, and Henderson Hayward, Francis Tempest, William W. Ring, George K. Barney and John T. Brittingham, as Vestrymen, was admitted to the Convention the same year. The Parish has of late decreased in numbers owing to death and removal and there are now but few to attend the occasional services conducted by the Rev. Thomas J. Taylor, Rector of the Church of the Advent, Kennett Square.

Besides the names mentioned above the Communicant lists contain the names of Andersons, Davises, McNeells, Passmores, Noblets, Sinclairs, Twaddells and others. Let us hope there is a brighter future in store for this little church at the Ford.

ST. MARTIN'S, RADNOR.

Of this Parish we can only give the later statistics. The present Rector is the Rev. George W. Lamb. The Parish was admitted to the Convention in 1887, and has a Rectory, Parish Building and a Chapel. The Sunday School numbers 100 teachers and scholars, and there are 109 Communicants.

ST. MARY'S MEMORIAL CHURCH, WAYNE.

Services were first held in Wayne in Lyceum Hall (since destroyed) in 1882, by the Rev. Joseph Miller, then Chaplain of the Indian School. These continued till 1885, when a provisional organization was effected. Mr. George W. Childs gave a lot for a Church on the corner of Lancaster Pike and Luella Avenue, and arrangements were made for building. Nothing definite, however, was done and services were continued by Rev. G. A. Keller, of St. David's, in the home of Mr. G. W. Browne, and in vacant houses when they could be secured, through 1885 and 1886. In 1887 Rev. Thomas K. Conrad proposed that if the Parish would build a Parish House he would build a Church. This was agreed to and a fine Parish House was built and the

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, THE EVANGELIST, LANSDOWNE.

The Mission out of which St. John's Parish, Lansdowne, grew, was established nearly thirty years ago at Fernwood, the first service being held January 2, 1881, by the Rev. N. F. Robinson, then Rector of St. George's Church, West End. The cornerstone of the first Church building was laid on a lot corner of Baltimore and Union avenues, June 19, 1888, the first service being held November 11th of the same year and the Mission which had previously been known as St. Mary's was changed to St. John's. The Parish was organized in 1897.

The movement for a new Church which had been begun previous to 1897 took form in that year and a lot being obtained at the corner of Baltimore and Lansdowne avenues, the cornerstone of the present Church, a building of the English Gothic of the later Tudor period, was laid October 6, 1900, the first service in this new Church being held on Easter Day, 1901. The Parish House adjoining was built later in the same year.

The present Rector is the Rev. Crosswell McBee. The Parish was admitted to the Convention in 1897. The Sunday School numbers 208 teachers and scholars, and there are 390 Communicants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, NORWOOD.

Services were first held in Norwood in Calhoun's Hall, July 2, 1892. Organized as a Mission of Convocation at

Rector in January, 1909, and is still in charge. There are now 90 Communicants and the Sunday School numbers 56 teachers and scholars.

Among those active in interest and work, past and present, may be named Mr. Charles Lynch, Mr. Charles Duhring, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. W. Bruff, Mr. B. M. Newbold, Mr. H. Beniston, Mr. H. Shipley and Mr. W. Kelley.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, MOORE'S.

Services were first held in Galloway Hall on December 16, 1906, by the Rev. Mr. Steinmetz, Rector of Christ Church, Ridley Park, who was assisted by Mr. J. J. Collier as Lay-reader. It continued to be a mission of Christ Church for about a year and then was organized as a permanent Mission of Convocation with Rev. M. B. Nash as resident minister, Mr. A. D. Troxel as Warden, Mr. T. A. Flannigan as Treasurer, and Mr. De Mets as Clerk.

In August, 1908, a lot was secured in an excellent location, and a Church built which was dedicated January 25, 1910, and is now in regular use. A Sunday School was organized in 1906, which has now a membership of about 70 and there are 60 Communicants.

At the time of organization the name was changed from "Prospect Park Mission" to St. James' Church. Mr. Flannigan has been Superintendent of the Sunday School from the beginning. He and Mr. J. C. Lukens have been most faithful and energetic workers. Others who have been active in the work are Mr. W. F. Barber, Mr. J. McKim, Mr. G. P. Ziegler, Mr. W. H. Kinkaid and three brothers by name Hartorn, one of whom gives his services as Choirmaster free. The Church has a vested choir and all the organizations of a modern Parish, including a Men's Club.

TRINITY MISSION, COLLINGDALE.

Trinity Mission, Collingdale, was started in 1887 in the house of Mr. George W. Perkins. The work was then conducted by Lay-readers under the direction of Rev. Charles A. Mason, of the West Philadelphia Convocation. The Church building was erected in

1890, the first minister in charge being the Rev. A. H. Miller. Largely instrumental in the founding of the Mission were Mr. Francis M. Lorilliere, wife and family.

At present the Mission is in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Augustus Walton Shick is the Lay-reader in charge and there are about 105 actual Communicants. The Sunday School numbers 110 scholars and is doing good work.

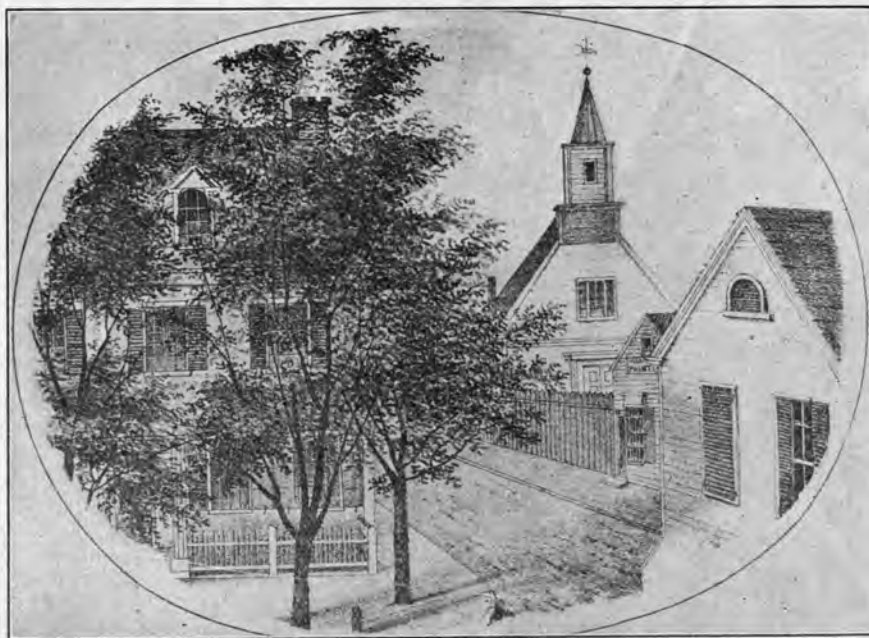
TRINITY MISSION, SWARTHMORE.

Trinity Mission, Swarthmore, was started in June, 1895. For some time before services had been held from house to house, generally by different clergymen, each week. Also, at rare intervals previous to 1894, the earliest probably about 1889. The first regularly appointed Missionary after the building of Trinity Church was the Rev. Fletcher Clark. The Parish has been blessed with a very faithful laity. The Church was consecrated on St. Luke's Day, 1903, and in 1906 a small Parish House was built.

The Rev. Walter A. Matos is now the Priest in charge. The Sunday school numbers 30 teachers and scholars, and there are about 75 Communicants.

A summary of the above shows that the Protestant Episcopal Church has fifteen Parishes and four Missions in Delaware County at the present time. The aggregate of Communicants is 2391, of officers, teachers and scholars of Sunday Schools, 2356, and the aggregate value of Church property, real and personal, about \$512,000.

The first male child of English parentage born in the Province of Pennsylvania was Richard Buffington, of Chester; the second was Emmanuel Grubb, of Lower Chichester. The first was born in 1679, the second in 1681. Both were Episcopalians and both belonged to Delaware County.



St. Paul's, Chester, 1835, Showing Part of Old Market House, Market Square

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Past and Present of the Baptist Church in

Short Historical Sketches of the Missions, Meeting Houses and Churches and their Pastors as

By Joseph M. T. Childrey

One of the strong instincts in human nature is to maintain connection with the past in one's religion. Arnold might also have suggested that one of the sure propensities of human nature is to break with one's past in religion. Of this latter tendency the beginnings of Baptists in Delaware County are illustration. The first Baptists in the County were of other than Baptist parentage.

While King William was securing his title to the crown of England by the defeat of James and the massacre of Irishmen, an able and impetuous Scotchman, by name, George Keith, in the quiet Colony of Penn., was leading a resistance to Quaker orthodoxy. Not long after the schism of the Keithians Quakers in 1801, Keith himself became an Episcopalian. Left without a leader some of the secessionists returned to the fold of the Friends. A number of others, influenced by association with Seventh Day Baptists, were immersed and were called "Quaker Baptists," since they continued the use of the plain dress and language.

In Upper Providence Township a Society of Keithians was accustomed to meet at the home of Thomas Fowell. As early as June 23, 1807, Abel Noble, a Seventh Day Baptist minister, baptized a public Friend named Thomas Martin. Martin soon after baptized other Quakers and October 12, 1807, a Society of Keithians, or Quaker Baptists was organized with nineteen members and Thomas Martin as minister.

For three years the little band of believers was prosperous. In 1790 the Sabbath question broke up the Society. Those who held to the seventh day as the Sabbath kept together at Newtown. The others worshipped, without church connection, wherever they found place and opportunity.

Period of Isolation.

In 1714 an eloquent young Welshman, by name, Abel Morgan, Pastor of the Churches of Pennepek and Philadelphia, began to come into Chester County to preach. On May 4, 1715, he baptized Jeremiah Collett, who had settled in Chichester before the arrival of Penn and who, in 1804, was Sheriff of Chester County and a man of importance in his day. Morgan met the shepherdless Keithian Baptists, and finding them sincere Christians, decided to organize them into a Church. He also found that "there were divers persons in the Township of Providence, Birmingham, that had been baptized, some members of the Church in Philadelphia, some of them were of the number that in the year 1690 joined with those of Salem."

BRANDYWINE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A meeting for the purpose of organization was held in the home of John Powell, in Providence Township, near the present site of Media. Abel Morgan, of Philadelphia, James James and Joseph Eaton of the Welsh Tract Church in Delaware were present. June 14, 1715, fifteen persons were recognized as "The Brandywine Baptist Church." Their names are Jeremiah Collett, Edward Butcher, John Powell, Richard Buffington, John Beckingham, Joseph Powell, David Roberts, Thomas George, Elizabeth Powell, Hannah Beckingham, Margaret Martin, Hannah Hunter, Mary Robinet, Mary Powell and Joan Powell. The institution of the Brandywine Baptist Church marks the first chapter of the denomination's history in the County.

For several years after its constitution the Church had no regular Pastor, but was not infrequently ministered to by visiting preachers. As the Friends' prejudice against a paid ministry was strong, these supplies received no compensation for their services. Their traveling expenses, however, were paid. William Butcher, called from his majestic appearance "The High Priest," was the first Pastor. He served the Church from 1719 till his death in 1724.

Almost from the beginning of the Church, services were held in both Birmingham and Newlin Townships. The meetings were continued at the latter place under the care of Brandywine until 1810, when the Hepzibah Church was organized. The first Meeting House was erected in 1718. The deed conveying the land was given by Edward Butcher, in consideration of twenty shillings, lawful money, and assigns one acre and twenty perches of land in Birmingham Township, "to the use and behoof of the society or fraternity of the people, called Anabaptists, and to and for no other use, purpose or construction whatever." In the margin of the deed a note explains: "The word Anabaptist doth signify the people that do practise the baptism dipping, and professing the doctrine of personal election and final perseverance."

After Pastor Butcher's death in 1724,

the Church was often without a minister and the interregnums were long. This was not due to difficulties in the Church but to scarcity of ministers. In fact, during its long history the Church has been fairly free from faction and friction within. At times the ordinance of baptism was ridiculed. Once, in the latter part of the century, Pastor Joshua Vaughn, just before the administration of baptism, threw off his coat and threatened to thrash a crowd of fellows who had sworn to take away the candidate and put the



Joseph H. Kennard

preacher under the water. After the rebuke, the baptism was performed; Mr. Vaughn had at one time been a blacksmith and also Sheriff of Chester County.

From the earliest times the Brandywine Church manifested a missionary spirit. When ten years old, it made an offering of two pounds, ten shillings, to ministerial education. This benevolent spirit was evidently kept alive, for a similar offering of nine shillings, four pence, was made in 1790; and one of two dollars and eighteen cents in 1804. Fifteen dollars was given for the support of the poor in 1808. In 1829 a Missionary Society was formed. No Churches in Delaware County are the result of Brandywine's missionary spirit and activity. But in 1810, the Church gave half her numerical strength to form Hepzibah, and in 1827 eleven of her strong members to form the Goshen Church, both in Chester County. Besides those, under the care of the old Church, mission Sunday-schools have been maintained for many years at Concordville and Granogue.

One hundred years after the erection of the second house of worship, the



John P. Crozer

third was built in 1869 and entered, in 1870. Isaac M. Haldeman became Pastor in 1871. During his pastorate the height of the Church's activity and numerical strength were reached. In these years Mr. Haldeman baptized two hundred and seven; received forty-one by letter, and left the Church with a membership of two hundred and ninety-six.

Since then the church has been worthily served by good ministers, and its life has been true to its traditions. At present the membership numbers one hundred and eighty-one. Charles F. Hahn is the pastor.

The Brandywine Church will always be cherished by Baptists of Delaware County, because for nearly three-quarters of a century it was the single church of the denomination; because it stands in fields made sacred by the blood of Revolutionary patriots. The nearest house to the church on the west was the headquarters of Washington; the nearest on the east the headquarters of Lafayette at the battle of the Brandywine. Two members of the church, George Hannum and Edward Simonson, were in the army; the former was guide to Washington from his headquarters to the Birmingham Meeting House, where the final struggle took place. For many years the

baptizing place of the church was in the Brandywine, at Chadd's Ford, at the point where the Revolutionary army crossed. Until recent days this church was easily the greatest single spiritual force in Birmingham Township.

MARCUS HOOK BAPTIST CHURCH.

Seventy-three years elapsed before the increase in population of the County and the growth of Baptist strength uttered itself in the formation of a second church. By whom the constituent members of the Marcus Hook Baptist Church were converted or brought together is unknown. It is a matter of record that in 1788 a number of Baptist residents of the place decided to build a meeting house. The cost of the building was \$164 18s. 6d. It was 28x25 feet and built of brick. The organization of the church was contemporaneous with the erection of Delaware County. The Act authorizing the latter was passed September 26, 1789. Rev. Eliphaz Dazey, together with a number of other persons, were organized into a Baptist Church May 3, 1789. Mr. Dazey was the first pastor. After his death, in 1796, the Church was pastorless for twenty-two years.

When the church was begun, Marcus Hook was a city of promise and a rival of Chester. The promise has never been fulfilled, and hence the church has never been numerically strong. It has always been missionary



Ben Gartside

in spirit, and except for a few years, self-supporting. Though it has sent out no colonies, yet it gave Elizabeth Rice to Ridley Park in 1830 and John P. Crozer to Upland in 1852. The church has given three of her sons to the ministry: John Ellis, in 1796; Joseph Walker, in 1822; Rufus Sanders, in 1856. One of its members, Judge Richard Riley, went to the Legislature in 1791 and served two terms. Numbered among the pastors of the church were strong men who were a force not only in their community but also in the wider work of the denomination. Among these were Joseph Walker, Edward W. Dickinson and Miller Jones. The children and grandchildren of these last two are today worthy residents of the county.

The longest pastorate in the history of the church was that of C. W. W. Bishop from 1879-1905. Though pastor



Edward W. Dickinson

in Wilmington, he is a beneficent influence in the vicinity of Marcus Hook, where he still lives. The present membership of the church is one hun-

dred and forty-one. William H. Van Toor is the pastor.

Period of Expansion.

The second period of Baptist history in Delaware county includes the second quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1800 a Philadelphia Domestic Mission Society was formed. In 1810 they reported seven men in their service. By 1827 the youthful, but strong pas-



Abel Morgan

tor of Blockley Church, Joseph H. Kennard was making his influence felt in the affairs of the society. About this time he and Reverend William S. Hall, a member of the Blockley Church, began to hold services in Newtown, Haverford, Radnor, Upper and Lower Darby and Ridley townships. Mrs. Sallie K. Crozer taught in a Sunday school in Ridley township sometime between 1820-1825. Mr. John P. Crozer built a chapel and maintained a Sunday school at West Branch, Ashton township in 1836.

RIDLEY PARK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The third Baptist church organization in the county was Ridley Park. Reverend William S. Hall had been preaching in the neighborhood of Ridley and Darby, when several members of different Baptist churches who lived in that vicinity resolved to form themselves into a church. A council was called. The delegates were pastors Charles Moore, of Vincent, Joseph H. Kennard, of Blockley, Joseph Walker, of Marcus Hook, and Richard Gardiner, of Great Valley Church. The council met and the church was organized in the house of William Trites, December 13, 1836. The con-



Old Ridley Meeting House

stituent members numbered twelve. The chief factor in the formation of the church was Joseph H. Kennard, pastor of Blockley. William S. Hall was the first pastor.

Early in 1832, William Trites was instructed to bargain for building a stone house. This instruction was carried out and the building was opened for worship in April, 1834. In 1842 the church was incorporated as "the First Particular Baptist Church of the Township of Ridley."

This church has never been large in numbers but always missionary. In an early record is the vote that "we consider ourselves a missionary society." In 1849 a committee was appointed to "see about getting some place to hold a meeting in Chester."

When first built the church was situated in what is now Moores. In 1872 it was decided to move to Ridley Park. Two years later the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The longest pastorate of the church was that of Robert H. Middleitch. The present pastor is L. Sales-Harrison.

During the eighty years of its history between five and six hundred have been baptized into the fellowship of the Ridley Park church. Yet so heavy have been the losses, today it has a membership of only seventy-four.

PROSPECT HILL BAPTIST CHURCH

After the change of location to Ridley Park in 1872, a Sunday school was maintained in the old building at Prospect Hill. This interest kept alive friction and resulted in a division in 1886. In 1887 seventy-two members withdrew from the Ridley Park Baptist church and on May 18, organized the Prospect Hill Baptist church. The fine stone structure in which



Brandywine Baptist Church

this church worships was erected in 1893, during the pastorate of W. S. Catlett at a cost of \$25,000. The membership numbers 221. F. G. Merrill is the pastor.

NEWTOWN.

Before the Society in Ridley had built their house of worship, a fourth

church was formed in Newtown township. Under the preaching of Kennard, Hall and H. G. Jones, Baptists in the upper end of the county were moved to hold a meeting looking to organization at the home of Deacon Samuel Davis, Haverford, in October, 1832. At this time it was agreed that a church should be organized on Saturday, November 10, 1832. The agreement was carried out in the house of Dr. Gardiner of Newtown. The church was formed with seven members who came by letter from other churches. Reverend H. G. Jones preached the sermon. The hand of fellowship was given. The new interest had begun.

Meetings were held at first in the upper part of Dr. Gardiner's carriage house. In 1834 Samuel J. Creswell was ordained and became the first pastor. In the same year the first meeting house was built at a cost of \$2000, and dedicated, August 30. The church was prosperous. Larger accommodations were secured in 1839. In 1840 its membership was one hundred and thirty-seven and the Sunday-school numbered ninety-five.

Having always continued a country church its chief contribution has been to train young men and women for service in the larger churches of the city. Always evangelistic in spirit, hundreds have been received by baptism; yet its membership today is



C. W. W. Bishop

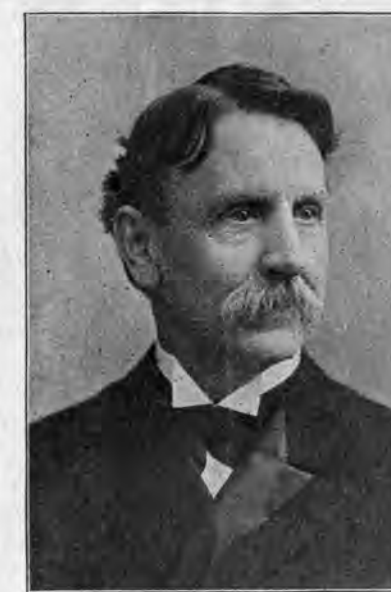
only one hundred and sixty-eight. The present pastor is Henry G. Dooley.

OLD RADNOR CHURCH.

The Radnor Baptist church in West Wayne, the fifth to be formed in the county, did not grow out of a need for worship or a missionary endeavor but was the result of a battle for principle. In the Great Valley Baptist Church, Chester County, the slavery question was agitated early. Leonard Fletcher, the pastor, had seen the evils of slavery and was strongly opposed to it. Those who sympathized with him, seventy-nine in number, requested their letters and formed a new church, February 20, 1841. The leading spirit in the movement was William Siter. The meetings were first held in Radnor Scientific and Musical Hall. The first pastor was J. Newton Hobart.

A church born of so righteous a spirit could but prosper. While nearly all of the pastorate were short, only two covering more than five years—the additions by baptism were continuous. A fine new house of worship was built in 1890 during the pastorate of John Miller.

After the erection of the building the church grew for a time with the growth of Wayne. But the town expanded away from the church, which began to be on the outskirts. At present the church, which is known as the First Baptist Church of Wayne, is without a pastor and has a membership of eighty.



John Miller

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF WAYNE.

The First Baptist Church, being no longer centrally located, a number of Baptist residents desired to move the church to a more strategic position, but a change was impossible. Accordingly in 1896, the Central Baptist Church of Wayne was organized with seventeen members. The leaders in the movement were Mrs. H. F. and Mr. Charles S. Walton. The fourteen years' history attests the wisdom of instituting the new interest. The Central Church has the most beautiful house of worship, owned by Baptists in the county. At the present time the membership in both church and Sunday school numbers one hundred and twenty-six. David A. Solly is the pastor.

Period of Denominational Consciousness.

The coming of John P. Crozer to Up-



First Baptist Church, Chester

land in 1845 marks the beginning of the third period in the history of Delaware county Baptists. Born and raised in Springfield, he was converted at an early age by Dr. William Stoughton on one of his preaching visits to the county. Mr. Crozer was baptized in the Schuylkill river and for several years was a member of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, of which Dr. Stoughton was pastor. Afterwards while living at Lenni, he was a member of the Marcus Hook church.

When he came to Upland, he had, after several ventures and failures in business, already attained success. He was a wealthy man; but at no time in his life did his riches of purse equal his riches in personal righteousness.

UPLAND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The year of his arrival in Upland a Sunday school was begun and a house built for its accommodation. Four years later a building was erected for worship with the purpose of forming a church. When this meeting house was in course of construction, a canvass was made to find the Baptists in Upland and Chester. Twelve were discovered. They were Reverend John W. Gibbs, John P. Crozer, Sarah K. Crozer, John Pretty, Sarah Pretty, Henry Cullingsworth, Mary Pretty, Ellen Pretty, Sarah Howard, Elizabeth Crozer, Mary J. Lewis, Sarah Campbell. In the weekly prayer meetings and occasional preaching services eight were

Frank C. Woods, Walter Calley, have in their own way been strong men and ministers. The present pastor is Charles L. Trawin. The church membership now numbers six hundred and thirteen.

The spirit of the Upland Baptist church has been manifested in three



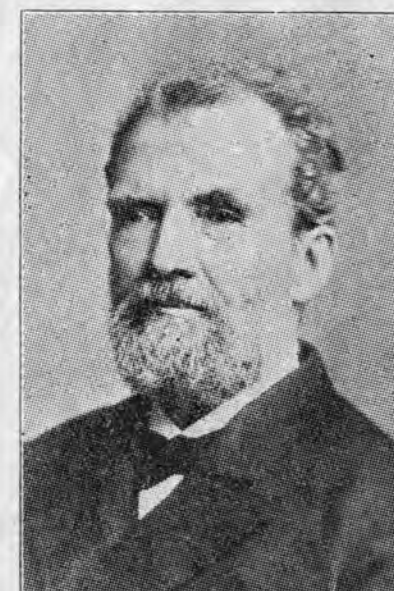
A. T. Shanafelt

special directions. No collections for current expenses or church support have ever been taken at any service. From the beginning interest in missions has been strong and missionary offerings large. One of the mightiest forces both in Upland church and village has been the Sunday school. During its sixty-three years, the school has had but two superintendents, father and son, John P. Crozer and Samuel A. Crozer. For the school a fine spirit of loyalty has always been maintained. Today men and women bend and gray are proud to point to a record of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years' attendance without an absence.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHESTER.

The interest of John P. Crozer was not confined to Upland. For the purpose of developing Chester he in connection with John M. Broomall bought the old Kerlin farm in 1850. After Second street had been opened and lengthened, and lots had been sold sufficient to reimburse himself, Mr. Crozer turned over the remainder of the property to Mr. Broomall. He reserved, however, a half-square of ground on Penn and Second streets for a Baptist church.

A few years before, there had come to live in Chester, a member of the Blockley Baptist church, Philadelphia, Benjamin Gartside. He was born in England. His parents were Baptists. Like his father he had been a manufacturer in England. In 1831 he came to America settled first in Blockley; then in Manayunk and finally in 1852 in Chester, where he founded the old Keokuk Mills at the foot of Fulton street.



James M. Pendleton

PENDLETON.

Nearly every church has a palmy period and a historic pastor. The Upland church realized this in the ministry and person of Mr. Pendleton. His was not only the longest pastorate, but that pastorate was marked by three great religious awakenings, the first in 1863 when thirty united with the church; the second in 1874, when there were two hundred added to the membership, and the third in 1882, resulting in an increase of forty. The awakening in 1874 was called "The Wonderful Revival." At its close the church numbered over four hundred. Dr. Pendleton resigned the church and retired from the ministry in 1883, and died in 1891. The influence of his steadfast allegiance to what Baptists believe is still to be discerned among those who were members of the Upland church during his ministry.

The high mark of pastoral efficiency, which Dr. Pendleton made in the church, has been worthily lived up to by the pastors who have followed him. Each of these, Charles L. Williams,

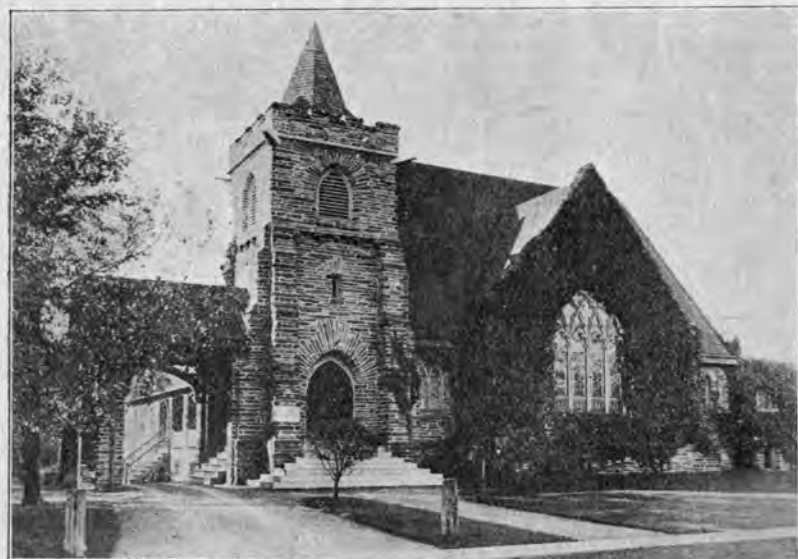


First Baptist Church, Media

the City of Chester and the Vicinity

well as those instrumental in building up to the present time, the handsome monuments of their efforts

Pastor First Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.



The Central Baptist Church, Wayne, Pa.

When Mr. Crozer reserved his lot in 1856, services had already been held for two years in the old court house on Market street by William Wilder, pastor of the Upland Baptist church. Social and prayer meetings had been held at the houses of Baptists, under the leadership of Mr. Gartside. In 1858 a Baptist Sunday school was organized in Chester. Mr. Crozer gave the lot, Mr. Gartside \$1100, a chapel was built and formally opened in August.



First Baptist Church
Wayne, Pa.

John Hart was the first superintendent. Mrs. Jonathan Grant, daughter of Mr. Gartside was the first superintendent of the primary department.

This school was the beginning of the First Baptist church. On September 15, 1863, twenty-one members, most of whom had come from Upland by letter, were organized into a church. On September 24, the church was recognized.

Dr. J. Newton Brown was the pastor supply from January till June 1864, when Levi G. Beck became pastor. During his pastorate the church building at Second and Penn streets was completed at a cost of \$18,000. In March 1867, the historic pastor arrived in the person of A. F. Shanafelt.

The next year a great revival blessed the church. The membership was doubled and the church began to come to a consciousness of strength. While pastor of the church, Mr. Shanafelt died in 1875.

The work and growth of the church was continued at Second and Penn under Pastors Z. T. Downen, A. G. Thomas, H. G. MacClelland and Charles Colman. During the pastorate of S. S. Woodward, the present edifice at Seventh and Fulton streets was erected. The church moved to the new location in 1885. Today it has a membership of five hundred and fifty, a Sunday school enrollment of seven hundred and maintains a flourishing mission Sunday school on Morton avenue under the superintendency of Dr. Isaac Crowther. The present pastor is Joseph M. T. Childrey.

EDUCATION.
John P. Crozer's contribution to the denomination was not confined to the foundation of the Upland and his gift to the First Baptist church, Chester. He was interested in education. In 1855 he was president of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society. While in this office he endowed seven scholarships of fifteen hundred dollars each. In 1858 he erected a building at a cost of \$45,000 to furnish at small expense a complete business and literary education. This institution served its original purpose for a few years only, when the necessities of war claimed it for a military hospital. A year after the war, Mr. Crozer died.

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

On November 2, 1866, Mrs. Sallie Knowles Crozer, widow of John P. Crozer, and her children, Samuel A. Crozer, J. Lewis Crozer, George K. Crozer, Robert H. Crozer, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, Mrs. Emma Knowles, Mrs. Margaret Bucknell came together and jointly endowed with contributions amounting to \$275,000, a school for Baptist theological instruction. The new institution found a home in the old military hospital. It was named for the husband and father of the donors. The oldest son, Samuel A. Crozer was made president, the other sons members of the Board of Trustees. The school was opened in the fall of 1868.

The foundation of Crozer Theological Seminary brought to Delaware county, as president, a man of outstanding personal force and denominational influence, Henry G. Weston. He gathered about him a number of strong men whose life and service have left the mark of their influence on the denomination in the county. George W. Pepper, George P. Bliss, Howard Osgood, Lemuel Moss, John Long, E. H. Johnson and James M. Stiffer have served the seminary as professors. Barnard C. Taylor is the only one connected with the institution in its earlier history, who still serves.

In later years Milton G. Evans, Henry C. Vedder, Alvah S. Hobart, Eugene E. Ayres, Edward B. Pollard and Spencer B. Meeser have filled professorships. Milton G. Evans, on whom President Weston long leaned, was made dean of the Seminary in 1906 and on Dr. Weston's death in 1909, president.

In its growth Crozer Seminary has come to rank among the first in the denomination. Since the early days the faculty has been enlarged, the standard for admission raised, the number of students increased to the capacity of the institution. In recent years a new chapel has been built and the endowment of scholarships largely increased, partly through the contributions of the

this work two hundred students in a dozen different States have been enrolled.

To record a full history of Delaware County Baptists would be to write the beginnings and growth of Baptists in many cities and many lands. During the forty-two years of Crozer's life thirteen hundred students have been enrolled, nearly eight hundred of whom have gone forth as graduates. To-day in China, north, south, west, in Burma and Brazil; in India, Africa and the Philippine Islands are men who studied at Crozer Seminary and who, for a few years of their life at least, were residents of Delaware County.

FRUITFUL YEARS.

The foundation of Crozer Seminary gave an impulse to Baptist forces and a unity to denominational life. In 1868 there were only seven Baptist churches in the county. None of these were large; none could boast a membership of three hundred. The total numerical strength was not more than one thousand. The president of the seminary, Dr. Weston, was steadfast in denominational loyalty, ardent in missionary spirit, strong in administration. The president of the Board of Trustees, Samuel A. Crozer, with his mother and wife were ready with their support for



Upland Baptist Church

alumni but mainly through the generosity of Samuel A. Crozer.

Soon after the foundation of the Seminary a library was built and named Pearl Hall, in memory of Mrs. Margaret Bucknell. The library contains about thirty thousand volumes. About a year ago Mr. Crozer gave \$30,000 as an endowment for its maintenance. Professor F. G. Lewis or some of his eight assistants are constantly on duty helping the students to realize the modern ideal that the library is a workshop.

In connection with the increasing efficiency of the library has been developed the Crozer Extension, by Eli S. Reinhold. Many men unable to come to the Seminary have been enabled to do seminary work through courses outlined and books sent free from the library. In the now nearly three years since Mr. Reinhold began

every venture of faith. The students were eager for service. Members of Baptist churches were not only assured of their message but began to rejoice in a strong life and a worthy mission. In a few years we find several new interests begun in different parts of the county.

VILLAGE GREEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1871 a Methodist church at Village Green was bought by Mrs. Sallie Crozer. Under the care of students it was maintained as a mission till 1880, when a church was organized. The next year Miller Jones became pastor and continued in that office for more than twenty years. George C. Lawrence is the present pastor. Its membership now is forty-seven.

SOUTH CHESTER BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the same year that Village Green

mission was begun, the South Chester Baptist Church was born. Mr. Crozer purchased a lot and built a house of worship and the church was organized in 1871. For the first few years it was served by students. H. B. Harper was the first pastor to remain any length of time. The church has almost from its organization been self-supporting. During the happy pastorate of W. D. Thatcher it manifested an encouraging



Ridley Park Baptist Church

growth in missionary spirit. Lester Reddin is now pastor. The membership is two hundred and fifty.

CRUM LYNNE.
A third mission was started in 1871 at Crum Lynne. Here Mr. Crozer built a chapel, which was dedicated in October of that year. The mission was served by students and continued in the care of the Ridley Park Church, whence came most of the members to form the Crum Lynne Baptist Church at its organization in 1897. Mr. Crozer during the past year has built a Sunday-school room to meet a growing need. The membership of the church numbers sixty-six; of the Sunday-school one hundred and fifty. E. L. Atwood is now pastor.

MEDIA.
The final fruit of the year 1871 was the organization for worship of the Baptists of Media. They met first in the Court House. In the following year Edward A. Price donated a lot, and a building was erected and dedicated in May. In September a church with twenty-two members was organized as the First Baptist of Media. H. C. Applegarth while a student at the seminary supplied the church from 1875 to 1877. In the latter year he became the first pastor. The church has grown slowly with the growth of the town. In 1908 a fine stone edifice was erected at a cost of \$30,000, under the leadership of the present pastor, W. E. Staub. The membership now numbers two hundred and ninety.

NORTH CHESTER BAPTIST.

In the extreme north end of Chester, Deacon James Irving, of the First Baptist Church, built a chapel in 1873. Here in the same year, the North Chester Baptist Church was organized, and while its life has been strong, its growth has been slow. Its present membership is ninety-one; its present pastor, Elliott T. Humpton.

COLORED BAPTISTS

The first colored church in the county was organized in 1832 and was known as the First African Baptist Church of Chester. A short while after their organization, Mr. Crozer built for them a house of worship and a parsonage. The name was afterward changed to Calvary Baptist.

In 1901 a division arose, and the Temple and Union Churches were

formed. The Union Church still exists, with a membership of fifty-five. J. W. Brown is pastor. After eight years of prosperous life, the Temple Church was reunited with Calvary in 1909. A. R. Robertson is now pastor. The membership numbers four hundred and twenty-three.

The Second Baptist Church of Media was organized in 1894. The present pleasing stone structure was erected in 1902 under the leadership of pastor George Davis. The membership is now about one hundred and twenty-five, and A. C. Skinner is pastor.

The Second Baptist Church of Wayne was organized in 1897. It has a neat brick building, free from debt, and a present membership of one hundred and twenty-six. J. A. Washington is the pastor.

The Second Baptist Church of Moores was organized in 1909, and has a membership of twenty-eight. The pastor is G. E. Chambers.

Besides these, colored Baptist churches are maintained in Lansdowne and Morton.

LATER DAYS.

The Lansdowne Baptist Church was organized in February, 1887, with thirteen members. It soon became self-supporting and now numbers a membership of one hundred and twenty. Dr. Wayland Hoyt is the pastor-supply.

In 1888 the Collingdale Baptist Church was organized with a membership of fourteen. The church is now self-supporting and has a membership of one hundred and seventeen. W. S. Dunlop is the pastor.

In 1897 Mr. S. A. Crozer bought the abandoned Episcopal mission property, at Fifteenth and Potter streets. D. T. Firor, pastor of the North Chester Church began services there on Sunday evenings. In 1899 the Emmanuel Baptist Church was organized and Selden W. Cummings was the first pastor. A few years later Mr. Crozer built a commodious structure for the church in memory of his wife, Mrs. Abbie Crozer. At present, H. J. Lane is pastor. The membership is two hundred and thirty.

In 1901, A. D. Nichols, at one time pastor in Collingswood, N. J., but at that time living in Chester, began a mission at Colwyn. In a short while

the Colwyn Baptist Church was organized. About two years ago, Mr. Crozer contributed funds sufficient to complete the house of worship, and the name was changed to the Crozer Memorial Baptist Church. The membership is now one hundred and eighty-two.

One of the youngest Baptist churches in the county is that at Garrettsford, in Upper Darby, organized in 1908. There are twenty-five members of the church; one hundred and twenty-five members of the Sunday-school. Linn C. Drake is the pastor.

THE PROSPECT.

For nearly two hundred years Baptists have maintained organized denominational life within the bounds of Delaware County. From a single



Newtown Square Baptist Church

weak and pastorless company of fifteen which formed the Brandywine Church in 1715, the denomination has become a host, more than four thousand strong in membership, more than forty-five hundred strong in Sunday-school enrollment. Twenty white churches, all save four of which are self-supporting, and seven colored churches, three of which are self-supporting, are evidences of the aggressiveness, the steadfastness, and the sacrifice of the Baptists of the county. Crozer Seminary abides, a center radiating life and power. United in their consciousness of strength and in their equipment for service, the promise to-day is that Delaware County Baptists will work and walk in a way worthy of their heritage.



Interior Prospect Hill Baptist Church

Crozer Theological Seminary

By Eli S. Reinhold



S. A. Crozer

Delaware County, named after Thomas West, Lord De La Warr, or, Delaware, Governor of Virginia, bears a favorite name. It designates not only the majestic river that flows along the southern border of the county, but is borne by a State, a bay, an Indian tribe, and by counties, towns and villages all over the land, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, to the number of half a hundred. The good lord Delaware (or such as he may have been) achieved an easy immortality, probably for no better reason than the eulogy of his name. This historic county, bearing the truly name, is unique in its peculiar natural undulations of knolls and valleys, that alternate with singular regularity for many miles between the Delaware and the Brandywine.

THE SEMINARY GROUNDS.
On one of these hills a mile west of the flourishing city of Chester is located the attractive campus of the Crozer Theological Seminary. It is reached from Chester by a fine macadam road and by a 15-minute trolley service. Here on a gently-sloping elevation, overlooking the busy city and the onflowing river with its com-

merce, are located the eleven buildings of the Seminary, all within the inclosed campus of ten acres which is adorned with trees, shrubs, and winding walks; here are great maples, firs, beeches, century oaks, Japanese cherrv, ash, hickory, poplar, etc., and at least one tree brought from distant St. Helena. Laurels, pines, magnolias, and large rhododendron bushes suggest to the visitor the famous Kew Gardens of England. There is also still left a part of the once well-known Rose Garden of Dr. Weston; this was the great man's delight and pride, and he shared its fragrant products indiscriminately with friend and stranger.

The beautiful trim lawn, the well-kept driveways, and the general impression of order and good taste bear testimony to the efficient services of two men who have filled the position of Superintendent of grounds and buildings. One was Samuel Pretty, still living, who served for many years; and his successor, C. Fremont Crowther, is fully maintaining the good work of his predecessor. Taken in its entirety there is probably no more charming school site anywhere than



Dr. Henry G. Weston



Library Crozer Theological Seminary

the Campus of Crozer Seminary, from May to October.

THE SEMINARY BUILDINGS.

These are all substantial and commodious, and in their style of architecture give a pleasing variety to the general aspect. The main building was originally erected for school purposes, and its history is of more than ordinary interest. It was erected by that splendid Christian business man and philanthropist, the late John P. Crozer, whose name, and fame, and deeds are so magnificently perpetuated by noble sons and daughters.

The building referred to was put up in 1858; within a few years the country was in the throes of the great Civil War. The school was closed, and the property turned over to the Nation to be used while needed, for a hospital for Confederate sick and wounded. Old inhabitants remember the stockade with its armed sentinels, and the coming on Chester Creek of boat loads of men who wore the grey, brought here from time to time.

When the war-clouds had rolled away, it was found that several hundred of those brought to the place had been transferred to the cemetery nearby—far from their southern homes. Some years ago the daughters of the Confederacy had them all carried back to sleep their long sleep in the states at whose call they had laid down their lives.

After the Seminary opened it was discovered that a student from the South had been assigned to a room which he had occupied as a prisoner of war. The little square hole in the door for the sentry's eye was now closed up; the stockade had been removed, and in the place of the tramp of the sons of Mars, all was now moving in harmony with the gentle teachings of the Prince of Peace.

For some time after the close of the war, the building was occupied by the Pennsylvania Military College, an institution still flourishing in Chester, and now housed in its own buildings on another characteristic hill. This

brings the history down to 1866, when occurred the death of John P. Crozer.

THE SEMINARY CONCEIVED.

Never were children more sympathetically loyal to the unwritten wishes and the very spirit of parents, than were the sons and daughters of the elder Crozer. At absolute liberty to do as they pleased with the grounds and building, now left to them as a part of their inheritance, their Christian, filial instincts naturally sought a benefaction in harmony with the spirit of the father.

At this point one of the sons suggested the propriety and value of a well-equipped theological school under the auspices of the Baptist Church, of which both father and children were members.

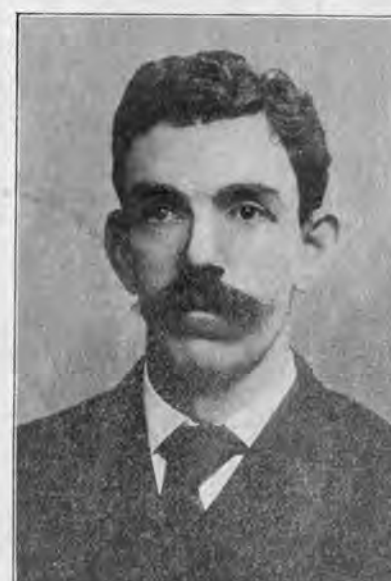
Some years prior, however, a theological department had been added to what is now Bucknell University. It was without endowment and its future not specially promising. With commendable consideration, and fraternal tact, the delicate situation was compassed, adjustments made, and the very ideal attained, in the transfer to the new Seminary of the department at Lewisburg on the reasonable condition that its alumni should be recognized, and duly certified students received into proper class standing. It is gratifying to note that Lewisburg University (Bucknell) has greatly prospered since this generous surrender of its theological department in 1868, and now numbers its students by hundreds where it then had tens.

THE SEMINARY ESTABLISHED.

Garfield's definition of the essentials of a college, as a log with a student on one end, and Mark Hopkins on the other, while not without point, nevertheless fails to meet modern requirements, and has had no appreciable effect on the price of logs. Crozer Seminary simply had the "log"—ample grounds and a modern building. It lacked, both the student and "Mark Hopkins."

The first step was to form a body corporate, authorized to own property, enter into contract, and exercise the functions of a theological school. Under date of April 4th, 1867, a charter was granted by the legislature, and duly signed by John W. Geary, then governor of Pennsylvania. This document designated as trustees the following: Samuel A. Crozer, John Lewis

Crozer, George K. Crozer, Robert H. Crozer, William Bucknell, Benjamin Griffith, William W. Keen, M. D., and



Milton G. Evans.

theologian that he had "a theological corner" in his head; it may well be George Dana Boardman; all but the last two were the sons and sons-in-law of John P. Crozer.

It is an interesting fact that after the lapse of forty-three years, four—one-half of the original Board of Trustees, are not only living, but active in the management of the Seminary. These are, Samuel A. Crozer, George K. Crozer, Robert H. Crozer and Dr. W. W. Keen, the eminent surgeon.

The first and most difficult task that confronted the trustees was to find a president for the Seminary. With singular good fortune their choice fell upon Henry G. Weston, then a popular pastor in New York, and in the prime of his manhood. It was the meeting of "the man and the hour." Reared in a New England home of culture, educated in one of the best colleges and seminaries, his intellectual equipment was of the first order. He had, moreover, rare preparation in diversified experience; he had been a pastor in the South in the ante-bellum days, had seen years of service on what was then our western frontier, and had stood the supreme test of a metropolitan pastorate.

(Continued on Page 53.)



Crozer Theological Seminary

The Beginning and Growth of Methodism

By T. W. Entwisle

Although Methodism did not have its own house of worship in Chester until 1830, the evangelists of the new faith were heard in the old town long before that period. Asbury, the first bishop of the church in America; Captain Webb, an officer in the British army; Jesse Lee, a witty and versatile Virginian; "Father" Abbott, a marvelous revivalist from New Jersey, and other stirring speakers, were frequently heard here.

The herald of Methodism in Chester was the eloquent orator, George Whitfield, an associate of John Wesley in the revival in England, and a classmate at Oxford. He preached here before the Revolution. Whitfield was a priest in the Church of England, and, like Wesley, had no other thought than of an awakening in the Anglican church, which had fallen into a great moral stupor. Neither expected to form a new denomination—they only wanted to revive the sleeping one—and to that labor they had devoted themselves in England.

Whitfield, who is described as the greatest religious orator since the apostolic days when Apollos stirred the Grecians, was accorded the honors of a conqueror when he preached in Chester, then a little town of a few hundred population. The fame of this golden-tongued evangel had preceded him to this country, so when it was known that he would preach here, couriers were sent throughout this section for an hour and a half before the event. Men, women and children came on foot, on horseback, in wagons and in boats, to listen to the words of this gospel messenger, so that an audience estimated by an historian of the time at four thousand heard the great outdoor sermon.

THE COMING OF WHITFIELD.
The day before his coming to Chester, Whitfield preached a sermon from the balcony of the Philadelphia Town Hall, which stood at the intersection of Second and Market streets. Benjamin Franklin was in his audience, and declared with great fervor "that man talks like an angel from Heaven." When the great preacher left Philadelphia he was accompanied by a cavalcade of fifty horsemen. As this escort was crossing Ridley creek on the Chester and Darby pike, it was met by a mounted cavalcade of equal numbers from this county. In this escort were men of all protestant denominations, who hailed this young man, poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, as a priest of the Most High.

Such was the royal introduction of Methodism to Chester.

With a large barrel for a pulpit, Whitfield stood beneath a spreading tree near Second and Welsh streets, and for an hour and a half held his great company of auditors spellbound with his wonderful oratory. It is recorded that his voice, which had the power of penetration because of its clear, bell-like tones, was audible at the outer edge of this outdoor company of worshippers, and that nobody left until the service was over.

Then the escort accompanied the preacher part way to Wilmington, where he was to preach on the morrow, while the congregation slowly dispersed, discussing the message this youthful evangelist had delivered.

The coming of the Revolution halted religious effort. Many of the priests of the church of England were obliged to return to England because of the intense feeling against them, while abuse and persecution almost always was accorded to the itinerants of the Wesleyan revival, as they were looked upon as emissaries of England, so that a fair

hearing was almost impossible. But the seed planted was germinating, and in a few years grew into a prosperous tree.

THE NEW FAITH GROWS.
With the close of the Revolution, the United States found itself free, but in what was then deemed an anomalous position of being without any authorized religion. Infidelity was rampant and blatant, unbelief was common, while the purity and simplicity of the colonial life was threatened by the vices left as a heritage by war. Into the struggle for a redemption Methodism threw itself with the proclamation that all men were free and that a free gospel was provided to save them. The exaltation of the individual and his personal responsibility to his Creator formed the leading note in the plain deliverances of the evangelists of the Wesleyan movement; and that doctrine won attentive audiences for the advance couriers of the newly-organized Methodist Episcopal Church.

No house of worship was open to the itinerant preachers of that day, who that did not disconcert these men, who

the Kelly home was soon too small to accommodate the people who desired to attend, and a second class meeting at the home of another Methodist family was formed; and that was the nucleus of the Methodist Church in Chester.

BUILDING THE FIRST CHURCH.
Services were held every Sunday in the court house, and as the congregation continued to grow, a movement for a house of worship was begun. When it is remembered that Chester at that time was a very small town, with less than 1500 souls, the task of erecting a church building was no mean undertaking. But through great effort, very much sacrifice, and amid the greatest discouragement, the walls of the new house of worship were reared at Second and Bevan streets, in 1830, and the new church was named Asbury Chapel, after the first bishop of the Methodist Church in America.

But the preaching of Whitfield bore fruit more quickly in the great farming section of this county, for Union Church, at Hinkson's Corner, now known as Wallingford, became a grow-

ing congregation in its own house of worship before the Methodists of Chester could move into their church home. The Union Church was indeed a constant stimulus to the congregation in Chester, for its zeal, its evangelism and sweep of its effort made glowing paragraphs in the annals of the Philadelphia Conference, the first body of ministers formed by the new church in America.

There is a man for every occasion, and every time, and the leader of the new church movement in Chester was not wanting. He was David Abbott, who for years was a pillar of the Chester Methodists. Abbott, like all men of strong personality, had some weaknesses that brought upon him the criticisms of the Methodists of his day, an experience, by the way, that many of his successors in official positions have shared. But his fame has outlived that of his detractors, all of whom have, in fact, been forgotten.

Abbott, like all men of his type, was loved fully as much for his faults as for his dominant qualities of goodness. It is impossible to write the history of Methodism without his name and the church in this city is all the more glorious for having had such a man in it. He never felt himself so good that he

did not need the application of saving grace, but above all he was a man who did things for the church and the community, and it is only such men whose blunders and failings become part of history. He was of much more use in the church than the men and women who found fault with him. He was a big-hearted man, purely human, and I fancy that his entrance into the abode of the blessed was accompanied with much less trouble than was encountered by the saints of the amen corner who thought he was not sufficiently spiritual.

When Methodists get to the glory land they will find this man's name written large on the chronicle of the recording angel. They will need inquire who some of the other persons registered from Chester, Pa., happen to be.

THE LYDIA OF THE CHURCH.
There are many other names associated with early Methodism in this city that should have mention here, but I will have time and space for only reference to types of the sturdy folks who figured in the evangelism that has had much to do with leavening the thought and shaping the history of Chester.

Let me mention one who antedated David Abbott. It was Mrs. Mary Withey, at one time an inn keeper. She was the daughter of a British officer, and in the early days of the young Republic kept the Columbia House, which stood on the site of the present Cambridge building, Fifth and Market streets. It was then the most noted hotel in the United States, and had a reputation from Savannah on the South to Boston in the North; for many of the leading men of the nation were entertained there.

The fact that Methodism was Anglican in origin appealed to Mrs. Withey while the Wesleyan epigram, "Is thy heart right, then give me thine hand," suited her notion of personal liberty. Mrs. Withey was a woman of large heart and generous instincts. Her contact with men of affairs, who were her guests, gave her a wider vision than came to most women of her day, and served to enlarge the measure of her hospitality. Furthermore, she was one of the richest women in the town. It was not strange, then, that the free, fearless way the itinerants of the Wesleyan faith stated their message should appeal to her. Accordingly, every circuit rider of the Methodists found a warm welcome and good cheer under her hospitable roof, while she opened her pocketbook to aid the struggling church. The records of the presiding elders and other traveling preachers contained many references to the comforts provided by this "Lucky Bountiful," and she was the recipient of many benedictions.

It may jar upon the sensibilities of some strict Methodists to read that an inn keeper was hostess and leading benefactress to the cause of the early church in this city, but there is a wide gulf between the colonial inn, with its traditions of hospitality, and the modern saloon. In fact, there is nothing in common between the colonial inn and the present day place for handing out drinks.

THE SECOND CHURCH BUILT.

Asbury Chapel grew much faster than the town, and so large had the congregation become by 1845, that Conference decided to constitute it a station; that is, to give the church a regular pastor. Up to that time it had been only a preaching point with Marcus Hook and Union Church at Hinkson's Corner as part of the circuit. The Rev. Isaac Merrill was

the first pastor under this regime, and his labors were signalized by a sweeping revival that made the chapel too small to accommodate the people who desired to attend the services.

Methodism probably never had a man of more energetic type, for in the second year of his pastorate the congregation began the erection of a new church on Fifth street, between Market street and Edgmont avenue. This building, which was sold to Tuscarora Tribe of Red Men after the removal of the congregation to Madison Street Church, is now used as a factory. It was used for a time by the German Lutherans.

Very much of the missionary energy of the Methodists in Chester radiated from the Fifth street Church. Nine years before the congregation moved to Seventh and Madison streets, the movement that resulted in the organization of Trinity Church on the west side of the creek was begun, while the Upland Church is also an offshoot from Fifth street. Both Madison Street and Trinity shared in the work that led to the organization of the South Chester Church.

Changes in pastorates were frequent under the rules of the Methodist itinerant, and without taking time to enumerate the ministers who figured in the history of the Fifth street church, suffice it to say that in 1869 a movement for another edifice was started, and on May 3, 1874, Madison Street Church was dedicated. The pastor was the Rev. John B. Maddux. No church in the Philadelphia Conference has given stronger men to its laity than have been comprised in some of the names on its roster. In this list have appeared D. Reese Esrey, Abram Blakeley, William I. Sharpless, Henry Powell, Colonel Theodore Hyatt, Captain R. Kelso Carter, William H. Flavelle, Peter Hunter, together with women of marked power and ability.

Through the efforts of the local ministers of Madison Street, churches were formed in Eddystone, Ridley Park, Norwood, Sharon Hill, and in the First Ward of this city. Providence avenue being one of the latest children.

TRINITY CHURCH MOVEMENT.
Men and women who went out from Fifth street to rear Trinity. For years they stemmed a current of disaster and discouragement that would have appalled many a congregation and driven it to an abandonment of its purpose.



Madison Street M. E. Church, Chester

held outdoor services when the weather permitted, and in cold weather obtained permission to use the court house, now the City Hall. The plain message delivered by these preachers depicted the pleasures of paradise and the terrors of hell. As Chester had the reputation in those days of containing quite a large percentage of that type described by the psalmist as the sinner and the ungodly, the sermons were appropriate utterances, and in time bore fruit.

The first step for the organization of a local church was not taken until 1818, more than thirty years after Whitfield had delivered his famous sermon beneath the spreading branches along the Delaware river front. Naturally it was through the "peculiar institution" of the Methodists, the class meeting. Thomas Kelly, a local preacher of St. George's Church, and his wife, came to Chester in that year. They were converts of Asbury in Philadelphia, and set about spreading their belief in the Wesleyan doctrine of the "Witness of the Spirit." They collected a few men and women who had been impressed by the preaching of the circuit riders, and a weekly class meeting was held at the home of the Kellys on Market street, near Second.

That meeting grew so rapidly that

ing congregation in its own house of worship before the Methodists of Chester could move into their church home. The Union Church was indeed a constant stimulus to the congregation in Chester, for its zeal, its evangelism and sweep of its effort made glowing paragraphs in the annals of the Philadelphia Conference, the first body of ministers formed by the new church in America.

There is a man for every occasion, and every time, and the leader of the new church movement in Chester was not wanting. He was David Abbott, who for years was a pillar of the Chester Methodists. Abbott, like all men of strong personality, had some weaknesses that brought upon him the criticisms of the Methodists of his day, an experience, by the way, that many of his successors in official positions have shared. But his fame has outlived that of his detractors, all of whom have, in fact, been forgotten.

Abbott, like all men of his type, was loved fully as much for his faults as for his dominant qualities of goodness. It is impossible to write the history of Methodism without his name and the church in this city is all the more glorious for having had such a man in it. He never felt himself so good that he



Trinity M. E. Church, Chester

the day the little group went out from Fifth street to the present.

There are honored names associated with this achievement that will always occupy a prominent place in Trinity's history. Among them are Josiah C. Ross, Daniel Woods, Captain John Phillips.

Among the ministers who served the church in the days of struggle with debt were the Revs. Isaac Mast, Samuel Panoast, Samuel W. Kurtz, John F. Grouch, Noble Frame and Thomas Kelly.

EXPANDING THE FIELD.
South Chester became a mission field for Trinity Church, but as stated, both Madison street and Trinity aided in this work. The towering figure, however, in that movement was Colonel Norris L. Yarnall, a local preacher, who was generous with both time and money. The South Chester Church shared in a measure some of the tribulations of Trinity in its struggle for a habitation and a name, but it was a sturdy child and steadily grew. The present main auditorium was erected under the pastorate of the Rev. I. M. Gable.

The membership of the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city is \$900, with almost 3,000 in attendance on the Sunday schools. In Chester and its vicinity the Methodist churches have a membership of 3,500, with 4,275 in the Sunday schools.

THE COLORED CHURCHES.

This history would not be complete without mention of the work of the colored Methodists. Chester has five branches of Methodism among the colored people, with seven churches. Originally the white and colored Methodists worshipped together, but that arrangement did not last long, even in a Republic that was dedicated to the proposition that all men are free and equal. But the division was inevitable and under it the colored churches have prospered.

Two of the colored churches in this city teaching the doctrines of Wesley—St. Daniel's and St. John's—are under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal church, but are associated with the Delaware Conference, which is composed entirely of colored ministers. Others under their own ecclesiastical government are Asbury and Murphy's, of the African Methodist Episcopal church; Union, of the American Methodist Episcopal church; St. John's, of the Union American Methodist Protestant church; and St. Luke's, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church.

In common with colored churches of other denominations, these congregations have exercised an untold influence for good in this community. We owe much to the condition of the colored people here to the watchfulness of the ministers who have filled the pulpits as pastor from time to time, while these churches have been centers of educational effort. It is an unusual sight to see a colored worshipper who cannot read the service and hymns.

Let me say, in closing that the white people who want to aid the colored man in the very best avenue possible should do it through the churches—not merely Methodists, but all denominations—and they will aid some earnest men and women in solving a problem of their race that presses heavily upon their hearts.

Chester has been uniformly fortunate in the character of the ministers sent to its colored churches. They deserve much more than they have received at the hands of their white brethren.

The Friends' Meeting For Over Two Centuries

By Charles Palmer, Esq.



Charles Palmer

While the earliest European settlers within the present limits of Delaware County in any considerable number were Swedes, the emigration movement among Friends from England to New Jersey soon spread to the Western side of the Delaware River. Among the first of these was Robert Wade in 1675, who purchased a tract of land on the west side of Chester River and built a commodious dwelling known as Essex House near Front and Penn Streets, where William Penn was entertained

when he arrived seven years later in 1682. In this building William Edmundson, a minister of the Society, held a religious meeting, 1675, in which year also the first meeting for divine worship in Pennsylvania by the Society of Friends was established at Chester. The first established business meeting or meeting of record at Upland, as Chester was then called, appears to have been held in the year 1681, according to the following minute: "The 10th day of the 11th month, 1681, a Monthly Meeting of Friends belonging to Marcus Hook and Upland was held then at Robert Wade's house. Prior to this date it appears that the Friends on this side of the Delaware River were members of Burlington Monthly Meeting of New Jersey, a session of which was held at Robert Wade's house, 15th of 9th month, 1681. Prior to 1693 the Monthly and First Day Meetings of Friends at Chester were held in the Court House otherwise called the House of Defence. The first Friends Meeting House in Chester was built in 1693 and stood on the West side of Edgmont Avenue, then called Front Street, in which building Friends worshipped until about 1736, when land was bought and the present structure erected thereon on the West side of Market Street below Third, which was built in a substantial manner, and is still in use.

In the year 1682, the Society of Friends of Chester purchased and en-



First Friends' Meeting House, Chester, on Edgmont Avenue, near Second Street. Erected 1693

closed a suitable lot for a burial place on the West side of Edgmont Avenue between Sixth and Seventh Streets. On the 1st of the 11th month, 1682, the Monthly Meeting appointed a Committee to select the place and on the 5th of 9th month, 1683, a Committee was appointed to fence the burial ground. For many years the graves of those buried in Friends' Grave Yards were not marked with stones, but in later years no objection has been made to the erection of small memorial head and foot stones.

At a Monthly Meeting held at Chester the 11th of 7th month (September) 1682, C. S., it was agreed that a meeting hall be held every 1st day of the week at the Court House at Chester, and also that there be three meetings on week days, the Western part to meet at Chester on the 5th day of the week, the middle part on the 4th day of the week, and the Eastern part at Ridley on the 5th day of the week until otherwise ordered. It was further ordered that the Monthly Meeting for business be held the first Second day of the week in every month at the house of Robert Wade. Chichester Meeting

was established as a Monthly Meeting held there on the 17th of the 1st month (March) O. S. At the close of 1685 James Browns conveyed two acres of land in the Township of Chichester to Trustees, on which, without delay, it was agreed to build a Meeting House, and fence in a grave yard, and is the site of the present Chichester Meeting. Previous to this time the Monthly Meetings appear to have been held at Marcus Hook, but in October, 1686, a Monthly Meeting for the first time was held at Concord and for some years afterwards the place of meeting varied, but it was generally held at private houses in Bethel, Birmingham and Chichester. In 1697 a subscription of £86 by the Friends of Concord, Birmingham and Thornbury towards the erection of a meeting house was made. The present meeting house at Concord on the North end bears the inscription 1728 and on the South end 1788. Chichester and Concord Meetings have remained in the same Monthly Meeting, both names at first being used to designate the Monthly Meeting, but now they are both included in the name of Concord Monthly Meeting. The present Chichester Meeting house erected in 1769 still has the marks of bullet holes in the doors which, it is said, were fired by the British soldiers in the Revolutionary War after the

battle of Brandywine. A detachment of the British army was also stationed at Concord Meeting for a while to guard the wounded, who were placed in the Meeting House.

The first meeting held at Providence, as far as is known, was held in 1684. This meeting is known by the name of Providence Meeting although the building is located just over the line in the Borough of Media. The deed for the burial grounds at Providence afterwards known as Sandy Bank was made in 1717 and the deed for the present meeting property was made in 1726 to Trustees for Chester Monthly Meeting. At that time Chester Monthly Meeting included the Meetings at Chester, Providence, Middletown and Springfield, and for a time the Meetings at Willistown and Newtown. The latter two afterwards were separated and included within Goshen Monthly Meeting.

Credit for much of the information in the above article is due Smith's History of Delaware County, Martin's History of Chester and Ashmead's History of Chester.



David Lloyd, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, died 1731, and of Grace Lloyd, his wife



Grave of Caleb Cowland, a Famous Colonial Justice, died 1757



Grave of Henry Hale Graham, First Judge of Delaware County, and of his daughter

Tombs of Illustrious Chesterians in Old Friends' Burying Ground



First Friends' Meeting House, Chester, Erected 1736

Early and Present Days of the Presbyterian Church

By Rev. P. H. Mowry, D. D.



Rev. P. H. Mowry, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Vance, of blessed memory, formerly pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chester, prepared for his church's twenty-fifth anniversary a full account of the beginning and growth of the Presbyterian Church in Chester and Delaware Counties, the territory covered by the Presbytery of Chester. That was twenty years ago.

Supplementing what we gather from Dr. Vance's pamphlet, with the record of the last two decades, and confining our survey to Delaware County, ample material is accorded, without going into details, nor a brief sketch of the Presbyterian Churches in Chester and vicinity.

Two hundred and eight years (1645-1853) after the first settlement by the Swedes on the Delaware, at the mouth of Chester River, the first Presbyterian Church was organized in what is now the city limits. In 1706 the first Presbytery, extending from Snow Hill, Maryland, to Long Island, New York, was convened. It met at Freehold, N. J., and contained the sum of organized Presbyterianism in America, a miniature of the General Assembly of to-day, with its thirty-six Synods; 291 Presbyteries, 10,000 ministers, 16,000 churches, 50,000 elders and deacons, and 1,500,000 members who gave, at last report, 1909, twenty-one and a half million dollars for church support and home and foreign missions.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THIS VICINITY.

In the early part of the Eighteenth Century many Presbyterians came from Scotland and Ireland, but pushed on to Chester, Lancaster, York and Cumberland Counties and the valley of the Susquehanna. A few settled in Delaware County about Middletown and Southward toward Chadd's Ford. The first church organized was in Middle-

town, about 1720. In 1742 seventeen Friends' Meeting Houses and seven Presbyterian churches were reported in Chester County, which then included Delaware County. At that time there were large Presbyterian settlements in Chester County, and only one in Delaware County. The first permanent church building in Middletown was erected in 1761. Built of stone, enlarged and improved, it still stands on one of the most beautiful sites in the country. 'Round about it is the resting place of the dead of nearly two hundred years.

In 1818 Thomas Leiper built a church in Ridley Township for the neighborhood, where he worked large quarries. The present handsome building was erected in 1850.

When Dr. James W. Dale became pastor of Middletown, Ridley Church, now known as Leiper Church, became a part of his charge. It had been united to Middletown in 1837, and so continued until 1858.

Marple, organized in 1835, within the last few years has been touched by the tide of suburban population, and under the inspiration of a wise and capable pastor has taken on a vigorous growth.

CHURCHES IN DARBY.

Darby First—Glenolden, organized in 1840, has now, after years of confinement to a very small building, a modern, well-equipped plant, including a parsonage adjoining the church. Rev. David Winters, D. D., is the able and efficient pastor.

Besides those already mentioned, the churches outside of Chester, in the County of Delaware, in the order of age, are as follows:

Darby Borough, 1854.
Media, 1854.
Wayne, 1870.
Bryn Mawr, 1873.



Old Middletown Presbyterian Church

Ridley Park, 1873.
Glen Riddle, 1880.
Boothwyn, 1886.
Chester Heights, 1887.
Lansdowne, 1887.
Rutledge, 1889.
Olivet, of Moore, 1890.
Wallingford, 1891.
Swarthmore, 189—
Highland Park, 1909.
Holmes, 1909.
Sharon Hill, 1909.
Llanerch, 1909.
Anderson, 1909.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF CHESTER.

Seventy years ago (1841), Chester had a Friends' Meeting House, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and the services of a Methodist circuit rider. In 1845 a Methodist Mission was stationed here. Previous to 1850 the few Presbyterian families in Chester attended the Leiper Church, in Ridley and Middletown. In the autumn of 1850 Rev. James W. Dale, pastor of Middletown, began preaching in the Court House, now the City Hall. Dr. Dale was a man of learning and great excellence. His whole ministerial life was spent in this country. From 1845, until his death, April 19, 1881, his life was given to the service of the churches of Middletown and Ridley, and the gathering up and organizing the churches of Chester, Media, Wayne and Glen Riddle.

In 1851 steps were taken toward the erection of a church building in Chester. In November of that year the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church was laid and the building dedicated in July, 1852. Rev. James O. Steadman became stated supply October of the same year. In January, 1853, a Sunday School was started. On the Fourth Lord's Day of January, 1853, the church, with seven-

teen members, was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Mr. Steadman closed his labors April, 1854. Rev. George P. Van Wyck was stated supply from June, 1854, until May, 1856.

DR. SPROULL'S RECORD.
On the 16th of September, 1856, Rev. Alexander W. Sproull, D. D., was installed pastor and continued until April, 1873, being the first regularly installed pastor. Dr. Sproull and wife are living at Newton, New Jersey. The doctor, by reason of bodily infirmity, has been compelled to desist from all work.

Many will be interested in the following list of ruling elders of the First Church: Robert Benedict, Thomas Clyde, John Cochran, James Riddle, Joseph H. Hinkson, John Hare, John Shedwick, Stephen Parsons, Josephus S. Allen, Dr. William Ridgeley, Charles Roberts, Dr. F. R. Graham, Edward S. Worrell, John F. Vanleer, P. M. Washabaugh, James

having now a membership of 275. Rev. Harvey W. Koehler was installed last October. The congregation is thoroughly united. The new pastor is evidently the right man in the right place. A manse has been provided, the people are bending all their energies to carry on the work, and good results are apparent on every hand.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Third Church was organized October 16, 1872. A chapel had been erected at Twelfth and Upland streets for mission work. The property was transferred to the Third Church, which liquidated the indebtedness, completed and subsequently enlarged the edifice. The Rev. Charles F. Thomas was installed as pastor of the new enterprise April 16, 1873, and as such continued until February, 1878. Dr. Thomas McCauley was pastor from 1878 until April, 1893, and was followed November, 1893, by the Rev. Malcolm J. McLeod. Mr. McLeod was one of the most popular preachers the Presby-



Third Presbyterian Church, Chester.

Hargan, William H. Farley, John MacDougall, R. R. Spencer, William H. Nelson, Frank G. Sweeney, Henry F. Morrow, John Griffin, Wallace W. Gayley.

Mr. John Cochran will be 85 years old next October, and for 55 years has been a member of the Session.

Rev. Philip Henry Mowry, the present pastor, began October 5, 1873, and is serving his thirty-seventh year. In October, 1861, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; October, 1863, installed at Big Spring Church, Newville, Cumberland County, Pa.; October, 1868, Second Church, Springfield, Ohio. He has been continuously in the pastorate for forty-nine years.

From the First, the mother church have grown the Second Church,

terian Church in Chester has ever had. During his pastorate the congregation grew rapidly. The old site was abandoned and the present beautiful and commodious structure erected on East Broad street. Under subsequent pastorate of the Rev. William C. Hogg and the Rev. Dr. A. Lathem, the church has continued to prosper, until now its enrollment is the largest in the Presbytery—over 800—and the Sunday School, numerically at the head of the list. All the indebtedness on the costly building has been cancelled, while Dr. Lathem is earnest, faithful and indefatigable. Admirably located, with such a pastor and an active membership, this strong church must continue to be a power for good for years to come. St. Paul's, First Baptist, the High School, Larkin School and the



First Presbyterian Church, Chester.

BETHANY'S ENTERPRISING SPIRIT.

Third Presbyterian Church are architecturally a credit to the educational and ecclesiastical enterprise of Chester people, and awaken hope for the future.

Bethany organized as a church after several years of Sunday School and mission work on the field, October 30, 1890. Thirty of the forty-four members enrolled were from the Second Church. The church has had five pastors, namely: Elliott, Bancroft, Bloch, McHenry and Kelmayer. The present pastor is enterprising, and endowed with leadership, and is also a good preacher. The old church has just been sold and a new lot at Fourth street and Highland avenue purchased, on which a temporary structure has been put up to serve until the new church can be built. The people are worthy of the ancient commendation: "They have a mind to work." May they soon enjoy the reward of their energetic efforts in having a new and substantial house of worship.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church, owing to lack of harmony, has been greatly hindered in its progress. It is hoped that in accordance with arrangements made between the pastor, the Rev. Thomas M. Thomas, and the Presbytery of Chester, the church will meet with a larger measure of success.

The mission among the non-church-going Italians of Chester is supported by the Presbytery. The Rev. Felix B. Santilli, who is in charge, has been much encouraged in the work. It is

the purpose to erect a house of worship in the near future, have the minister reside in Chester, and give all of his time to the work here.

STATISTICS.

Missions, \$87,134; self-supporting, \$159,000; total, \$246,134. Returns made April, 1909.

Chester Presbytery (two counties)—
93 ministers,
59 churches,
12,429 members
11,233 Sunday School members.
Of these in Delaware County—
28 ministers,
27 churches,
6992 members of church,
3821 members of Sunday School.

In the city—
5 churches,
1558 members,
1558 Sunday School members.

This showing is quite encouraging. Presbyterians have not been idle. The church is well rooted in Delaware County; much fruit has been sown, and ever with a larger increase. The rallying cry is:

"Be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forward, as ye know that your labor is not void in the Lord."

The other churches will tell their story. They, too, have been active and fruitful in labors for the common cause; jealousy is a thing of the past among the denominations. Let us more heartily rejoice in one another's prosperity and move together for larger successes in winning the world for Christ.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE and TRUST CO., of Philadelphia

401-409 CHESTNUT STREET

In its form of organization it is similar to the oldest and most successful Trust companies of this city. The Life Insurance business of the Provident by provision of its charter is upon the mutual plan. These companies combined Life Insurance with the Trust business, or the management of the estates of deceased persons, etc.; but as they had not adopted the new features introduced into Life Insurance in the sixties, that branch of their business had declined.

It was reserved to the Provident Life and Trust Company to demonstrate the possibility of the fullest development of both branches of the business. The high standing which it has attained as a Trust company is well known, and by general consent no Life Insurance company has been more successfully managed in everything which constitutes real excellence in Life Insurance.

The responsibility resting upon the officers and managers of a Life Insurance company is not different from that which is assumed by the trustees of individual estates. In the great majority of cases, the amount of the policy paid at the death of the insured represents a considerable part of his estate. In some cases it is all.

The aim of the Provident Life and Trust Company is to conduct its business in accordance with this conception of the sacred character of the work and the solemn responsibilities imposed thereby. It best manifests its fidelity in keeping steadily before it as the true objective the maintenance of the highest security, so that a policy maturing thirty or forty years hence will be as certain of payment as one falling due to-morrow; and an endeavor by all proper means to lighten the burden of insurance by making the cost as small as is consistent with security.

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The old Staple Inn in London, once the Wool Exchange in the days when wool was the "staple" of English commerce, is now tenanted by the Institute of Actuaries. Nor is this in any way inappropriate since in England and even more so in America, Life Insurance has actually become one of the staples of our modern social economy. Every one knows that Life Insurance is the sole dependence of many a family bereft of its bread winner. It is not so well known, however, that Life Insurance is now relied upon by the great "captains of industry," the men of original genius and commercial foresight, to make good the loss to their estates which would be caused by their premature death, and also to buttress up their financial undertakings. No quicker asset is known to modern business than a Life Insurance policy, and this would be instantly available where otherwise the death of the originator and master mind might entail a disastrous shrinkage of credit. It is interesting to observe that the more successful the manufacturer or merchant has been, the more clearly it has been brought home to him that his premature death inevitably means loss. He may already have accumulated a handsome fortune, but he realizes that his premature death would lose to his estate that further increment to his fortune which his success hitherto leads him confidently to expect if his life be spared. His very name may be an open sesame to credit, but his death may mean an alarming shrinkage of this credit. His personal honor may have awakened confidence, but this confidence may not be immediately inherited by his successors. He may have savage competition which would only be deterred from a ruinous attack in the event of his death by the knowledge that in the Life Insurance the business possessed an ample war chest. Some years ago the executors of a New York millionaire of national reputation who had died suddenly found that he had obligated himself to raise some half million of dollars for an enterprise in which he was already interested heavily. To meet this obligation, they found themselves compelled to sell a parcel of real estate, for which they obtained full market price, yet within a year the property was resold for just double the figure at which the executors had been compelled to dispose of it. A considerable amount of Life Insurance would in this instance have provided an immediate cash asset which would have obviated the necessity of the forced sale, and would thus have saved the estate several hundred thousand dollars.

Life Insurance in its essence is indemnity or protection against loss. This idea underlies the whole conception of Life Insurance, just as it underlies the whole conception of Fire Insurance or of Marine Insurance. It is the making good of the loss caused by death, by fire, or by the perils of the sea, whether the value which is insured be a life, a building, or a ship. A building, however, may never burn, a ship may never be lost, but a man must die, and as years progress death becomes more and more imminent, or in technical language the hazard of the risk increases. Now it is quite within the scope of actuarial science to quote a rate increasing year by year which shall measure this increasing risk or hazard. Experience has shown, however, that this method of an increasing rate of premium is extremely unsatisfactory to the man who is insuring his life. In very few cases does he make any provision to meet the increasing cost, so that eventually he finds the premium prohibitive, perhaps at the very time when he realizes that his family are more in need of insurance protection than ever before. To meet this intensely practical difficulty, the actuary has been able to compute a premium rate level throughout, which is the mathematical equivalent of the rate which increases each year. To be sure, the insured pays at the start a rate which is in excess of the actual cost, but his equity in this excess cost is scrupulously preserved

to him by law, and should he be forced to discontinue his policy, this excess over the actual cost is refunded. Thus, if a man of twenty were to insure his life upon the level premium plan, he would pay a premium of \$17.30 per \$1000 of insurance, and at seventy this table premium of \$17.30 would not have increased, although had he started in by paying only the actual cost for each year's insurance his premium at seventy would have risen to over \$100. But, it may be urged, a man may outlive his productive period as a business man. To meet this contingency, the actuaries have formulated a policy based not upon his expected natural life but upon his expected active business career, and have provided that should the insured survive this period, and reach the age, say of seventy, the full face of the policy would be paid to him. Such a policy, if taken out at a reasonably early age, costs very little more than the policy which is payable at death only, although it provides not only an indemnity to his family in the event of his prior death, but also a protection to his own old age by the payment of the full face of the policy at maturity. Modern history shows no more wonderful economical development than this nice adaptation of the insurance principle to the real needs of the insurer as these needs have been demonstrated by experience. The most modern locomotive of to-day shows no greater advance over the stage coach of our grandfathers, than does the modern Life Insurance policy over the crude contract of fifty or sixty years ago.

The most wholesome outcome of the insurance agitation of five years ago has been the more intelligent interest which since that time has been shown in the subject of Life Insurance. Previous to that time the lack of interest and ignorance of the subject of Life Insurance was as remarkable as it was deplorable. A great merchant, who in the line of his business would not have granted a twenty-five dollar credit to a man for goods bought without the most searching investigation as to his reliability, would himself buy a \$100,000 policy without reading it, and in a week's time would not have been able to tell the name of the company in which he was insured, nor the name of the agent who had placed the policy. Such a state of affairs was not wholesome. Indeed, such abuses as were discovered by the investigation are traceable to this very ignorance and lack of interest. Someone has wittily and truthfully said that a lamp-post after all is the best policeman, for evil doing abhors the light. Some of the legislation which has been passed in the several States since the investigation has been of questionable value, but what every right-minded insurance official welcomes as of the greatest permanent value is the very large measure of publicity which the laws now provide, so that the average business man can, if he will, obtain an intelligent comprehension of the manner in which the business is carried on. No company to-day has a more valuable asset than the approval of a large body of policy-holders who scrutinize its reports with painstaking care and satisfy themselves that the management is thoroughly efficient and imbued with a proper sense of the fiduciary nature of the trust confided to its care. Though the corporation may have assets running up into the millions, the management should be judged by the same high standard which is set for the individual trustee who has committed to his care the funds of a widow and her children. That the insured should thus make himself familiar with the operations of his company is not only important to him personally by reason of his own financial interest; it is a matter of public duty. It is not enough that a temporary ebullition of feeling should find its way into the statute book and be forgotten, but the motto should be, "Turn on the light and keep it turned on." No company deserving of confidence objects to such publicity; on the contrary it thrives upon it.

Doings in the World of Sports and Athletics

By Elwood Pierce

Clean wholesome sports and athletics have long flourished in Chester, and the city has a reputation for producing men who have been able to succeed when they graduated from the ranks of the amateurs and went into the world as professionals.

The story of how many young fellows have learned to play baseball on the vacant lots of this city, only to go out and astonish the world, is well known. Baseball is Chester's middle name and there are more amateur and semi-professional teams here than in any other city the size of Chester, or even larger, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Professional sport has never become popular, for somehow or other this method of money-making has been resented by those who admire sport for the sake only of sport. True, the professional ball players upon their return at the close of the big league season, are given a rousing reception, but it is pretty safe to say that were all these stars playing as one team and representing Chester, they could not secure sufficient patronage to warrant a continuance of the venture.

For professional baseball has been tried in Chester on several occasions, but failure was invariably the ultimate result, the crowds turning away from the minor league team and going to a game between locals where they were familiar with the players and where there might happen to be rivalry shown between different sections of the city.

Amateur Sport Has the Call.

So it is easy to see that Chester is a peculiar sporting city. Reading, Lancaster, Altoona, Williamsport and other towns of that class in the State take to professionalism like ducks to water, but not so with Chester. Amateur sports and athletics have the call.

The character of Chester sport has undergone a great change in the past few years. There are people in Chester today who can well remember when the good old English game of cricket was played here, the Opera House lot on West Seventh street being the scene of many a hard fought battle. But interest soon began to lag in this most excellent sport, owing perhaps to the fact that games were cut short by dusk, which comes much earlier here than in the home of the game across the water.

Baseball took Chester in its grasp about that time and is still the rage, being the popular game here just the same as it is the sport to which all cling in every American city. Therefore it can easily be said that as an amateur and semi-professional baseball town, Chester is famous in her way.

There was a time when boxing had the call among a certain class of people. Pug uglies came to Chester in great droves and many made the town their headquarters, marking the wide-open epoch in the history of the city. There were good fights and bad fights, but the fakes so overshadowed the fair and square bouts that the people became skeptical and soon the sport was tabooed, the authorities about this

time stepping in and taking a hand. Future attempts to hold fights were unsuccessful and now it has been several years since a fight was given in Chester.

And As to the Fight Game.

It may be that the fight game has never had a fair show in Chester. It does seem that a sport so popular among the masses could be elevated to such an extent that because a man patronizes one of the exhibitions he must needs be classed with the general run of crooks, strong-arm gentlemen and those of an unsavory reputation.

For there is no one but will admit that scientific boxing is as wholesome a sport as it is possible to witness or participate in. The proposition of two men beating each other for pure blood lust is another thing, and naturally should not be tolerated, for it is more than probable that were the truth told, boxing in Chester did not take the form of the manly art, but of man's law.

Athletics in years past were principally confined to Chester High School. Now the Young Men's Christian Association is the center for all that is good and clean in this line. To begin with, every young man through whose veins red blood flows, should be a member of the organization. There may have been a time when a member of the "Y" could have been, to use an expression, termed a "sis." But not so now; to be a Y. M. C. A. boy means that your aim and ambition is a high one, provided of course that you take advantage of the many opportunities afforded.

Modern Y. M. C. A.

Although Chester's modern Y. M. C. A. is new to Chester, the good already accomplished can scarcely be expressed in words. The foundation for a better, stronger and manly generation is being laid. Youths are learning how to fight the world's battles like men. They are building up healthy bodies, taking part in up-to-date sports in a true sportsmanlike manner and having a whole lot of pleasure at the same time.

In any comment dealing with sports and athletics in Chester, the Y. M. C. A. must not be neglected. In fact too much praise cannot be bestowed on the public spirited men and women who have placed this grand organization within the grasp of the men of Chester.

The athletic department is well equipped with modern apparatus and the physical instructor, J. Edward Reynolds, is a gentleman who thoroughly understands and discharges his duties. The gymnasium is airy and cheerful. There are three bowling alleys, a basketball and volley ball court and a white tile swimming pool. There is also a running track and all the apparatus necessary for body building. The Y. M. C. A. is in reality the headquarters for athletics in Chester and is sure to assume even greater responsibilities in the near future.

Good Athletes Produced.

Already some excellent athletes have been turned out by the department, and the boys have captured a number

of prizes in contests with other organizations. Last fall the Association placed a capable football team in the field, while the basketball season last winter was successful in every way, being marked by the second season of the Church League, an organization composed of "Y" boys divided into teams representing churches of which they are members. The idea has turned out to be an excellent one and is sure to be a feature every winter.

Classification is a part of the work of the physical department. There are classes available for business men, for instance, at an hour convenient to them; for clerks and others at a time when they can best attend and so on with various workers. Realizing that the training of the young is all-important, there is a boys' department, and the little fellows are given just as much attention as the grown-ups. They too are classified, and much good is the outcome.

There is no end to baseball in Chester. During the present season there will be two leagues, one, a semi-professional arrangement, to be known as the "Big Four," first organized a year ago, and Chester City League, an amateur organization composed of eight good fast teams. There will be independent teams beyond number, for these times, just as soon as a little fellow discards dressies he begins to play baseball. That statement may sound absurd, but it is a fact that he goes at the game in his own way. All you have to do is to watch the kids playing in the alleys or on vacant lots any afternoon in the summer, not excepting Sunday either, to learn the truth of this.

Teams Even Fight for Grounds.

Last summer there were so many baseball teams in Chester that it became almost necessary for the players to fight for ground space and there were times when no less than three games were played, one after the other, on the same lot. Saturday afternoon is of course the time when the Chester amateurs and semi-professionals hold forth, and no matter how large or how small the team, there are always plenty of people ready to watch the games.

Chester City, and all of Delaware county for that matter, is a hot-bed of baseball. You hear baseball talk in the shops, the stores, the pool rooms, on the street corners and all other places where men congregate. Being so near Philadelphia great interest is naturally taken in the two major league teams of that city, but it is surprising how great is the discussion over the merits of local amateur and semi-professional teams, as well as of individual players.

When a Delaware County boy is given a chance with a large team his career is watched with interest, even though the prejudice against professionalism may be so great. For instance when Bris Lord, of Upland, left to join his team, the Cleveland American League, he was fairly showered with good wishes, and almost missed his train as friends shook his hand. If Bris does not play good ball this year it will not be because his Dela-

ware County friends did not let him know that they expected to see him come out a winner.

Play Ball in the Country.

A few years ago there were more than enough vacant lots in Chester to go around, but now building operations have done away with many of these diamonds. Many of the amateurs are no longer able to play at home, but go into the country where they may meet their rival from just around the corner on neutral grounds. Then there are times too, when a team may have a lot selected in the city, only to be driven away by some stronger club when the time comes for playing the game. After that the teams are bitter rivals.

But who is there would care to give up baseball. What Chester boy would be willing to forfeit the game for all time. Not one, for he plays the game all summer and dreams of it all winter.

Who will say that baseball is not good for the American boy? He is developing all that goes to make the typical American. He goes out on the diamond and does his level best. When the game is finished and he is tired through and through, he hurries home and mother's meals are the best.

So it is only to be supposed that baseball should be the leading sport of not only Chester but of the county as well. You can't find a borough or a village for miles around that does not boast of its baseball team. There are big nines and little nines, good nines and bad nines, while the teams of an indifferent nature are greater in number than you can shake a stick at.

King Baseball reigns supreme. He is high cock of the walk in the summer time and is even able to hold his own during the season of wintry blasts, for the players fight their battles over again around the red hot stove and the fans do not object to joining in the discussion. Many of the Chester baseball players keep themselves in condition during the off season by doing a certain amount of work in the gymnasium each week, and as quite a few of the ball tossers occupy positions in the steel foundries and establishments of a like nature where their muscle does not get an opportunity to get flabby, it can readily be seen that there is not any reason why they should be soft when the time comes for the "ump" to call "play ball."

Saturday is Base Ball Day.

Like all other manufacturing towns the big games are played on Saturday and many a warm contest is pulled off during the half holidays. The score boards at the newspaper offices are anxiously scanned, and so great is the interest in the various semi-professional and amateur contests that the newspapers practically become a bureau of information in the giving out of the results of big and little games.

Not until last year was Chester able to boast of a baseball league. The organization of the "Big Four" opened a new epoch in the national game in this city. The teams which held membership in the league were Seaboard,

Fifth Ward, Upland and Marcus Hook, the latter being supported by the Texas Oil Company. Although not beginning until the season was fairly under way the league was a success from the very start and the fans were given an opportunity to witness some very excellent ball. After a very exciting chase the honor of victory went to Fifth Ward, although Seaboard was a close second and the former county champions gave all a run for their money. Several memorable games were played and it is scarcely possible that Chester will ever again witness such an exhibition of ball playing.

The same teams have gotten together for the coming season and a schedule of games has been arranged. Plans have been made for an active campaign and those at the head of the organization say that only the best in the line of baseball need be looked for.

Among the Semi-Professionals.

It is only proper at this point to speak of Chester's individual semi-professional teams. Seaboard is backed by the biggest steel corporation in the city, the Seaboard Steel Castings Company, and is kept together for the purpose of furnishing the people of the Western section with good games. It is really remarkable the following this year enjoys for the first time a man, woman or child in the West End but it is willing to fight his bloom' head off any day in the week when the reputation of the Seaboard team, or of any of the players, happens to be at stake, so to speak.

S. Everett Sproul, superintendent of the Seaboard plant and himself an old time baseball player has been manager of the team since it was organized nine years ago. As near as possible the players are selected from men employed in the steel plant, and a good husky lot they have been.

The Seaboard team was a hit from the very start and never failed to capture the county championship until last year, when, even though there was a league, baseball affairs were in such a muddled condition that it was pretty hard to tell who did deserve the championship, although the credit went to Fifth Ward.

Fifth Ward the Winner.

The Fifth Ward team is another aggregation with an ardent lot of followers. Not only are the residents of Chester's famous Fifth Ward supporters of the club, but residents of the entire upper section of the city take it upon themselves to root, and root hard for the husky bunch of warriors. Daniel Doherty, one of the most popular young men in the upper section of the city, makes a capable manager. He understands the game thoroughly, handles the players in a manner creditable to a professional and has done much to make the club what it is today. Fifth Ward people take this baseball seriously, probably too seriously, and look upon a defeat in almost the light of a calamity. Probably this is because the team seems a part of them and every man desires to back a winner. Many put up their hard earned cash to make the club the best in this section and when the combination fails to make good the disappointment is a bitter one. The park at Ninth and Hyatt streets is all that could be desired. There is a commodious grand stand, comfortable bleachers and a well-kept diamond.

Upland Fans Ardent.

For many years Upland has been represented in the semi-professionals and although there have been dark places in the history of the game in the thriving borough, yet the bright spots have predominated and there is no complaint to offer. Upland is this sort of a town: They know what they want and try hard to get it. Every fan in the town will put a willing shoulder to the wheel and do everything within their power to boost the team along. Others may knock but not the Uplanders. They are too true blue for that. Every Upland fan and each resident of the town can be counted on as a supporter of the team, from the poorest to the wealthiest, is willing to take off his coat and work to produce a winner.

The team is put into the field by the Upland Athletic Association. Regular meetings are held and the business is transacted in an orderly manner. There are no axes to grind but if any fellow thinks baseball matters are not progressing as they should, he says so and does not beat about the bush. Right then and there the proposition is gone over thoroughly, suggestions are offered and if it is found that improvement along any line is needed, the remedy is applied. Upland is unfortunate in not having enclosed grounds, a difficulty which will probably never be overcome.

While the ball park answers the purpose excellently, yet the financial gain is very small compared with what it would be if admission to the game was charged. Very little is scooped in during the hot passing specialty in the line of coin, and it takes dollars and cents to run a semi-professional team these days.

Marcus Hook as a Ball Town.

With Marcus Hook people baseball is second nature. If the Delaware River were to arise in its might and smite Hook the calamity could scarcely be greater than to be without a baseball team. The town of fresh shad and oil fumes is simply a hot bed of baseball. It is baseball first and last with them. Last season the team was placed in the field by the Texas Oil Company and carried with it the name of the big concern. The team had rather a varied career, making rather a miserable start and concluding with numerous grand stand stunts. All sorts of players were tried out but without avail, and it was not until the season was drawing to a close that the Texas combine was able to get anything like a good start.

This year the team will be known as Marcus Hook, although the Texas Company will give financial support. The amateurs get there.

But the semi-professionals are not the only ones in which the fans are interested, for there are the amateurs. Where is the industrial establishment, the social club, the cigar store, or even the church not represented by a baseball crew? They are few and far between. Even the employers of men

take an interest in the national game and some go so far as to provide equipments for players. As an incident may be noted the generosity of Mr. Percy Simpson, president of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, who last season offered prizes for the team able to capture the Print Works championship.

Teams were selected from the various departments and the games were played Saturday afternoons on a diamond also provided by Mr. Simpson, who also saw to the purchase of uniforms and all necessary articles. It is safe to venture a guess that the men did more work and better work as a result of their Saturday recreation.

Baseball is therefore the game of the big and little fellows and so long as we have lots so long will baseball grow in popularity. In many instances we find that for the home plate the boys have a brick, while the bases are the bottoms or tops of retired wash boilers. This of course includes the very little men, among whom the semiprofessionals are numbered. The semblance of baseball uniform in the whole outfit. Some have real baseball caps, some have belts, and you may find here and there a pair of playing trousers. The kids of today will be the players and cranks of twenty years hence; they are the backbone of the game just as their dads were before them.

Chester City League.

Just what will be the outcome of Chester's City League during the coming season remains to be seen. This organization will be composed of players almost as soon as the semi-professionals, the only difference being that the players will receive little if any compensation for their services while the semi-professionals will have their arm deep into the dough. These teams have been entered: American, Hill A. C., Geo. and Joe, Eddystone, Literary, J. O. B., Y. M. C. A., and C. T. A. This is Chester's baby baseball organization and games will be played on Saturday afternoons and holidays.

The Delaware County League is about to enter upon its third season. Although the organization has hit the high and low places pretty hard, it seems to have struck a gait at last and from now on show some great strides. Last season the towns represented were Morton, Woodlyn, Norwood, Collingdale, Polcroft and Aidan. Woodlyn, after a hard struggle carried off the pennant. The teams entered for the coming season are Woodlyn, Sharon Hill, Brotherhood, of Clifton Heights, Norwood, Glenolden and Pembroke A. A., of East Lansdowne. J. Borden Weeks has been president of the League ever since it was organized.

Firemen Form League.

Last season the firemen organized a league, and while they did not set the world on fire with brilliant playing, yet they certainly did have plenty of fun. The companies represented were: Franklin, Felton, Hanley and Morel, of this city, and Clifton Heights and Marcus Hook, of the county. Marcus Hook carried off first honors. The Felton Company has long been represented by a team, but the other organizations have never played regularly.

Of the social organizations taking an interest in baseball the Alpha Boat Club is probably the most prominent. The Alpha's regatta on Independence Day has long been a feature of Chester's social life as well as constituting a social event of more than ordinary interest.

Members of the Penn Club are not even above taking part in the national sport, and once every summer the members of this prominent organization will hie themselves to the country where staid judges and dignified lawyers together with business men, manufacturers and those prominent in city affairs will throw aside sedateness and all and bat the ball around for all there is in it.

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association through their athletic committee always place a baseball team in the field and the annual game with the Wilmington Butchers and Grocers is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure. A prize known as the Davis cup is played for, and the trophy is now in the hands of the Chesterites for the first time.

Colored Players Get Busy.

The colored people of Chester are also enthusiastic baseball fans, and give liberal support to the various teams composed of players of their own race in this city and county.

De La Salle Council, of Lansdowne, holds membership in the Knights of Columbus League, being the only Delaware County team represented. Last season the locals captured the pennant. James McCullough has been manager for two years. One of the prime movers in the formation of the club was Charles McGonigal. Many prominent men of the suburban section are members of De La Salle.

Naturally sport enters largely into the life of the various educational institutions in the city and county. In Chester the Pennsylvania Military College has always been represented with a first class team. Although football is the school's big game, considerable interest is taken in the national sport and a schedule with the best schools in Philadelphia and vicinity is always arranged. Of course the season opens early and naturally is not very lengthy as commencement days soon bring an end to the game.

Pennsylvania Military College has acquired considerable fame in the football world, the annual Thanksgiving Day game with St. John's College of Maryland being the most interesting of the season. Although the local boys have not often been able to claim a victory from the military rivals, they did come across with a victory last season and the parade and celebration which followed was a memorable one.

At Chester High School.

Baseball is also a leading sport at Chester High School. Games are played with the best school teams in this section and quite often the crack teams from Philadelphia are given a run for their money. The football season, too, claims considerable attention and while the calibre of the teams has been greatly reduced during the past few

years, it is largely owing to the objection on the part of parents, following an appalling list of deaths from gridiron accidents. Track athletics flourish and the High School boys, the majority of whom are members of the Young Men's Christian Association, secure their training there.

Even the boys of the various grammar schools in the city take an interest in sports, and all can boast of either their baseball or football teams during the season's sports, and many a hot contest is theirs.

The athletic side of school life is cultivated at the Pennsylvania Training School, for it is the belief of those back of this institution that by developing the body and interesting the boys in good wholesome sports, they are enabled to grow up better men.

At Swarthmore College, that famous Quaker institution of the East, sports are a part of the everyday life of the co-eds. There was a time when the famous colleges of the country were the rivals of the Swarthmore institution, but during the past couple of years sports on a spectacular scale have not been encouraged to great extent, although the college is still able to hold up its end with any of them. Particularly was the college strong on the football field and among their bitter rivals was the University of Pennsylvania, the honor of downing the famous Philadelphia aggregation being the reward for long weeks of training and toil. Baseball was never neglected and a worthy team has always been put to the front.

Sports in Various Colleges.

Villanova College, too, is another Delaware County institution of learning where sports are not neglected. In fact Villanova is one of the most progressive institutions in the East and is the rival of the most prominent colleges in the various branches of sport. Haverford College is also progressive along athletic lines. Swarthmore Preparatory School and Villanova Preparatory School are Delaware County institutions where general sports are the call, and they seldom if ever fail to land on top.

It is a great sight to see the boys of Williamson Free Trades School at work. There is no half way business about them, for the time for indulgence in sports and for practice, is only when studies have been completed and the industrial work of the day is over.

When the football season rolls around the squad will trot out for practice just before dusk, and they will keep at it until it is so dark that they can scarcely see the ball. That this nighttime practice is a benefit is proven by the manner in which the team goes into the game on the field. They are usually able to play the game with their eyes shut, although there have been times when they were caught napping and victory went to the other aggregation. In baseball the school has always produced a winner and the boys have made good against husky adversaries. Many classy runners, some with records a mile long, have been turned out.

Society Folks and Their Sports.

The society people of Delaware County have their sports, and like the small boys with their balls and bats, enjoy themselves in their way. First, there is the Rose Tree Hunt Club with its dumbbell track, one of the finest in the United States, in Upper Providence. The races are set aside by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Here are held spring and fall races which are attended by not only the society folks of this county, but of Philadelphia, Baltimore and elsewhere in the East.

Lovers of golf in the exclusive set of the city and county are members of either the Springhaven Country Club, Lansdowne Country Club, Delaware County Country Club and Manoa Country Club. Chesterites are principally connected with the Springhaven organization. The various series for cups bring out many players and are always interesting.

Bowling, as a winter sport, has long flourished in Chester, although partially confined to independent organizations. The Elks Bowling League has been a feature of that organization ever since the new home at Fifth and Welsh streets was first occupied years ago. The game is also popular among members of the Young Men's Christian Association and the fine alleys located in the basement are seldom unoccupied. At the home of Chester Aerie of Eagles there are excellent alleys, while the game is also a feature of club life so far as the Young Men's Christian Association is concerned. Members of the Penn Club, Chester's exclusive organization, composed of manufacturers and prominent business men, find this a sport well worth their attention, and their alleys are the finest in the city. Independent alleys have never been made to pay in the city.

Numerous Shooting Clubs.

Many local sportsmen enjoy shooting and have organized clubs. The traps are in all instances located in the country. One of the leading clubs is located at Marcus Hook where on many occasions the best shots in this section of the country have contested. The Chester-Ridley Club with traps located at Ridley Park enjoys a large membership, and while not active during the past year or so, has held shoots at intervals. The crack shots of Upland have an organization of their own and at times fairly make things hum. Essington is also headquarters for all that is up-to-date in the gun club line. Essington, with its numerous boat houses and fleet of fine yachts is really a sporting centre, not only in the matter of shooting but otherwise. The old town is not what it used to be, however, for the heavy heel of the law has descended and wiped out much that used to "go" there. Many live bird shoots are held in the county, and while by many this is considered a brutal form of sport it is allowed to go on just the same.

Chester has many pigeon fanciers and many long and short distance flies are conducted under the auspices of local organizations, all of which hold membership in the National Pigeon Fanciers Association. Many of the fanciers own birds hard to beat and the diplomats won in various meets are highly prized.

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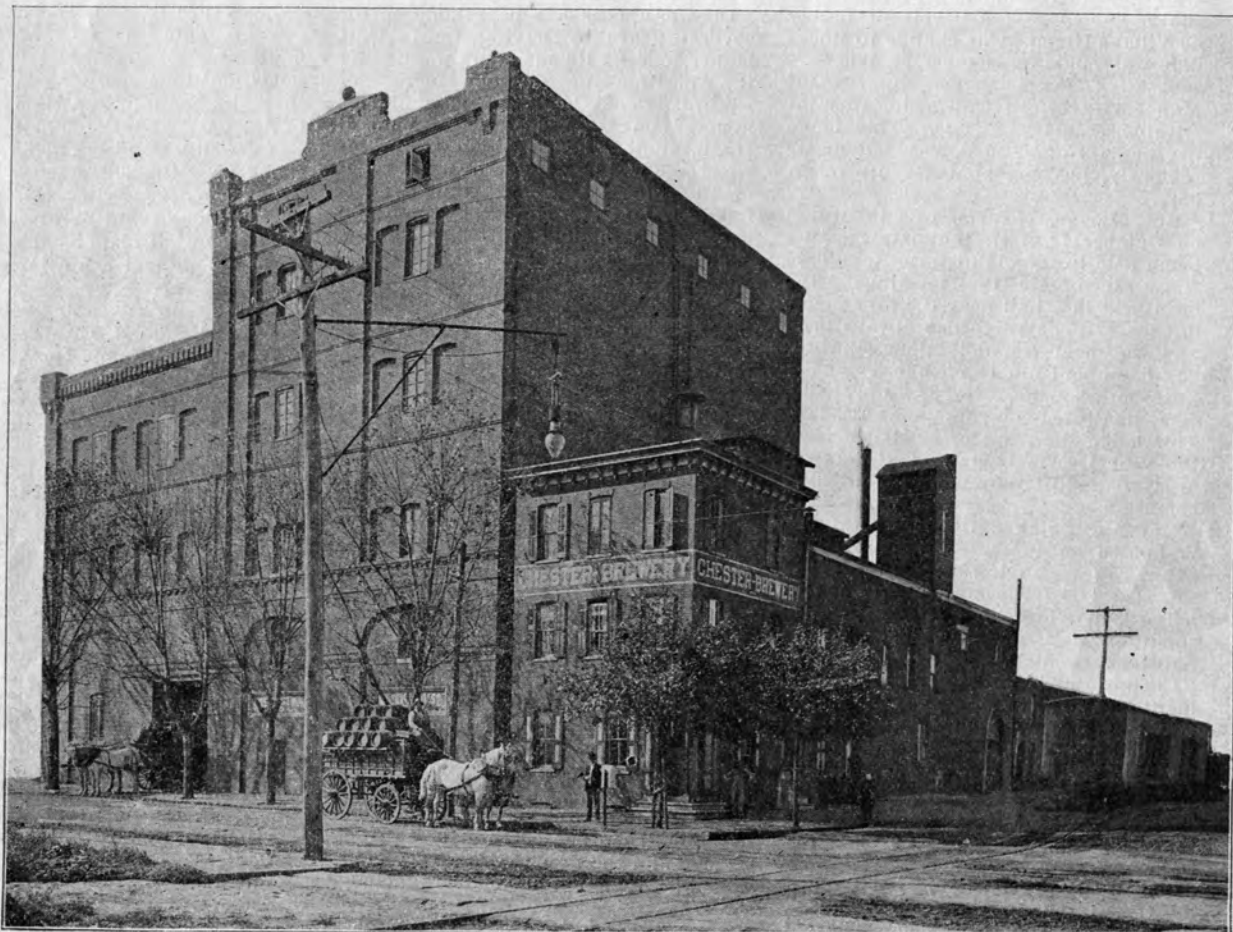
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CHESTER, PA.

Secret Societies

By S. E. Turner

The "Times," not being unmindful of the great amount of good done by the secret societies of the city, devotes considerable space to the various lodges. Institutions such as these, where obedience to God and the flag of the nation, are the foundation of most of them, are a credit and a help to any city or community. This city stands well to the front with the cities of the country, of its size, in point of number of the societies instituted and the membership as to quality and numbers. Membership in any of the societies makes better men and citizens, to say nothing of the great amount of good done in a charitable way by them. The care of the sick; the looking after the widows and children of the deceased members, are among some of the obligations taken by the members, and are commendable, to say the least. In addition to these orders bring together hundreds of the good men of the town each week for the purpose of more closely cementing the bonds of friendship for their good.

CHESTER LODGE OF ELKS.

Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which is secret in its character, has a social life attached to it, which is very attractive and has been one of the leading inducements for many of its members to join the Order. This lodge has a handsome home at the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets, which was built at a cost of about \$30,000. It was organized ten years ago, the first meeting being held in the building now occupied as the Family Theatre, with about one hundred members. To-day it has almost three hundred in good standing, and during the time it has been in existence has done much good in a charitable way. The entertainments given by this lodge have become of such a high character that they are sought by not only the members but many of their friends. The membership list includes many of the best citizens of the city and county.

The officers are: Exalted Ruler, Dr. J. H. Crist; Esteemed Leading Knight, James T. Connell; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, Harry W. Kane; Secretary, William P. Lear; Treasurer, Mark J. Cummings; Trustees, Dr. R. J. Fitz-Simons, Harry E. Bloom and William S. Logan; Tyler, ——. The Past Exalted Rulers are B. R. R. Carr, Hon. S. E. Turner, William J. Curriden, Edward Nothnagel, Thomas P. Fennell, John Morlock, John T. Callaghan and James T. Ryan.



The Elks Building

TALL CEDARS OF LEBANON.

A new organization in this city which is fast growing in membership is Penn Forest, No. 21, Tall Cedars of Lebanon. This was instituted less than one year ago with a membership of two hundred of the leading citizens of the city. The installation ceremonies took place in the new Armory, at Eighth and New Market streets, which is the only building in the city large enough to accommodate it. All of the meetings so far have been held there. The meetings are largely given over to sociability, although the Order is secret in every particular. All who are entitled to become members of this organization find much pleasure in the "Forests" training the young "saplings."

The officers are: Grand Tall Cedar, Edward Nothnagel; Senior Tall Cedar, William T. Ramsey; Junior Tall Cedar, George H. Spackman; Secretary, Harry P. McGilligan; Treasurer, Walter S. Bickley; Trustees, Edmund J. Oliver, Joshua C. Taylor, John S. Hay; Executive Committee is composed of the officers and the following: Harry P. McGilligan, Walter S. Bickley, Charles G. Worrlow, Charles Smith, Harry E. Bloom, Frank Francis, H. Louis Morris.

ORDER OF OWLS.

The Order of Owls opened up a nest in this city last September with 81 members, and has grown rapidly since that time until to-day the number has

increased to 255. The home of this lodge is located in the building at Sixth and New Market streets, being both beneficial and social in its character. The social side of the organization is very attractive to a large number of men and much enjoyment is gotten out of the cosy quarters. The social events are not confined to the members, but they share the pleasures with their wives and daughters and lady friends, "Ladies' Night" being a feature once each month.

The officers are: Past President, James W. Longbotham; President, Thomas W. Crowe; Indicator, William H. Hall; Vice President, Francis Van Horn; Secretary, Raymond Mitchell; Treasurer, Edwin G. Roder; Warden, Charles A. Foley; Sentinel, William Chandler; Picket, William Van-Pelt; Trustees, Levis Hoof, Henry Nacrelli, William Van Pelt.

JOHN P. CROZER COUNCIL.

John P. Crozer Council, No. 187, Order United American Mechanics, was instituted November 12, 1890, and meets each Thursday evening in Mechanic Hall, at 504-506 Market street. At the present time the lodge has 450 members and is worth \$6,000, after caring for the sick, attending to the burial of the dead and the protection of and assistance to all connected with the Order. The objects of the Order are to cultivate fraternal affections; to inculcate pure American principles; to uphold and defend the American flag; to teach loyalty to American institutions; to oppose foreign interference in America; to preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States; to defend and maintain our American system in the public schools; to defend and uphold the reading of the Bible in the public schools; to oppose all appropriations of public moneys for sectarian purposes.

The officers of the Council are: Councilor, Percy Massey; Vice Councilor, John Lyndell; Recording Secretary, George B. Sill; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. Austin Worrall; Treasurer, Charles S. Kepner; Inductor, Charles Ross; Examiner, Fred. Wooters; Inside Protector, William Walton; Outside Protector, Isaac Massey; Organist, Harry Loveland; Trustees, Pennell Byre, Wellman R. Palmer, George B. Sill.

COL. THEO. HYATT COUNCIL.

Col. Theodore Hyatt Council, No. 573, Order of Independent Americans,

Order when in sickness, distress, or on travel, and for the purpose of benevolence and charity. The Lodge was instituted by Grand Master John C. Yeager on December 20, 1843, with thirty members, and was reported by Grand Master Yeager to the Grand Lodge at a session held in Philadelphia, on February 19, 1844, as having been opened and constituted with very flattering prospects. This Lodge held weekly meetings from that time on until the time of Civil conflict between the North and the South, when the members, while loyal to the organization, were likewise loyal to the cause of our country, and enlisting themselves under the banner of the Stars and Stripes, left Chester and Chester Lodge, to do or die in the cause of our noble country, not enough of its members remaining at home to keep alive the organization, its charter was therefore surrendered to the Grand Lodge.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away the few remaining members who lived to return to their respective homes and families to live in peace and happiness, feeling that the institution of Odd Fellowship had been of great benefit to them before and during the Civil War, began to yearn for the association of former days and finally, with the aid of a number of members of the Order and a few Past Grand, succeeded, on November 6, 1873, in having the charter of the Lodge resumed to them, and the re-institution of the Lodge was consummated on the 20th of the same month, with Mr. John A. Wallace as Noble Grand.

From that time up to the present day this Lodge has flourished, the members being ever ready to disseminate the noble virtues of the Order—Friendship, Love and Truth—and to administer words of affection to those who are in affliction or distress.

This Lodge to-day has a membership of 130 members, nearly all of whom are young men who are actively engaged in the business affairs of life in this community, and can be pointed to as men of integrity and ability. The financial affairs of the Lodge are in good condition, having at the present time over five thousand dollars of available assets, without a penny of indebtedness to offset the same, and the earnest desire of their membership is to continue to improve and to grow in numbers and usefulness, thereby aiding the rest of the Noble Order in the amelioration of the whole race, thereby making it possible for one law to bind together all nations, tongues and kindreds of the earth into one great brotherhood.

UPLAND LODGE, I. O. O. F.

A preliminary meeting of Upland Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held in the second story of the Wunderlich Building, at Third and Market Square, on the evening of June 23, 1847, at which it was decided to organize the lodge, and on the 24th of the same month and year the Lodge was instituted by the Grand

Lodge officers, assisted by D. D. G. M., G. E. Flavius. Regular meetings were held in Chester for quite a while, but not meeting with the success expected, removal was made to Shoemaker's and the meetings were held in what was known as Burk's Hall, a small frame building two and one-half stories high. The change proved a failure and it was decided to move back to Chester and the rooms over Broomall's store, at Market Square, were taken. In May, 1852, the lodge had a membership of thirty-five. Chester was nothing but a village and the lodge had a hard struggle for existence. When the war broke out many of the members responded to the call of their country, and while in the service, those members remaining at home paid in the dues for the absent ones, and if any were taken sick or wounded their benefits were promptly paid. In 1872 there was \$75 in the treasury. An appeal came from fire-stricken Chicago, and it was unanimously decided to donate the entire amount. From that time the lodge treasury was never empty, and when it was fifty years old, in 1897, it had a surplus of \$12,898.93, and a membership approaching two hundred. From that time to the present the lodge has grown steadily in membership and the finances have increased in proportion. The lodge still meets in the rooms in the Broomall building, at Market Square.

Other Odd Fellow Lodges. Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, of Rockdale, was instituted in July, 1831, and is the oldest of all the lodges of the Order in the county. During the many years this lodge has been in existence it has numbered among its members many of the older and prominent men of the county. To-day it is in a flourishing condition and still meets in the old Rockdale Hall. The meetings during the early history of the lodge were held in the old hall at the Seven Stars, known to the people of to-day as Village Green. The change to Rockdale was made on October 23, 1872.

William Penn Lodge, No. 273, of Manos, Haverford Township, was instituted on January 3, 1848. This lodge has had its ups and downs, but meets regularly, having about seventy members.

Rose Lodge, No. 275, was instituted on October 18, 1847, the first meeting being held in the old historic Rose Tree Inn. Since 1849 the meetings have been held in a hall near the first meeting place. The lodge has always been able to meet its obligations and to-day has about ninety members.

Kossuth Lodge, No. 393, of Media, was instituted on January 22, 1850. This lodge went out of existence from the year 1860 to 1870, when it was re-organized and to-day is in a flourishing condition. Upper Birmingham Lodge, No. 940, is known as the "Centennial Lodge" of the county, having been instituted in the year 1876. The membership of this lodge is not large but it is in a good condition and meets each week on Saturday evening.

Clifton Heights Lodge, No. 960, was instituted on August 19, 1873, with twenty-two charter members. It has been successful and is gradually building up its membership.

LEIPERVILLE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Leiperville Lodge, No. 263, I. O. O. F., was organized on August 16, 1847, at Leiperville, the charter being granted by William Curtis, the then Right Worthy Grand Secretary. It was instituted on September 11th of the same year by Samuel Turner, P. D. D. D. G. M., assisted by a number of prominent Odd Fellows. At a meeting of the lodge on September 25, 1851, the trustees were authorized to purchase the site on which the present home of the lodge stands, at the corner of Broad and Crosby streets. The land was purchased for \$250 per foot. The first meeting was held in the new quarters on October 22, 1853, and bonds were issued for its payment. All obligations against the property were liquidated on May 3, 1872, and the handsome property came into full possession of the lodge. Like Upland Lodge, many of the members of Leiperville answered the call of the Government for

troops, and the dues of those who responded were remitted.

This lodge had among its members a number of men who were prominently identified with the early history of Chester. The lodge to-day is one of the richest lodges in the Order in the county and is growing in numbers at almost every meeting.

OTHER ODD FELLOW LODGES.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, of Rockdale, was instituted in July, 1831, and is the oldest of all the lodges of the Order in the county. During the many years this lodge has been in existence it has numbered among its members many of the older and prominent men of the county. To-day it is in a flourishing condition and still meets in the old Rockdale Hall. The meetings during the early history of the lodge were held in the old hall at the Seven Stars, known to the people of to-day as Village Green. The change to Rockdale was made on October 23, 1872.

William Penn Lodge, No. 273, of Manos, Haverford Township, was instituted on January 3, 1848. This lodge has had its ups and downs, but meets regularly, having about seventy members.

Rose Lodge, No. 275, was instituted on October 18, 1847, the first meeting being held in the old historic Rose Tree Inn. Since 1849 the meetings have been held in a hall near the first meeting place. The lodge has always been able to meet its obligations and to-day has about ninety members.

Kossuth Lodge, No. 393, of Media, was instituted on January 22, 1850. This lodge went out of existence from the year 1860 to 1870, when it was re-organized and to-day is in a flourishing condition.

Upper Birmingham Lodge, No. 940, is known as the "Centennial Lodge" of the county, having been instituted in the year 1876. The membership of this lodge is not large but it is in a good condition and meets each week on Saturday evening.

Clifton Heights Lodge, No. 960, was instituted on August 19, 1873, with twenty-two charter members. It has been successful and is gradually building up its membership.

CHESTER ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.

Chester Encampment, No. 99, I. O. O. F., was organized on the eleventh day of March, 1850, at Market Square, by the Grand Patriarch of Pennsylvania, C. P. Thomas Helen. The encampment was not a success and surrendered the charter on September 9, 1862. It was re-organized on May 13, 1865. The present membership is less than sixty, but the Encampment flourishes.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Camilla Lodge, No. 229, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., was organized February 6, 1907, with about fifty members, and to-day is in fine condition. Its membership has increased to over one hundred, and the lodge is doing much good. It has a fine degree staff to do the ritualistic work. The meetings are held in Mechanic Hall, at 504-506 Market street. The elective officers at present are Noble Grand, Martha Hall; Vice Grand, Mabel Cooper; Secretary, Margaret Topham; Treasurer, Flora Harrison.

This lodge is a branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but is not beneficial in its character, but social and fraternal. Its objects and purposes are to visit the sick, relieve those that are in distress, bury the dead, and to teach all members their duty to God and their fellow-being; to aid in the establishment of homes for the aged and indigent Odd Fellows and their wives, and to provide homes for the orphans of deceased Odd Fellows; to cultivate and extend the social and fraternal feeling among all lodges and families of Odd Fellows.

Lady Evalina Porter Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, of this city, was organized on July 30, 1902, in the rooms of Leiperville Lodge, at Broad and Crosby streets. The lodge was named for the wife of one of Chester's greatest citizens and naval hero, Admiral Daniel Dixon Porter, U. S. N. The lodge has grown rapidly and to-day it has almost two hundred members, many of the leading women of the citizens being members.

Elsie Lodge, No. 304, Daughters of Rebekah, of Darby, was instituted April 29, 1906, and the Florence E. Jones Lodge, No. 287, of Linwood, was organized November 23, 1904. The membership in this lodge is about fifty.

AMERICUS COUNCIL, K. O. F. C. Americus Council, No. 242, Knights of Columbus, was organized in Chester on June 27, 1897. It was chartered in New Haven, Conn., on July 10, 1897. It was the third Council instituted in the State of Pennsylvania. Temporary quarters were secured in the (then) Anderson building, at Market Square, and were used for business meetings and the degree work. Social rooms were secured in the Broomall building at Market Square, and are still maintained. After a year and a half in the Anderson building the Council moved its quarters to the Nolan building, on Market street, where it remained for one year, after which it was decided to hold business and social meetings in the rooms at Market Square.

Beginning with a membership of forty-seven, the Council to-day has a feature being optional with those who join the organization. membership of 250 and is growing rapidly. The Knights of Columbus is a Catholic fraternal organization with an excellent fraternal insurance system as an additional feature, the insurance being done by the Knights of Columbus throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Philippine Islands. In all of the work Americus Council has always been to the forefront. Practically all of the prominent Catholics of Delaware County are members of this Council.

The best actuaries in the United States have admitted that the K. of C. insurance plan is the very best fraternal insurance system known to them. The social functions given by Americus Council are always enjoyable; many unique and interesting events are held in pleasant memory by the members. The Council gives two annual banquets, one commemorating St. Patrick's Day, March 17th, and Columbus Day, October 12th. An an-

nual progressive euchre, a quarterly "Ladies' Night," a semi-annual sojourn to the farm, and a quarterly trip to Jersey are among the stated functions of the Council. At its regular fortnightly meetings excellent musical and literary programs are enjoyed.

CHESTER CASTLE, NO. 29, K. G. E.

Chester Castle, No. 29, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted in this city on July 19, 1884, and to-day has a membership approaching two hundred and fifty members. The lodge meetings are held every Thursday night in the Clayton Building, at Market Square, in what is known as the Eagles' Hall. This has been fitted up expressly for the work of this Order and is subtlet by the Chester Castle to Deshong Castle. There are social rooms for the members which are made good use of, a pool table being one of the features.

Chester Castle has been honored for several years by having Lewis Gallagher, one of its members, occupying the position of Grand Master of Records. The Castle is to be further honored on May 19 when William J. Irwin, another member, who resides at Norwood, will be made the Grand Chief of the State of Pennsylvania. This Castle is in a flourishing condition and is constantly adding to its membership.

The officers are: Past Noble Chief, Robert Priestly; Noble Chief, Robert Coppock; Vice Chief, William Delaney; Sir Herald, C. F. Larsen; Master of Records, J. Albert Northam; Keeper of Exchequer, D. J. Deakney; Clerk of Exchequer, David Wiley; Representative to the Grand Castle, David Wiley; Trustees, Charles Palmer, Esq., John Bunce and Morris L. Williams.

CHESTER AERIE OF EAGLES.

Chester Aerie No. 153, Fraternal Order of Eagles, is another organization which forged to the front in the secret society class. This, like the Elks and Owls, has a social side to it in addition to the great amount of good it does in the way of charity. There is possibly no lodge in the city which has grown so fast as the Eagles, and to-day there is hardly a meeting passes without new members being admitted, which speaks well for the Order. This lodge has a fine home at Seventh and Deshong streets, which was built at a cost of upward of \$25,000, and the property is a very valuable one. The list of members includes



The Eagles Building

many of the prominent business men of the city. The meetings are held each Thursday night. This lodge has opened its doors upon all occasions to distinguished visitors who have been the guests of the city and assisted in entertaining them.

The officers are: Past President, Michael Cronin; President, William Regester; A. Hunter, President, Joseph Dougherty; Chaplain, James Deerey; Secretary, A. D. Pierce; Financial Secretary, William F. Dolan; Inside Guard, Charles Hensel; Outside Guard, John Ball; Trustees, Joseph F. Morrow, Eugene Nickerson, William H. Holland; Physician, Dr. James A. McCracken; Treasurer, Morris Rother.

DESHONG CASTLE, K. G. E. Deshong Castle, No. 346, K. G. E., has been in existence about sixteen years and meets in the Clayton Building, at Market Square, on Friday evenings of each week.

The officers are: N. C. Thomas Seaman; V. C., William Broomall; M. of R., Daniel W. Flenner; C. of E., James A. Bowen; K. of E., William J. Johnson.

CHESTER LODGE, K. O. F. C. Chester Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias, was instituted on April 30, 1865. In its forty-two years it has never failed to meet its obligations and at the present time is in good financial condition. The lodge numbers among its members many of the well known citizens of this city, and is adding new members at almost each meeting. The meetings are held in the Clayton Building, at Market Square, on Thursday night of each week.

The present officers are: C. C., Charles E. Williamson; V. C., George A. Hunter; Prelate, Joseph Brewster; M. of A., William P. Wood; M. of W., P. H. Weston; K. of R. and S., Daniel W. Flenner; M. of F., John B. Allen; M. of E., John H. Williamson; Inside Guard, John T. Bowen; Outside Guard, Edwin S. Cox; Trustees, Joseph Brewster, Charles Ballentine and Wilmer Bradford.

PENN CONCLAVE, NO. 59, IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS.

Penn Conclave, No. 59, Improved Order of Heptasophs, has proven one of the most successful of the well known fraternal insurance organizations of Chester, as well as one of the oldest. Its conservative management has placed it on a sound financial and social basis and with a membership of nearly 300, the prospects for its future are bright. The list of officers has changed materially in the past few years, excepting in the positions of secretary, which has been held by William E. Andrews, and that of financier, by C. Frank Worrlow. The claims of the beneficiaries are paid promptly and this has gone a great way toward its popularity. Penn Conclave numbers among its members some of the most prominent people of Chester and Delaware County. The death rate has been small in comparison with some other orders.

MOCOPOONACA TRIBE, NO. 149.

MOCOPOONACA TRIBE, No. 149, Improved

Order of Red Men, was instituted on April 19, 1871 and to-day is in a flourishing condition. Meetings are held each week in the wigwam at Third and Kerlin streets and much interest is taken by the members. The tribe celebrated its anniversary on the evening of April 21, 1910. This lodge has almost a membership of two hundred members. The wigwam belt has not been neglected as the Tribe is now worth about \$4000. The present officers are:

Frank Culbertson, Prophet; Charles E. Morton, Sachem; Hugh Tennis, Senior Sagamore; Arthur Sweet, Junior Sagamore; George E. Wright, Chief of Records; John Alloways, Keeper of Wampum; Martin Pierce, Collector of Wampum; Trustees, James M. Smith, Fred W. Smith and James C. Beaumont.

The other Red Men's lodges in this city are doing a great work and are flourishing. Lamokin Tribe, No. 80, holds meetings every Wednesday night in Malta Hall in the western section of the city and the meetings are always well attended. This tribe has many good times.

Mecoconaca Tribe, No. 266, meets every Friday night at Eighth and Upland avenue, Upland. This is a prosperous lodge and has a large membership.

WASHINGTON CAMP, NO. 281.

Washington Camp, No. 281, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was organized on December 17, 1887, with twenty charter members. There are now over 280 members on the roll. The lodge meets every Thursday night in Malta Hall, at 1911 West Third street, and is one of the most substantial fraternal and patriotic organizations in the city. Charles S. McCoy has held the office of treasurer since the lodge was instituted, and John K. McBride served continuously as secretary from the time the camp was started until last year when he resigned and was succeeded by J. E. Johnson. The present officers are: President, Charles Blizard; vice-president, Thomas Seaman; secretary, J. E. Johnson; treasurer, Charles S. McCoy; financial secretary, George C. Fuhrman; master of forms, David F. Houston Council, No. 739, Junior Order United American Me-

Other lodges include Alpha Conclave, Heptasophs, No. 1, which meets every Thursday evening in Carpenters' Hall at Sixth and Wall streets.

Alpha Encampment, No. 115, Knights of St. John and Malta, which meets every Thursday evening at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Chester Lodge, No. 34, Shield of Honor, which meets every Monday evening in the Clayton Building at Market square.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 9, I. O. M., which meets every Wednesday evening in the Clayton Building at Third and Market square.

Imperial Commandery, No. 225, A. and I. O. Knights of Malta, which meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, at Ninth and Crosby streets.

CHESTER COUNCIL.

Chester Council, No. 38, Order of Independent Americans, was instituted in this city on August 15, 1888, as a Council of the Junior O. U. A. M., by twelve men, one of whom is still a member, William H. McCann, a foreman at the Eddystone Print Works. During the first few years this lodge had a struggle to exist, but for many years it has been one of the strongest and most progressive of the many secret societies in this State, having a membership at the present time of 507, and is worth about \$78,000.

This Council has paid out for sick and death benefits over \$40,000, a leading feature being that it has no sliding scale in the payment of sick benefits, paying \$5 per week during the full period of sickness or disability. It pays \$250 on death of a member and \$50 on the death of the wife of a member. The Council always makes it a point to pay the death benefits before the funeral of a deceased member occurs.

The officers of the Council are: Councilor, David Oliver Park; vice councilor, Robert P. Cloud; assistant secretary, W. E. W. White; assistant recording secretary, Edward E. Burke; treasurer, Amos H. Lantz; chaplain, Winfield S. Gest; conductor, Samuel M. Berger; warden, Alfred Stevenson; inside sentinel, Isaac B. Massey; outside sentinel, Charles S. B. F. Harrington and John W. Carr. Representative to the State Council, George V. Buck; alternate, C. P. Wilmore; trustees, George V. Buck, Jr., Daniel Huffines; trustees, J. Edward Johnson, O. H. Beaumont and George C. Fuhrman.

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Local Phone 420

The Masonic Fraternity in Chester

By Dr. F. M. Smith



Dr. F. M. Smith

Freemasonry must have been identified with the early life of Chester, for the year after the borough took up its rights under an act of the legislature, and while its population was only 600, we find a Lodge of Free Masons.

June 24, 1796, a Warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to Chester Lodge, No. 69, a copy of which is herewith printed, and will be of interest to all who care for rare old documents, and of particular interest to all Freemasons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

There seems to have been nine charter members of this ancient Lodge; William Martin, James Barnard, William Pennell, William Hill, John Odenheimer, Thomas Smith, James Withy, Israel Elliot and Matthias Kerlin, and their first officers were:

William Martin, Worshipful Master. James Barnard, Senior Warden. William Pennell, Junior Warden. John Odenheimer, Treasurer. James Withy, Secretary.

Their By-laws read: "The regular stated meetings of this Lodge shall be on the first Saturday of every month throughout the year; the members shall meet at the hour of five o'clock P. M., and the Lodge be opened in one hour after, etc." "Altered to the Saturday immediately preceding the full moon."

The seal of the Lodge is thus described: "At the top of the Seal the all Seeing eye, in the Center two hands grasped Expressive of friendship, surrounded by the Square and Compass, the Motto 'United and free' in the legend, Chester Lodge, No. 69. Constituted A. M. 1796."

Their first meeting was held August 30, 1796, when they began the active work of the Lodge in true masonic form, as is clearly indicated by their minutes.

From the first they manifested much life and energy, for only four months after their first meeting, on Saint John the Evangelist's Day, 1796, they went in procession accompanied by a number of brethren from Lodge No. 14 of Wilmington, Delaware, to St. Paul's Church, where, after Brother Reverend Clarkson, of Wilmington, had performed divine service, their Worshipful Master, William Martin, delivered an oration.

James Withy, William Pennell and Preston Eyre were appointed a committee to bespeak a Dinner at Brother J. Hanissons for that day.

Under date of March 14, 1797, we find this minute: "Resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Lodge be given to Mrs. Withy, wife of Bro. James Withy, for a water pitcher elegantly ornamented with the arms and insignia of Masonry, and that the Secretary be directed to present Her with a copy of this resolution."

St. John's Day, 1797, "Lodge walked in procession to attend Divine Service, and an Excellent Sermon adapted to the occasion was delivered by our Reverend Brother Clarkson."

At an extra meeting held December 24, 1799, the invitation from Lodge No. 14 of Wilmington, which is herewith reproduced, was received.

At a stated meeting, December 31, 1799, the resolution relative to draping the Lodge room was passed. This resolution is also reproduced on this page.

From the earliest history of the Lodge they issued Certificates of Membership when applied for by their members, and one of these Certificates on parchment issued to Joseph Merrihew, January 8, 1802, is in possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Robert P. Mercer, of this city, who is president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Chester Commandery of Knights Templar.

Joseph Merrihew was a sea captain, and carried this certificate on his many voyages about the world, yet it is still in an excellent state of preservation.

THE PASSING OF THE OLD LODGE.

From its records this Lodge seems to have been harmonious and prosperous, and its growth steady and healthy until 1825, in which year it reached its zenith, having a membership of forty-nine. Four years later it had a membership of thirty-five, and the decline continued until 1835 when there were only six members and these recommended the surrender of the Warrant in 1838, at which time the Lodge became suspended.

The decline and dissolution of Chester Lodge, No. 69, was not because of financial distress, for it was a thrifty Lodge.

In 1831 a record is made of Bro. Joseph Engle's having purchased for the Lodge seven shares of the Schuylkill Bank stock at \$35.00 per share.

The Lodge also owned a house and lot which it rented for \$32.00 per year.

Neither was there want of harmony and charity among them, for their pages gleam with true Masonic spirit, and from their very early records gifts and loans to brethren in need were of frequent occurrence.

closes the darkest page of masonic history, and reveals one of the safest, and at the same time, most dangerous, phases of American self-government, and is found in the anti-masonic movement which began in 1825 and continued for more than a decade, and which became the fiercest popular frenzy recorded in American history.

This strange craze, for it was nothing less, which swept Chester Lodge, No. 69, from its moorings, also turned political parties upside down, devastated churches, and estranged families.

When "this mental epidemic" had subsided and its effects passed away, a few of the faithful members petitioned the Grand Lodge for a renewal of their Warrant, and here begins the history of Chester Lodge, No. 236.

CHESTER LODGE, NO. 236, F. & A. M. Upon a petition signed by eleven members of Chester Lodge, No. 69, and one member of Lodge No. 9, a Warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, December 4, 1848, for a Lodge in Chester, and February 23, 1849, Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M. was duly constituted with George W. Bartram, Worshipful Master.

Joseph Weaver, Jr., Senior Warden. Alexander M. Wright, Junior Warden.

They organized and continued to meet in the Penn Buildings over the present J. M. Broomall's store until 1856, when they removed to the southeast corner of Market Square over the present store of Daniel McDade.

In 1870, Chester Lodge purchased Lincoln Hall, located at what is now the corner of Fourth and Market streets, and fitted the upper story for lodge purposes, which has since been the meeting place of the several Masonic bodies in Chester. The increase in membership of the various bodies has rendered the present building inadequate to their needs, and the Lodge recently acquired the two properties immediately west of them on Fourth street, which extends their ground to the Farmers' Market. On this site, the Fraternity contemplates the erection, in the near future, of a commodious building, which will be in keeping with our awakened and progressive city.

This Lodge has a membership of 422, with David W. Deakyn, Worshipful Master.

William S. Haney, Senior Warden. John B. Black, Junior Warden. William B. Broomall, Treasurer. William F. Mitchell, Secretary.

LUCIUS H. SCOTT LODGE, NO. 352, F. & A. M.

After Chester Lodge had enjoyed a period of fifteen successful years, it became apparent to some of the enthusiastic members, that another Lodge could thrive in the rapidly growing borough. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was petitioned for a Warrant for a new Lodge to be held in the Borough of Chester, and the petition was granted December 27, 1864, and March 16, 1865, Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, was constituted with sixteen Warrant members, most of whom had withdrawn from Chester Lodge for the purpose of forming this new Masonic body.

Their first officers were: John P. M. Greig, Worshipful Master.

Henry B. Taylor, Senior Warden. George E. Darlington, Junior Warden. George Baker, Treasurer.

James Barton, Jr., Secretary.

From the first, they were enthusiastic in their work, and as a Lodge, have attended numerous public ceremonies, among which, were the laying of the corner stone, and the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Newcastle, Delaware, and the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Wilmington, Delaware.

They have been noted for the high character of entertainment given at their annual banquets, and much of their success has been due to the unanimity and loyalty of their Past Masters.

During their life of forty-five years, they have enrolled 468 members, and now have a membership of 304.

Their present officers are: William T. Ramsey, Worshipful Master.

John S. Miller, Senior Warden. George M. Pike, Junior Warden. Robert P. Mercer, Treasurer. Hiram Hathaway, Secretary.

Their present Treasurer and Secretary are now serving respectively their twenty-sixth and thirty-sixth terms of office.

CHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 258, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

November 26, 1877, a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was constituted in Chester, with thirty-five charter members, representing twelve different Chapters from several States of the union.

Prominent in the work of organization were, Charles Roberts, Robert P. Mercer, Theodore W. Stone and Simon Brandels.

Their first officers were: Charles Roberts, Most Excellent High Priest.

Edward S. Worrall, King. James Barton, Jr., Scribe. William H. Flavelle, Treasurer. Theodore W. Stone, Secretary.

During the days of its sunshine and shadow, Chester Chapter has steadfastly clung to the ancient land marks of the Fraternity, and has maintained the most cordial relations with its Grand Chapter and all subordinate Chapters of this and other jurisdictions. They particularly revere their Grand Chapter, as it is the oldest Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons on this Continent.

The officers for the present year are: Walter M. Jones, Most Excellent High Priest.

Harry P. McGilligan, King. Samuel W. Ashton, Scribe. Joseph D. Oliver, Treasurer.

Edward A. Price, Jr., Secretary, and it has a membership of 366.

CHESTER COMMANDERY, NO. 66, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

In response to a petition signed by thirty-seven Knights Templar, who represented nine Commanderies and three States, a Dispensation was granted November 24, 1888 to Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar by the Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

The officers appointed to serve under the Dispensation were:

Theodore W. Stone, Eminent Commander. Charles Roberts, Generalissimo.

William B. Broomall, Captain General. William Taylor, Treasurer.

James Stevens, Recorder. (Continued on Page 56.)

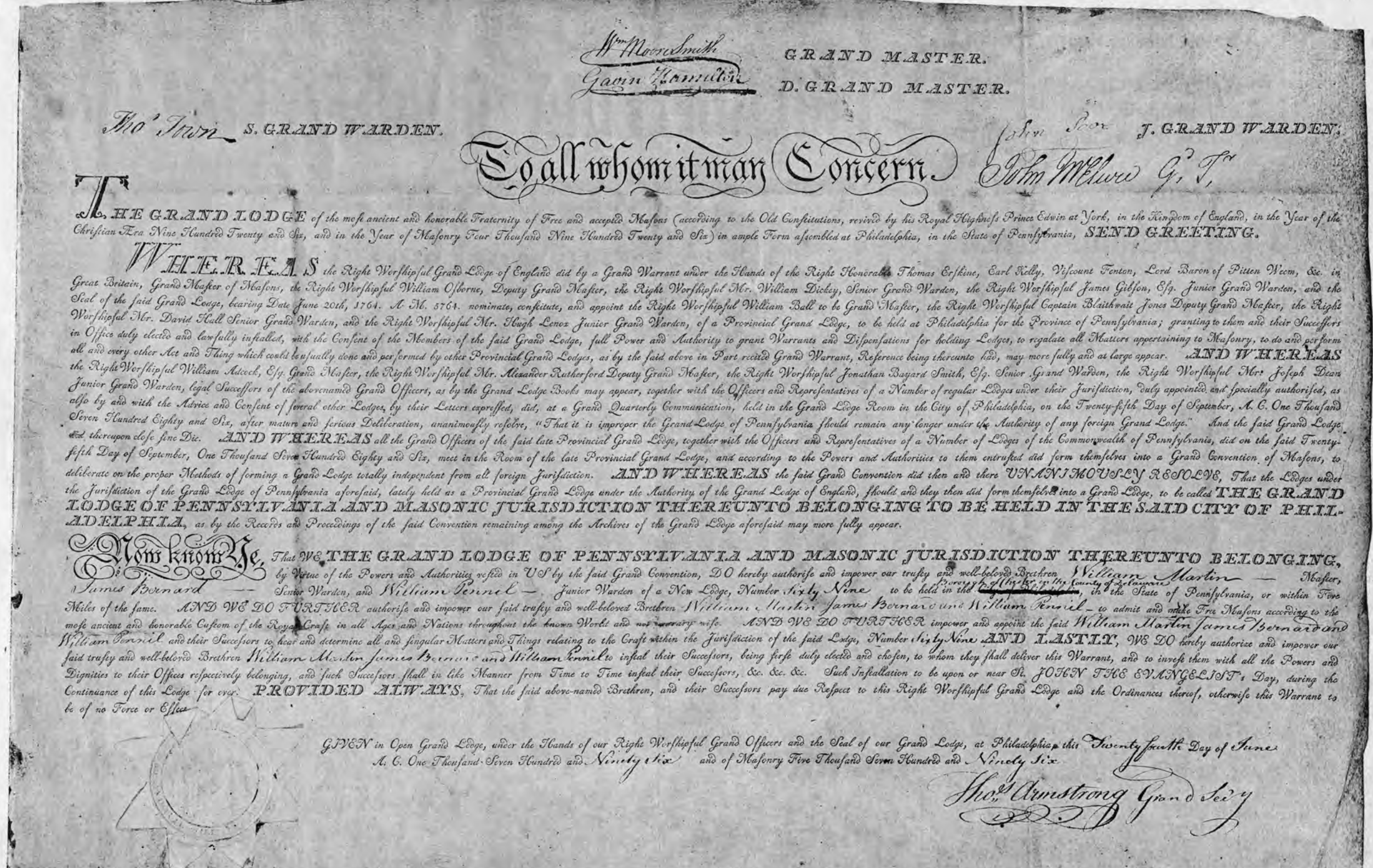
An invitation was received by the W. Master, from Lodge No. 14, Wilmington, to attend on St. John the Evangelist day, to join in a funeral procession, in commemoration of our much beloved, Bro. George Washington, D.C. a resolution drawn up by Bro. Dr. Engle read by the secretary, and seconded by Bro. A. Berlin. As the best reward for disinterested services, is the Gratitude and approbation of those unto whom it is rendered, therefore Resolved As information has been received of the death of our much lamented and beloved, Bro. George Washington

That out of respect to his memory, the members of this Lodge, will go into mourning one month, from St. John's day, by wearing a black crape on the Left Arm, which was Unanimously agreed to by the Lodge.

Minute of Extra Meeting of Chester Lodge, No. 69, held December 24th, 1799

on motion made by Bro. P. Eyre and seconded, that the W. Masters start a Grand Lodgetick, be shrouded with black for six months out of respect to our virtuous Bro. Geo. Washington D.C.

Minute of Stated Meeting of Chester Lodge held December 31st, 1799



Warrant issued by The Grand Lodge F. & A. M., of Pennsylvania to Chester Lodge No. 69, June 24th, 1796

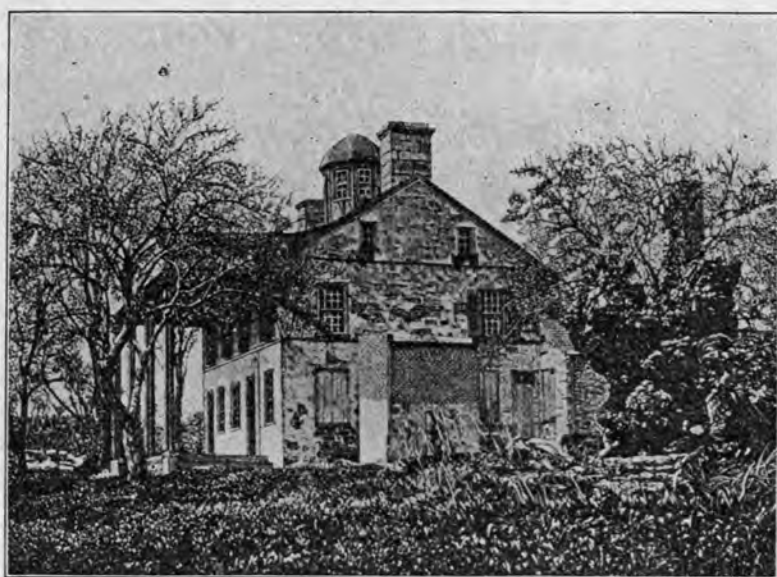
Illustrious Sons of Older Times

By Henry Graham Ashmead

The territory now embraced within the boundary of Delaware County has given to the State, the Nation, and the world at large, a goodly number of men whose works in advancing civilization, the arts, the sciences, the upbuilding of mankind, has added to the great sum of human progress and knowledge, thus making mankind their debtor.

A PAINTER TO ROYALTY.

In the venerable Colonial dwelling which still stands a notable landmark within the grounds of Swarthmore College, on October 10, 1738, was born Benjamin West, and because of that incident in its annals, the ancient structure now and in the future will be preserved as a priceless historic relic. Although Thackeray, in his lecture on George the Third, has stated that the king "loved mediocrities; Benjamin West was his favorite painter," the artist's name still conspicuously remains among those whom the world delights to honor. In this article it is unnecessary to repeat the oft-told tales of his childhood precocity; the disfavor with which his artistic bent was regarded by his Quaker relatives and was regarded by his Quaker relatives neighbors; how he was obliged to construct his brushes of hairs abstracted from the tail of the family cat, his colors, red and yellow, from clay given him by a friendly Indian, and his blue from the indigo pot in his parents' kitchen; or how when others in his boyhood home looked with disfavor upon his untried efforts, his mother's kiss, as she gazed at his crude production fixed his purpose and made him devote himself to art, which finally earned for him place among the great names of the earth. At seventeen he set up as a portrait painter at Lancaster and the following year removed to Philadelphia, where he continued the same occupation. Many portraits from his brush are still to be found among the old Quaker families of that city and in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. When twenty-two he sailed for Europe, and although he lived to be nearly eighty-two, he never revisited his native land. The story of his love for Elizabeth Howell, of Philadelphia, how her brother objected to West's attentions to his sister and to prevent the lovers meeting locked her in her room until West had sailed; how three years later Benjamin Franklin, William White, (afterwards the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America) Anthony Wayne, ("Mad Anthony" of the Revolution) and Francis Hopkinson, (later to be a signer of the Declaration of Independence) by the use of a rope ladder, in the night time, aided her to elope and take passage on a vessel sailing for Liverpool, where she was met by West and married a few hours after the packet reached that port, are too well known to be more than alluded to in this sketch.



"Greenbank," the residence of Admiral David Porter, at Second and Welsh Streets, destroyed in an explosion in 1882, in which more than a score of people were killed. Here the elder and younger Admirals Porter lived and Admiral Farragut was also here as a boy.

AN EXPERT SKATER.

There is, however, one incident connected with West's life in this country that is not familiar to many of the residents of our county. He is said to have been the best skater in the Colonial annals of Philadelphia. Col. William Howe, who had won proud honors with Wolfe at Quebec, was a visitor in Philadelphia, in the winter of 1759, (a city he entered as conqueror eighteen years later, after his defeat of Washington at Brandywine), when one day he saw West skating on the Schuylkill. Six years afterwards when the Thames was frozen hard and the Londoners crowded the icy surface, Howe noticed a particularly expert skater and pointing him out, exclaimed, "That must be either the devil or Ben West." It was West.

In 1767, seven years after West had gone abroad, he was appointed Royal Painter to the King. To West the world is indebted for the present exact details which are now demanded in all historical paintings. Before he produced his "Death of General Wolfe," all artists were rigidly accustomed to portray such scenes with the figures attired in ancient classic dress. When Sir Joshua Reynolds heard that West proposed to present the actors in that battle clad as British, French or Indian soldiers, of that day, he protested that it was an abandonment of all classic art traditions, but after he had seen the finished painting, he told the Archbishop of York, "West has conquered. His picture will become not only one of the most popular, but it will make a revolution in art." In this country his "Penn's Treaty With

The Indians," now in Independence Hall; "Death on the Pale Horse," in the Academy of Fine Arts; and "Christ Healing the Sick," the artist's gift to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, are the artist's best known original paintings. His "Death of Wolfe," is the property of the Duke of Westminster, and known to the great body of our people only by engraved copies of that masterpiece. In 1792, at the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West was made President of the Royal Academy, an office he filled with the exception of two years, until his death. That position carries with it knighthood, but West so adroitly refused the honor as not to offend the king. Notwithstanding the eminence he attained in England, West never forgot his old home in Springfield, for in 1810, when Thomas Sully, who had been a pupil of West, was about to leave for America, his former master desired him to visit the old homestead and sketch it, as well as the original Springfield Friends' Meeting House, torn down in 1850, make sketches of these and forward them to him in London,—a request that Sully complied with.

Elizabeth West, after a married life of fifty-two years, died in 1817. Benjamin West survived her more than two years, dying March 11, 1820, aged eighty-two. The obscure Colonial lad, born in Springfield, this county, in spite of stern opposition in his youth had steadily "Ascended Fame's ladder so high, From the round at the top stepped to the sky," and at the hands of the English nation found burial in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, wherein none but the great are permitted to be entombed.

A FAMOUS BOTANIST.

John Bartram, whose reputation as a botanist became so world-wide that George III appointed him American Botanist to the King, and who received the rare honor of an election as a fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain and honorable membership in a number of European scientific societies, was born in Darby Township, May 23, 1699. One day while yet a mere lad, he was plowing when the share unrooted a daisy, and picking it up he examined it with thoughtful care. This incident, so trivial in itself, was the beginning of a career that finally placed his name among the eminent men of the world. A few days later he rode to Philadelphia where, with money he had saved, he purchased a treatise on Botany and a Latin Grammar. A bachelor uncle, pleased with the propensity the boy showed, dying, left him a farm and means to pursue his studies. Incidentally, he acquired considerable knowledge of medicine and surgery, but he was enthusiastic in his study of Botany, and gradually he became recognized as an authority in that branch of science. When twenty-eight he established at Kingsessing, on the bank of the Schuylkill, the first Botanical Garden in the British-American Colonies—the site of which is now Bartram Park, Philadelphia. In the prosecution of his investigations he explored various parts of the country, notably the shores of Lake Ontario and the east coast of Florida, then a Spanish colony. His observations in these travels were published in 1751 and 1766, and at this day are eagerly sought by collectors, commanding a price many times their original cost. Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist, termed Bartram as the "greatest natural botanist of the world." He was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, his name appearing in the list next to Benjamin Franklin, who was the recognized head of the Society. John Bartram died at Kingsessing, September 22, 1777.

A SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION.

Although Dr. Benjamin Rush has described John Morton as a man of very ordinary abilities, certain it is that Morton shares equally with Rush the distinction of being a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Morton was born in Ridley Township, in 1724, at what is now known as Morris Ferry, the old log house in which his mother then lived—for his father died a short time previous to his son's birth—still stands near Darby Creek in fair preservation. John Morton was a successful politician, for almost his entire adult life was passed in public office. A surveyor, as well as a farmer, at thirty-two, in 1756, he was elected a member of the Assembly, and for eleven years consecutively was a representative in

that body. In addition, in 1757, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Courts of Chester County, a position he was filling when, in 1765, he was appointed a member of the Stamp Act Congress, which convened in New York. The following year, October 28, 1766, he was appointed to the office of Sheriff of Chester County, which had become vacant by the death of Philip Ford. In 1769 he was again a member of the Assembly, an office he retained until July 20, 1776, and while so serving, in 1772, Governor John Penn appointed Morton an Associate Justice of the Supreme Provincial Court. Still retaining his seat in the Assembly, he was appointed a delegate to the Provincial Congress, in 1774, and again in November, 1775, at which time he was Speaker of the Assembly, and was elected July 20, 1776 a member of Congress. Historians have been unable to find any conclusive evidence to establish the claim made by the inscription on Morton's tombstone, in St. Paul's churchyard, in this city, that Morton gave the casting vote which secured the adoption of the Declaration, but there is abundant evidence to prove that he was favorable to the measure up to its final passage. He was chairman of the committee that formed and ultimately reported the system of Colonial confederation which was adopted in 1777. This course in voting for the Declaration was not approved by many of his neighbors and friends is undisputed, and that had, as Dwight states, "such an effect on his health, as hastened, if it did not cause, his death," which occurred at his residence in what is now Ridley Park, in April, 1777, in his fifty-fourth year.

PATRIOT AND SOLDIER.

Percifer Frazer, born near Newtown Square, August 3, 1736, by his marriage with Mary Taylor acquired control of the noted Sarum Forge, on Chester creek, the site of the present Glen Mills. Early in 1774 he was a recognized leader in Chester County, in resisting the encroachments of the British Ministry, and in 1775 was a delegate to the Provincial Convention. January 5, 1776 he was commissioned Captain of the Fourth Battalion, Pennsylvania troops, under Colonel Wayne, and took part with his command in many battles of the Revolution. Three days after the defeat at Brandywine, while reconnoitering, he was captured by the enemy. While a prisoner of war he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania, and making his escape, regained his regiment and took part in the battle of Monmouth. His health being impaired, he resigned, and General Wayne, in accepting it, wrote "It was with real concern that I part with a gentleman who has more than shared the dangers and fatigues of war with me." Frazer was a member of the Assembly from Chester County in 1781, 1782 and 1784. In 1782 he was appointed Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, and in 1786 was appointed

Register and Recorder of Chester County. After the erection of Delaware he retained that office in the new county. General Percifer Frazer died April 24, 1792.

His remains lie in the Middletown Presbyterian Churchyard, Frazer Station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is named in his honor.

A RAILROAD GENIUS.

John Edgar Thomson, the foremost

Philadelphia and New London turnpike, the Lancaster turnpike, from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. When nineteen, J. Edgar Thomson was an assistant engineer in making the survey of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Columbia, and in 1830, was assistant engineer of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. When twenty-four he was appointed chief engineer and general manager of the



Tomb of John Morton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, in St. Paul's Churchyard, Chester

man in establishing, creating and perfecting the marvelous American railway system in all our country's history, was born at Pennsada Farm, Springfield Township, February 10, 1808. He studied civil engineering with his father, John Thomson, also born in Springfield, who built the first experimental railroad in America, the

Georgia Railroad, at that time controlling 213 miles, the greatest distance under one control in all America. At thirty-nine, in 1847, he was elected chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in 1852, when forty-four, the President of that corporation, a position he retained for twenty-seven years, to his death, May 21, 1874. Under his management the Pennsylvania Railroad grew from an indifferently equipped line of 246 miles until to-day following the development he organized, it stands the greatest in length and equipment of any railway in the world. Not only was Mr. Thomson's genius prominent in forwarding transportation agencies, but he was a potential factor in the coal and iron development of his native State.

A GREAT NAVAL ARCHITECT.

Joshua Humphreys, who in his time ranked as among the great naval architects of the world, whose frigates, rated as 44s, would carry such armament that the English Admiralty termed them "74s in disguise," was born in Haverford, June 17, 1751. As an apprentice he displayed such ability that, on the death of his master, he was placed in charge of the draughting department of the yard, and when scarce beyond his majority had earned the reputation of the best naval designer in America. When Congress, in 1794, decided to create a navy, to Humphreys fell the duty of preparing the plans for six vessels, and it was a jubilee in Philadelphia May 10, 1797, when frigate "United States," the first vessel-of-war built for the National Government was launched from the ways at Southwark. The "Constitution," designed by Humphreys, was built in Boston the same year, and to-day the victor of the "Guerriere," the "Java," the "Cyane," and the "Levant," for Stewart had engaged both British vessels at the same time, "Old Ironsides" is still preserved, a memorial to the bravery of our early naval heroes and the constructive skill of its designer, who has been dubbed the "Father of the American Navy." Joshua Humphreys died at the old homestead in Haverford, January 12, 1838.

A NOTABLE ADMIRAL.

Commodore David Porter was born at Boston, Mass., February 1, 1780, and appointed midshipman April 16, 1798. He was a Lieutenant on "The Constitution" when Truxton captured "L'Insurgente," in 1799, and was promoted for gallantry on that occasion. He distinguished himself at Tripoli, and was one of the men captured by the Moors when the frigate "Philadelphia" grounded in that harbor, and underwent an imprisonment as a slave for eighteen months. In 1806, in command of the "Enterprise," he fought twelve Spanish gunboats successfully off Gibraltar. In 1812 he was placed in command of the "Essex," in which vessel he made the memorable voyage around the Horn, flying the first American flag seen on the Pacific. In that cruise he captured upwards of fifty British ships, half of which were men-of-war or privateers. For six weeks Porter lay in the harbor of Valparaiso, blockaded by the British frigate "Phoebe" and the sloop-of-war "Cherub." March 28, 1814, Porter attempted to put to sea, running along the shore within pistol-shot distance, but was attacked by both the enemy's ships and, after a sanguinary fight of more than three hours, was compelled to surrender. The future Admiral Farragut, then a lad of thirteen, who had been wounded in the action, cried when he saw the flag fall in defeat. To Porter, in 1823, fell the task of successfully destroying the pirate scourge of the Gulf of Mexico. He resigned from the Navy in 1826 and was

(Continued on Page 60.)

Keystone Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Philadelphia, Pa.

Net Surplus to Policy Holders, February 1st, 1910, \$1,802,166.66

Manton Mutual Fire Insurance Company

of Philadelphia, Pa.

Net Surplus to Policy Holders, February 1st, 1910, \$1,624,526.23

National Mutual Assurance Company

of Philadelphia, Pa.

Net Surplus to Policy Holders, February 1st, 1910, \$559,705.96

MAIN OFFICE:

921-923-925 Chestnut Street.

The above Companies insure only large manufacturing and warehouse properties.

Established

1831

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ COMPANY

OFFICE: 121 South Third Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILICATE OF SODA

WORKS:

Chester, Pa.

WORKS:

Anderson, Ind.

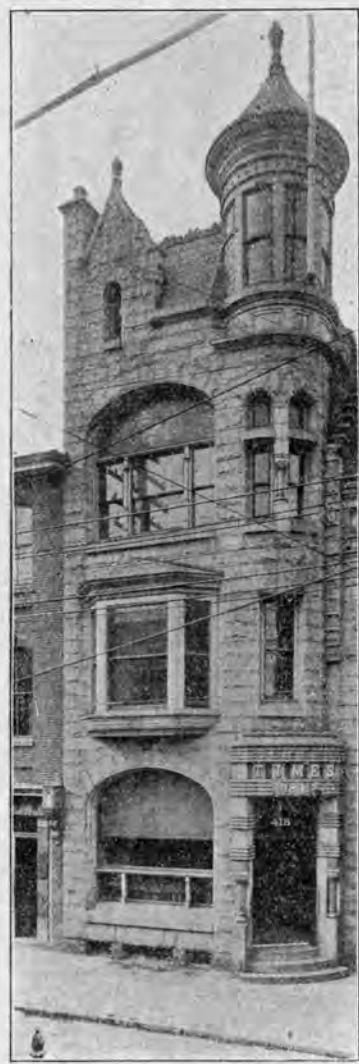
1899	1910
ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED)	
Financial Condition, January 1, 1910	
ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Bonds, Market Value, December 31, 1909.....	Net Policy Reserve at 3 1/2 per cent.....
\$123,822.70	\$ 91,957.86
Mortgage Loans.....	Premiums Paid in Advance.....
48,000.00	1,886.83
Loans on approved Collateral, secured by Realty Loans to Policyholders, Policies Assigned as Collateral.....	Capital Stock and Surplus to Policyholders.....
2,300.00	135,491.97
Premium Notes on Policies in Force.....	
4,081.47	
Cash in Banks on Interest.....	
1,657.99	
Agents' Balances.....	
20,980.97	
Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies.....	
13,059.58	
Interest Due and Accrued.....	
8,720.43	
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in Transit.....	
3,116.19	
3,597.33	
\$229,336.66	\$229,336.66
BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY DURING 1909.	
New Business Paid for in 1909.....	Policies Insuring.....
15,732	\$2,916,433
Total Insurance in Force.....	Policies Insuring.....
20,635	5,324,173
Increase in Insurance in Force.....	Policies Insuring.....
6,132	1,314,696
Increase in Premium Income.....	Increase in Assets.....
\$32,184	49,375
Increase in Re-insurance Reserves.....	Increase in Policyholders' Surplus.....
27,454	20,974
Total Paid Policyholders since Organization, and now held for their Protection.....	
	\$417,844
EXECUTIVE OFFICES	
416-418-420 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.	
JOHN LANGHAM, Jr., President.	JOSEPH L. DURKIN, Secretary.
F. PIERCE BUCKLEY, Vice-President.	EDWARD P. MADDEN, Treas.
G. MONTAGU NETTLESHIP, General Manager.	

A Review of the Local Newspaper Field

The Growth of the Chester Times

The Paper's Remarkable Success and Wide Influence

By E. W. Hilgert



The Times Building

fully conscious that in doing so, labor will "find its own reward." The "Times" has accomplished much, but it has a greater mission now than the work of the past in bearing fruit in developing a Greater Chester.

THE FIRST "DAILY TIMES."
In the summer of 1876, Major John Hodgson, who had founded the "Jeffersonian" in West Chester, and had sold that paper, came to Chester and, on September 7th of that year, issued the initial number of the Chester "Daily Times," a five-column, four-page paper, modeled in its general make-up, after the West Chester "Local News" of that day. Prince & Stowe were the publishers. Major Hodgson, a man of years, and in feeble health, sold his interest in the journal, on March 7, 1877, to Jacob Craig, Jr., now superintendent of the Chester Shipping Company, who was on its



John A. Wallace

editorial staff from its first issue. All the labor in the various departments fell to the new owner, who was untiring in his efforts and displayed much ability and enterprise in its management, and though of limited circulation, gave to the paper an influential position in the growing community. He continued to publish the paper as the Chester "Daily Times" until October 20, 1877, when John Spencer, owner and editor of the "Delaware County Advocate," purchased it, retaining Mr. Craig on the editorial staff. During Mr. Spencer's ownership the paper was enlarged and otherwise improved.

PAPER CHANGES HANDS.
In 1881, August Donath, owner and editor of the "Delaware County Gazette," transferred a fourth interest in that paper to John A. Wallace and Oliver C. McClure. The experience that came to him in that way convinced Mr. Wallace that the day when the weekly publication in Chester could reach a commanding position or wield a wide-felt influence, had passed. Early in 1882, Col. David F. Houston, Amos Gartside, Geoffrey P. Denis, Robert Anderson, D. P. Palste, John Griffin, William Armstrong, Josiah C. Ross, H. C. Eyre, Orlando Harvey, August Donath, Thomas J. Houston, Oliver C. McClure and John A. Wallace contemplated the organization of a stock company, intending to establish a daily

paper in Chester. These gentlemen, learning that the Chester "Daily Times" was for sale, effected the purchase. The Chester Times Publishing Company was incorporated and the transfer of the paper made April 15, 1882. The office of publication was transferred to that of the "Gazette," then located in the Penn Building, at Third and Market Square, the "Gazette" having been acquired by the company prior to the purchase of the "Times." Col. David F. Houston was president of the company, John A. Wallace, secretary, treasurer and editor.

JUMP IN CIRCULATION.
In the first issue of the paper under the new management, the word "Daily" was dropped from the title, another column added, the whole paper enlarged considerably, and its general appearance changed greatly. Twenty-five hundred papers were printed on that day and distributed gratuitously to the public—such an edition being considered enormous, although the present daily ordinary circulation now being four fold greater. The "Gazette" was published for a short time under that name when it was changed to the "Weekly Times," and merged later into the daily, the rapid growth of which, in circulation and public favor, demanding the undivided attention of those in control of its publication.

The needs of the new company began to demand a change in location, and in a few weeks the office was removed



William C. Sproul

to 526 Market street, a new Hoe drum press purchased, with a capacity of 800 papers an hour—more than double the circulation of the "Times" when it passed into the hands of the new management. A Dacus ten-horsepower water motor was used to run the press, which worked satisfactorily excepting on occasions when the fire plugs were opened, when the reduction of pressure brought the machine almost to a standstill. The motor was the second put into use in the city. So rapidly did the business grow that within a month the Hoe press was unable to keep pace with the increased circulation and a three-revolution press, with a capacity of 1,500 papers per hour, took its place, the better prevailing

that for future years the office then was equipped to meet all such emergencies.

THE MODERN CHESTER TIMES.

In August, 1882, Mr. Wallace took the business direction of the paper and carried into effect his notions of what a local newspaper should be. Suitable persons were employed in the various towns as correspondents to gather the news, with the result that the "Times" became the favorite daily all over the county. In May, 1883, the "Times" office was removed to 534 Market street, additional machinery was put in and in 1886 Mr. Wallace purchased the majority of the stock and was in control of the paper. In June, 1889, he purchased the interest of August Donath in the paper and plant. The business increased to such an extent that better equipment was continually added until the "Times" is now in possession of machinery that can turn out its circulation of nearly 8,000 copies per day in time sufficient to get the circulation to its readers in the country districts, in most instances, without the inconvenience to readers of waiting for the mails of the next day. This is done by means of the Mergenthaler type-setting machines and a model Hoe perfecting press which will print, cut, paste, fold, deliver and count from 10,000 to 20,000 papers per hour.

In November, 1891, the "Times" occupied the new stone building at 418 Market street, designed and erected for it. Since then it has been improved to meet growing conditions. March 14, 1892, Mr. Wallace disposed of a half interest in the "Times" and its equipment to William C. Sproul, now State Senator, both of whom devoted untiring personal attention to the editorial department of the paper. For the last seventeen years the business end of the journal has been under the supervision of Charles R. Long, until January 1st, of this year, when he was admitted as a member of the firm. He continues as general manager.

THE TIMES' WORKERS.

In the business office of the "Times" there are engaged Leonard D. Kemp, in charge of the advertising department; Miss Mary C. Sweeney and Miss Frances Durborrow, Lawrence M. B. Kelly, John Birtwell.

The reportorial department of the "Times" is supervised by Milton P. Carroll, who is city editor, with the following reporters: Samuel E. Turner, in charge of the sporting pages; Charles B. Ross, Edwin W. Hilgert, Edgar D. Melville, Ernest Geiger, William Pedlow, Samuel W. MacDowell is the media representative, with Miss Nan Dutton as his assistant. Among



Charles R. Long

Chester's Journals and Journalists

The Endeavors and Achievements of Publishers and Publications

By Charles K. Melville

by Charles K. Melville and William E. Brannin.
1884, The Daily Herald, (Democratic), by Henry Frysinger.

CHESTER'S DAILIES.

Chester's first daily newspaper, The Chester Evening News, began publication on Saturday, June 1, 1872, the editor and proprietor being F. Stanhope Hill. October 1, of the same year, the paper was purchased by William A. Todd, who conducted it until the date of his death, August 18, 1879. He was succeeded by William H. Bowen, Oliver Troth and Charles D. Williamson. Mr. Williamson died two years later and Messrs. Bowen and Troth conducted the publication in the building now occupied by Daniel McDade on Market Square and later in their own building on Market Street, now the Pennsylvania Hotel. Subsequently Mr. Troth retired and Mr. Bowen had associated with him Fred. T. Cooper and Horace F. Temple until the plant was purchased in 1899 by Thomas R. Vernon. In 1900 Hon. Crosby M. Black became the proprietor, and in 1901 the News was consolidated with The Morning Republican.

CHESTER TIMES.

In September, 1876, Major John Hodgson, of West Chester, came to this city and established the "Chester Daily Times." March 7, 1877, the little daily was purchased by J. Craig, Jr., and on October 20 of the same year he sold it to John Spencer. The paper was issued from the office of The Delaware County Advocate until April 15, 1882, when it passed into the possession of John A. Wallace and others. It was immediately enlarged and improved and rapidly gained in public favor and influence. In March, 1892, Mr. Wallace disposed of a half interest to Wm. C. Sproul, who for a few years devoted all his energies to the paper. Every modern improvement was promptly applied and no effort or expense has The Times' substantial and commodious building is one of the most architecturally attractive on Market street, Chester's main business thoroughfare, and all its departments are equipped with the modern machinery and appliances requisite to a strictly modern daily newspaper.

On January first of the present year Charles R. Long, who has been con-

ducted with the paper for over seven years, was admitted into partnership Messrs. Wallace and Sproul.

THE MORNING REPUBLICAN.

The Morning Republican is an evolution of the Delaware County Republican, established in Darby in 1823 by Y. S. Walter and transferred to this city in 1844. Following Mr. Walter's death in 1882, the paper was conducted by Hon. Ward R. Bliss for several years when he disposed of it to Thomas H. Higgins, who erected the building at Sixth and Edgmont avenue, now the Arcade Hotel, moved the plant into it and in December, 1895, changed the paper from a weekly to a daily. In 1900 Hon. Crosby M. Black became the owner and publisher and moved the establishment to its present location, 602 Edgmont avenue. Recently it again changed hands and is now under the general management of Charles R. Long, who is ably assisted by B. R. Montgomery, business and advertising manager.

DELAWARE COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The Delaware County Democrat, published weekly by Henry Frysinger, is the "only Democratic paper" in this county. Away back in 1835 Caleb Pierce started a journal of that political faith in this town, of the same name, but failed to make it a success. In 1856 John G. Michelson launched "The Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat," but suffered a like fate.

The present Delaware County Democrat was established October 5, 1867, by D. B. Overholt, who shortly afterwards sold it to Dr. J. L. Forwood. From 1871 to 1879 the paper was owned and edited for varying periods by Col. William Cooper Talley, John B. McCoy, William Orr, Dr. Forwood again, and William A. Gwynne. In August, 1879, Mr. Gwynne sold to Ed. J. Frysinger, whose father, Henry Frysinger, took possession of the paper September 4, 1879, and has successfully conducted it from that time to the present.

THE ADVOCATE.

The Delaware County Advocate has been published continuously since June 6, 1868, by John Spencer, with whom Richard Miller was associated the first year. The Advocate has always been staunchly Republican and a force in the councils of the party. Its popularity as a county newspaper has never waned and the editor's pen is as trenchant to-day as it was in the days of his youthful vigor.

the correspondents in the county are: Frank W. Shoemaker, East Lansdowne, William E. Griffith, Rockdale, and Thomas Bonner, with others in the remoter sections.
The mechanical force includes nearly a quarter-hundred employees, headed by Daniel W. Flenner, who entered the service of the "Times" in 1882, who has

charge of the composing room, press rooms, and the job department. As foreman, he is assisted by Howard M. Pennington, Harry P. Bartow, R. John Shoemaker, Jasper Phillips, Eugene Sutton, Howard E. Ash, William T. Vernon, John Downes, Robert F. Journey, Dawson Young, Arthur Blakeley, Alvin Mills, William McClay,

Clarence Booth, John Russell, Charles G. Cullis, Walter Engle, Henry Parry, Mary MacDonald, Garrett Aiken, Besse Mills, Miss Marian D. Bird and Miss Mary Pyle are proofreaders. All of whom succeed in publishing Chester's favorite daily, conceded one of the best local newspapers in this section of eastern Pennsylvania.

Enterprise Casualty Company

Fills Long Felt Want

Pennsylvania, with its vast manufacturing industries, coal resources, and other advantages, has in one respect been at a stand-still and has had to see millions of dollars diverted North, East, South, and West that should return through the channels of home trade to the pockets of the people.

Statistics show that there are at present over 100 companies engaged in the Casualty Insurance business outside of Philadelphia and that the assets of those companies have increased in 20 years from \$5,000,000.00 to \$107,000,000.00 while during that period there is no record of a failure of any legal reserve company operating along these lines.

In a large city there are numerous forms of insurance protection demanded by the needs of Manufacturers, Merchants, Contractors and Builders, as well as in general by men in all walks of life—Employers' Liability, Steam Boiler, Burglary and Theft, Automobile, Personal Accident and Health, Surety, Fidelity and Court Bonds, Executive Bonds, etc., etc.—and then observe how small a part of the money paid in premiums against such risks in Philadelphia remain here to be reinvested locally. By observing the following figures it may readily be seen what an opportunity Philadelphia has missed in the past, and how the Enterprise Casualty Company by their organization will step into the breach and save for the city many dollars which in the course of events would be deflected to other cities.

The amount paid in premiums in the United States during the last ten years for insurance in

the various lines above enumerated was considerable in excess of \$400,000,000.00, nearly 25 per cent. of this vast sum going to companies in Great Britain, and Germany, owing to the lack of sufficient American companies to handle the business.

Equally striking are the statistics regarding the companies of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, which show that, in the single year of 1908, while the various industries of the State paid over \$10,000,000.00 in premiums in the various lines of Casualty Insurance, Pennsylvania companies received less than \$3,000,000.00 of this amount while the payments to Philadelphia companies were only \$821,000.00.

On the other hand Hartford, Conn., a city of one-sixteenth the size of Philadelphia in population, did 19 times its business in Casualty Insurance, during this period, or over \$15,000,000.00, while Baltimore with only 500,000 population did 14½ times as much as Philadelphia.

Another striking illustration is that of Hammond, Ind., a city one-half the population of Chester, Penna., and a much less important industrial center, is the home city of one company, which has in ten years' time collected \$15,515,773.00, while all the companies in Philadelphia combined did a gross business of \$4,367,355.00.

THE ENTERPRISE CASUALTY COMPANY will have a capital and surplus of \$3,000,000.00 operated under PENNSYLVANIA LAWS employing AMERICAN CAPITAL insuring AMERICAN EMPLOYERS will pay its profits to AMERICAN INVESTORS in the stock

of the company.

The proposed Board of Directors are as follows:

Vice-Presidents—
Edwin Gott,
T. A. Richardson.
Treasurer—
L. V. Gilliam.
Secretary—
George W. Smith, Jr.
Solicitor and General Counsel—
George S. Graham, Esq.

Directors—
M. R. Ward, Wayne, Pa.
Chas. F. Grosholz, Philadelphia, Pa.
William H. Heulings, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Leonard Kalisch, Esq., Newark, N. J.
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M. J. Martin, Esq., Scranton, Pa.
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....The Park Hotel....

THIRD AND HIGHLAND AVENUE,
CHESTER, PA.

CONVENIENT TO MANY STEEL PLANTS
SOUTH CHESTER.

OPPOSITE BALL PARK.

JOHN J. LUTTRELL, Jr.,
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HOTEL FERNWOOD

FERNWOOD

Delaware County, Pa.

CLEMENT J. SHARKEY,
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White Horse Hotel

MOORE, PA.

DAVID MCCLURE,
Proprietor.

HOTEL CLIFTON

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Clifton Heights, Del. Co.,

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GRILL
ROOM
SPECIAL
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FOR TEAMS
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MOBILES

Special Accommodations for Teams and Automobiles

Fernwood Mansion Hotel

FERNWOOD

Delaware County - Pennsylvania

RICHARD A. BONNELLY, Proprietor

....Eddystone Hotel....

SIXTH AND MORTON AVE.,
CHESTER, PA.

HARRY T. HAMILTON, Prop'r.

The Judiciary and Attorneys

By Henry Graham



HON. JUDGE ISAAC JOHNSON.

The first court held in Pennsylvania, sat at Tinicum Island. It was a semi-military tribunal, over which Governor Printz, presided. The case was that of Swan Wass, a gunner, who, on November 25, 1645, while drunk, in the night set fire to Fort Gottenburg, which with its entire contents was destroyed. The prisoner was found guilty and was sent back to Sweden in irons, "that the sentence might be executed." The celebrated case of the Long Pin, charged with inciting a rebellion in the colony, was tried at New Castle, December 8, 1669, and notwithstanding the incidents in the case had much to do with the history of this section, since the trial did not actually take place within our present boundaries, it does not come within the scope of this article; and the same is true of the trial of James Sandelands, indicted for murder in having ejected an intoxicated Indian from the Double House, Chester, where he then kept a tavern, and where the first Assembly of the Province later convened, with so much force that the savage died five days later from the effects of his injuries. That trial over which Sir Edmund Andross, the Governor, presided, was held at New Castle, at a special session, May 23, 1675. The jury acquitted the accused, but he was required to pay three hundred guilders and "was put off being cap'tain," of the militia.

A CAUSE CELEBRE.

It was in the old court house on Edgmont avenue, in the heart of old Chester, recently torn down to make place for business buildings, that on April 17, 1718, was tried the most noted case, so far as the results associated with it are concerned in

all the judicial annals of Pennsylvania. William Bradford, who had been Attorney General and a justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and who died while Attorney General of the United States, in his essay on the criminal laws of this Commonwealth, declares that the privilege conferred on Friends by the Act of May 31, 1718, to make affirmation instead of being required to make corporal oath when testifying in court or executing papers or the like, was the inducement which led the Assembly to accept the sanguinary penal system of England, and do away with the mild criminal code proclaimed by Penn in his great laws, and subsequent enactments by the Assembly.

Mr. Bradford makes the assertion, but does not relate the circumstances leading up to the Act of 1718. Hugh Pugh, a millwright, and Lazarus Thomas, laborer, "for several years appeared at the head of a lawless gang of loose followers, common disturbers of the public peace," had so terrorized the residents of the old county of Chester that the officers were afraid to take them into custody. In 1715 they murdered Jonathan Hayes, a resident of Marple, and one of the justices of the county courts. They were arrested but for some reason not now apparent they were admitted to bail. It was not until April 17, 1718, that they were brought to trial at Chester before Chief Justice David Lloyd, his associates and Deputy Governor Sir William Keith, who was present occupying a seat on the bench. The jury convicted the prisoners. They were sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 9th, of May following. The day previous to that fixed for the execution the condemned men applied to the Governor, for a reprieve until the pleasure of the King could be known, they having appealed to the crown alleging grave legal errors had occurred in the trial of the case; that seventeen of the grand jury and eight of the petty jury had been affirmed, contrary to the statutes made in the first year of his Majesty's reign (1714); that the judges, jurors and witnesses were qualified under an act made in the first year of his reign, but subsequent to the date when the alleged murder was said to have been committed, and after the act of Queen Anne, permitting affirmations in certain cases had been repealed; and thirdly because the act of the Colonial Assembly, under which the qualifications at the trial had been made "was repugnant and contrary to the Statutes of and Rights of your Majesty's Kingdom." The petition for a reprieve was refused by the Governor and Counsel and the sheriff instructed to proceed with the execution, which it is presumed, was done. Soon the seriousness of the case, inasmuch as it was well known that George I was a strong advocate for the extreme



COURT HOUSE, MEDIA.

penalty even in trivial offences, aroused public apprehension in the province as to what steps the brutal king might take when the petition reached his minister, and he learned that notwithstanding the appeal execution had proceeded, without waiting until he had acted in the matter. Doubtless it was fear of the King's displeasure that led the Assembly on May 31, 1718, to enact a law accepting the English Criminal code, although as a rider, they attached a clause, giving the right of affirmation in place of the "corporal oath" required in Great Britain. The King approved the Colonial Act early in the following year, and thereafter an affirmation had legal sanction in Pennsylvania.

OLD TIME EXECUTIONS.

In 1722, William Batton, a redemptioner and a lad of but seventeen years, was convicted of burning the house of John Pyle, of Bethel, in which he had deliberately confined the three children of his master, the eldest of whom was but eight, and the youngest two years of age. Batton was executed in Chester, August 15, 1722, and his body was ordered to be "Hung in Chains," the first case in which such a sentence appears in the judicial history of this State. On September 26, 1778, James Fitzpatrick, the loyalist and outlaw, who finds place in the pages of Bayard Taylor's romance, "The Story of Kennett," and Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne" was executed at the intersection of Edgmont and Providence avenues, Chester, and on January 3, 1786, Elizabeth Wilson, whose sad story is one of the most noted in all our Colonial period, was executed at the same place, which because of these occurrences was popularly known as Galloves Hill.

While much of the foregoing matter is not strictly germane to the theme of this article, these incidents have been recalled to the profession to emphasize what important events have occurred in this section in the olden times, which have served to attract attention to the legal happenings in old Chester, and have earned

for this bench and bar with that of Chester County a prominent place in the judicial history of the Commonwealth.

THE REMOVAL OF THE COURTS.

After the revolutionary struggle had drifted to the South, and the end of the war was no longer in doubt, the people in the remote parts of the old county of Chester renewed the agitation for the removal of the county seat to a more central location, a question which had lain dormant for fifteen years, because more weighty subjects had commanded the public mind in the interval. The removalists secured the enactment of a law in 1780 providing for the erection of county buildings at a more convenient location, but it proceeded no farther until 1784, another act was approved appointing commissioners to carry the former law into effect. The building of a court house at what is now known as West Chester, was begun. The residents in the neighborhood succeeded in 1785 in having an act approved suspending the act of 1784, but the Assembly, annoyed by these constant bickerings enacted a law in 1786 instructing the commission to proceed with the buildings and refused to consider any fruitless enactments therewith.

So rapidly was the work pushed that on the 25th of September of that year, Sheriff Gibbon was directed to remove the prisoners from the old jail at Chester to the new one at West Chester. On March 18, 1788, the county buildings at Chester were sold at public auction to William Kerlin for six hundred and fifteen pounds. Then residents in the Eastern section of the county succeeded in having an act approved September 24, 1788, erecting the present County of Delaware out of the old Chester County, and as the county buildings were at once purchased, an organization was promptly effected.

THE BEGINNING OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

The creation of a distinct bar for the newly erected county was associated with circumstances of more than ordinary interest. The Act of September 26, 1789, gave birth to the municipal district, and when scarcely more than

six weeks had elapsed the first court convened in the present city hall in Chester. It was then discovered that the commission of Henry Hale Graham as President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, was defective, in that when he was commissioned he was not serving as a justice of the peace which was essential by the Acts of Assembly passed under the radically defective constitution framed by Franklin in 1776, regulating the courts in the several counties. As Graham under his then commission could not serve, William Richardson Allee, the holder of the oldest commission of the justices constituting the bench, sat as the presiding justice. There was no bar, but William Tilghman, afterwards the great Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, arose and addressed the bench, setting forth the peculiar circumstances existing and concluded by moving his own admission. The court seeing no better way out of the difficulty accepted that solution of the problem, and William Tilghman was sworn, thus becoming the first lawyer admitted to the Bar of Delaware County. Then he moved the admission of William Lawrence Blair, who had been in active practice in Philadelphia for over sixteen years. He then asked the admission of Joseph Thomas, at that time in the front rank of the Bar at Philadelphia. He was followed by John Ross, afterwards representative in Congress, and later one of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justices. William Graham followed, the only Delaware County man admitted that day, who up to 1820 when he died, was recognized as one of the well read lawyers of the State, and as advisory counsel, for he lost his voice in 1794 and was unable to take part in the oral trial of a case—ranked among the leaders of the Bar of the Commonwealth. Benjamin Morgan was the sixth, Anthony Morris who served as speaker of the Senate when Lafayette was received by both houses of Assembly in 1825 in Independence Hall, and who lived until the eve of the Civil War, dying in 1869 at the age of ninety-four was the seventh. The eighth and last was John Todd, who died when thirty, and whose widow married a second time to be known in history as "Dolly" Madison, her second husband being the fourth person to fill the Presidency of the United States. No bar in all the country had its birth with more illustrious sponsors.

THE FIRST JUDGE.

Governor Mifflin learning of the error which invalidated Henry Hale Graham's commission as President Justice revoked the commission the same day in which the first court in Delaware County held its session, and immediately appointed Graham a Justice of the peace, and the next day, the 10th, he reappointed Graham President Judge of the Courts of Delaware County. The session of the court had ended before the new commission reached



HON. JUDGE WM. B. BROOMALL.

Chester, and Judge Graham had been elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and while attending died in Philadelphia January 23 of that year. He had no opportunity to actually take his place on the bench, and his judicial authority was never exercised, excepting in a few instances when matters came before him in chambers. Judge Graham was the only resident of Delaware County commissioned to preside over its courts until an interval of eighty-five years had elapsed. The apportionment of the judicial districts under the constitution of 1790, placed her in the first district, comprising the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, so that our courts were presided over by the Presiding Judge of Philadelphia, James Biddle, until the apportionment of 1806 when Chester, Montgomery, Bucks and Delaware became the seventh district, presided over by John D. Cox who was the Presiding Judge of Philadelphia. James Biddle held the position until June 19, 1797, when John D. Cox, who in April of the same year had been appointed one of the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, a place he resigned to accept on June 19, 1797, the Presiding Judgeship of Philadelphia, and with it the presidency of all the courts in the first judicial district. On July 31, 1805, William Tilghman, then President Judge, was appointed to the first judicial district, so that fifteen years later the first lawyer to be admitted to the Bar of Delaware County became President Judge of the Courts of that county. Under the Apportionment Act of February 24, 1806, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Bucks Counties became the seventh judicial district, and in April of that year Bird Wilson was appointed President Judge

of the district while William Tilghman became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. The new judge was the son of James Wilson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for eleven years he presided over the courts of Delaware County, acting in that capacity for the last time at the October sessions of 1817, when he resigned to become a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. While still on the bench he studied theology under Bishop William White, whose biography he wrote. He also edited, before abandoning the profession, Bacon's "Abridgment of the Law," which was published in seven volumes, which Judge Bouvier several years later enlarged to ten volumes. On January 28, 1818, Governor Finlay appointed John Ross, of Easton, President Judge of the Seventh District. He had served in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses, and had resigned that place that he might accept the seat on the bench. He presided for the first time in our courts on April 13, 1818, and at that session tried the first case of homicide that of John H. Craig, in which a conviction was secured for murder, since the erection of the county, a period of twenty-nine years.

UNITED WITH CHESTER COUNTY.

By the Act of May 12, 1821, Chester and Delaware Counties became the Fifteenth Judicial District, leaving Judge Ross to preside over the Seventh, then composed of Bucks and Montgomery Counties, until in April, 1830, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. On May 22, 1830, Governor Holist appointed Isaac Darlington, of West Chester to the President Judgeship of the new district, and he took his seat for the first time in the old court house in Chester, October 23, 1821. Judge Darlington had served twice as a member of the Legislature and for one term in Congress, to which he refused renomination. He presided October 20, 1824, in Chester, when James Wellington and Washington Labe were tried for the murder of William Bonnell, of Upper Darby. Wellington was convicted in the first and Labe in the second degree. Wellington was executed and Labe sentenced to eight years imprisonment, but after serving five years he was pardoned because a convict had died in Sing Sing prison, leaving a sworn confession that he and three other men were the actual murderers of Bonnell. At the suggestion of the Bars of Delaware and Chester Counties, in December, 1835, Judge Darlington resigned, before the constitution of 1838 went into effect, and he was reappointed by Governor Ritner for a term of ten years. Governor Porter, who was inaugurated in January, 1839, and to defeat what he regarded as a trick to deprive him of making the appointment, instructed Attorney General Douglass to sue out a Quo Warranto to test the validity of Darlington's commission. The case was to come before the Supreme Court on Monday, April 29, 1839, but



FRANK S. MORRIS, ESQ.

One of the most successful young attorneys in this city is Frank S. Morris, Esq., who has offices in the Cambridge Building. Shortly after graduating from the Commercial Department of the Chester High School, he began work in the offices of John B. Hannum, Sr., solicitor in this section for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a stenographer, with not the least intention at that time of studying law. But finally he became interested in the intricacies of Blackstone, and it was not long before he decided to become a lawyer.

Having already acquired considerable insight into the profession in the course of his duties as stenographer and confidential clerk to Mr. Hannum, and possessing plenty of grit and determination to make a success of anything he undertakes, the young man began to make a thorough study of Blackstone, and from a practical point of view he is one of the ablest young lawyers in Chester. Although he is only 30 years of age Mr. Morris is regarded as one of the most successful of the younger element of Chester's attorneys. Six years ago he established offices in the Cambridge Building. The first year was a struggling experience to the young and ambitious barrister, but with the same determined spirit that marked his success as a newsboy when he served a large Chester Evening News route, he applied himself to his profession.

Previous to establishing headquarters of his own in the Cambridge Building Mr. Morris occupied a desk room in the offices of the late Ward R. Bliss, Esq., and Alexander B. Geary, Esq., in the Law Building. Then he performed all of his stenographic and other detail work himself. Now he employs two stenographers.

During Mr. Morris' seven years' career as a lawyer, he has assisted in ten murder cases and he was also attorney representing Virginia Evans, who brought suit in the Delaware County Courts against a traction company for damages for injuries received. The amount awarded her by the jury was one of the largest verdicts of its kind ever rendered at the Media temple of justice.

One of Mr. Morris' first cases hinged on an English law which was adopted

as far back as 1267, relative to landlords and tenants. Mr. Morris' client claimed that he was unreasonably distressed by his landlord. The case went to Court and was won by the young attorney.

Like all other men Mr. Morris has his hobbies. He delights in taking fishing trips down the river. Lately he purchased a large automobile which he uses for pleasure and business combined. He is a member of a number of organizations, including the Chester Lodge of Elks, Chester Aerle, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Chester Young Men's Republican Club, the Essington Republican Club, for which he is solicitor and the Edgewater Country Club, of Essington. Mr. Morris and his family reside at Essington.



WILLIAM I. SCHAFFER, ESQ.

A few short years ago William I. Schaffer, Esq., was known as one of the newsboys upon the streets of the City of Chester. Today he occupies the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Pennsylvania, a highly responsible position; is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the State; an orator of ability which few men of his day and age approach, and all these things he has accomplished by thrift and industry and close application to his profession. When he became old enough to start out in the world, to make his livelihood it was a question of serious thought what he would take up. Had it not been for the education required at the time Mr. Schaffer might have been winning laurels in the medical and surgical world today, just as he is in the legal world. From a clerk in the store of John A. Ladomus, Mr. Schaffer was admitted to a vacancy in the office of William B. Broomall, Esq., now Judge Broomall, and this proved a successful turning point in his life.

He was but seventeen years old when he passed successfully a rigid preliminary examination. Early he developed a legal mind, and in four years was admitted to the Bar, on February 11, 1888. While he was with Mr. Broomall Mr. Schaffer studied shorthand and became very proficient and reported many important cases. Keen sighted and able, Judge Broomall was not long in recognizing in Mr. Schaffer the making of a brilliant lawyer, and in this he was not disappointed, for during his early career as a lawyer Mr. Schaffer proved that he was able to cope with the most

learned men at the Bar of not only the Delaware County Court, but that of the Supreme Court.

That instinct to win his way as a newsboy, and to make a success of everything to which he turned his mind and attention, stuck to Mr. Schaffer all through his career, and today is one of his best assets when his success is considered. The late Judge Clayton paid Mr. Schaffer a high compliment as a young man in the famous "fire bug" trial, when he said after listening to the brilliant young man, that it was one of the cleverest arguments he ever listened to. Mr. Schaffer's ability in pleading his cases before the Court or a jury was soon recognized by the big men of the State, and in the State Republican Convention in 1890, he won golden encomiums in a speech seconding the nomination of General Hastings for Governor. His star as an orator and public speaker began its ascent course from that time, and in future campaigns he was always in demand. He was twice elected District Attorney of Delaware County, and in this office he showed marked ability. The character and the importance of the cases which were intrusted to him after leaving this office attracted widespread attention, and was in part responsible for his appointment to the position he now holds, Supreme Court Reporter, by Governor William A. Stone. Of course the great service Mr. Schaffer rendered to his party also figured in his appointment, but it was mainly due to his ability to fill the office.

In politics Mr. Schaffer has always been a Republican, and an Organization Republican. Mr. Schaffer has accomplished nothing in this world but what he has worked and studied hard for, and whatever comforts and enjoyments of life have come to him no man can begrudge, on the ground that he was not entitled to them. In a word Mr. Schaffer is a living example of what a poor boy can do if he devotes his time to whatever profession or calling he may select in life.



JOHN ANGUE POULSON, ESQ.

John Angue Poulson, Esq., is a Southerner by birth, but a Northerner by choice. He was born in Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina, coming to the vicinity of Philadelphia when quite young, where the Poulsons have been prominent for many

years. Particularly in Delaware County are they well and favorably known. Mr. Poulson studied law with George B. Lindsay, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of Delaware County, December 29th, 1902. He formed a partnership with William B. Northam under the firm name of Poulson & Northam which continued several years and was dissolved by mutual consent. Since then he has been practicing individually with much success, taking up the general court work. He has been very fortunate in the defence of several intricate civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Poulson resides at Linwood, this county, where his family owns considerable real estate, and so well known are they that the family cognomen is perpetuated by the naming of one of the important highways of that section. In politics the young man is an ardent Republican and has taken an active part in campaigns, speaking with great effect from some of the platforms where large mass meetings have been in progress. He is an effective talker, convincing in argument and his work for the party has been exceedingly appreciated. He has been a candidate for the office of District Attorney and his friends believe he will some day wield additional power in politics.

Personally he has a decidedly happy makeup, has the faculty for making friends and cementing them to him. Mr. Poulson maintains offices in the Cambridge Building, at Fifth and Market streets.



WILLIAM B. NORTHAM, ESQ.

Chester has in the person of William Byrd Northam, Esq., an example of a self-made man. At the present time he is practicing law, having been admitted to the Bar of Delaware County, December 29, 1902, and maintaining offices in this city in pursuing his profession. He attained his rapidly increasing clientele by dint of hard work, studying at night and in the day time as well, when others of his years were passing the time in wastefulness.

Mr. Northam was born in Port Providence, Montgomery County, Pa., on July 27, 1879, and came to Chester with his parents in the summer of 1890, when eleven years of age. In April, 1896, he entered the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades and

served the full course of three years, graduating as a machinist and mechanical draftsman. He followed for about a year at his trade but found his talent operating in other directions and decided to take up the study of the law. He entered the law offices of Lindsay & Harvey, two of the best known corporation attorneys in this section of Pennsylvania, beginning his work in January, 1901. So well fortified was the young man by preliminary study that his progress was exceedingly rapid and he successfully passed the required examination and was admitted to practice at Media.

Personally Mr. Northam is a man of pleasing qualities, is interested in church work and is devoted to his business. He took up the study of stenography in his younger days and has become so expert that his services are sought by those desiring correct reports of their speeches. He also has done considerable court reporting and his work has always been exceedingly satisfactory to his clientele. Being an attorney the talent of a stenographer worked well with his chosen profession with the result that Mr. Northam is kept busy all times. He is making his way in the world, believing that hard work is the only sure steps to success in any profession.

Mr. Northam has a voice of fine quality, which is being developed under expert training. Those who are in a position to criticize his work along that line have only favorable word for the young man, who, it is believed, has a bright future in the musical world along with his other accomplishments.



JOSIAH SMITH, ESQ.

A striking example of what a man can accomplish in this world who has in his makeup the proper push, energy and perseverance, is clearly portrayed in Ex-District Attorney Josiah Smith. After working for twenty years, to the day, in the cotton mills of S. A. Crozer & Sons, in the borough of Upland, Mr. Smith concluded that there was something more in life for him. He had paved the way for his future success in a legal profession by studying his books at night, spending much midnight oil in his effort to gain an education which would equip him to start out in the world. He came from Philadelphia but a boy, and like many another young American was forced

to contribute his mite toward keeping himself and the family by working in the mill, with but few if any advantages to get the ordinary schooling. That indomitable grit in his make up manifested itself early in his life, and his ambitious make up soon had the better of him and started him on the road to an honorable career in the profession of law.

It was on the first day of September, 1890, that he came down from Upland and entered the law office of William B. Broomall, Esq., now Judge Broomall, to begin his preliminary training. Mr. Smith was confronted with many obstacles, and he was not unmindful of them, but he was made of that stuff which does not recognize the word failure in the English vocabulary. He passed a successful examination and was admitted to practice at the Bar on December 5, 1892, one of the proudest moments in his life.

TRUE BLUE ORGANIZATION REPUBLICAN.

During his struggle to raise himself in the world Mr. Smith had not forgotten the allegiance he owed his party to take part in the election of men to conduct the public affairs, and became active as a member of the Republican party. He became a close friend of Hon. John B. Robinson, who was then the recognized leader of the Republican organization. Mr. Smith was true to Mr. Robinson and his friends, and seven years after being admitted to the Bar he was elected to the office of District Attorney, and filled that office with credit for a term of six years. He was Assistant District Attorney under William I. Schaffer, Esq., who held office prior to Mr. Smith, and while holding this position gained much information and training which was valuable to him when elected. There was much talk about his inability to fill the position, for Mr. Robinson was censured many times for taking him up, but Mr. Smith surprised even his enemies and gave to the people of the county one of the best administrations of the office of any of his predecessors. In fact he quit the office after six years, with nothing but the highest encomiums for the manner in which he had looked after the interests of the Commonwealth.

HONORED BY HIS PARTY.

Four different times he was elected as chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, and twice he was a delegate to the State Convention, taking part in the convention in the year 1895 when the late U. S. Senator M. S. Quay was under fire, and at a time when his enemies thought they were going to crush him.

Since his retirement from the office of District Attorney, Mr. Smith has enjoyed a good practice, and today has a cosy office in the Gibson Building, on East Fifth street. At the present time many of his friends in Chester and out in the county are urging him to be a candidate for Judge of the Delaware County Courts, believing that a self-made man like Mr. Smith would honor the Judicial bench.

JOHN B. HANNUM, JR., ESQ.

Following in the footsteps of his worthy father, who is one of Chester's most astute and able lawyers, John B. Hannum, Jr., has already obtained a



firm foothold in his chosen profession, that of law. After graduating from the Penn Charter School, of Philadelphia, the young man began the study of law in the offices of the late John B. Hinkson, a former Mayor of the city of Chester, with whom Mr. Hannum's father also studied. Nearly nine years ago the ambitious young man was admitted to the Delaware County Bar, and since then he has met with remarkable success, having represented clients in a number of the most important cases heard in the Delaware County Courts.

Mr. Hannum occupies a well equipped office in the Gibson Building, and when he is not busy preparing briefs he is generally riding a horseback through the country. He is one of the most expert horsemen and enthusiastic fox hunters in this section and is an all around athlete. Until a few years ago he was an active and exceedingly clever baseball player. Life in the open air always appealed to him and he takes advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to ride about the country on his favorite steed.

As a result of his athletic propensities the successful young barrister has attained a robust physique, and his well knit figure is the envy of those who are less fortunate in this respect, and he is the picture of healthy manhood as he walks along the street, with his broad shoulders thrown back.

In addition to practicing law Mr. Hannum has also found time to devote to politics. Since he cast his first ballot he has always been a stalwart Republican, and five years ago was a candidate for the nomination for district attorney. He stumbled over the county during that campaign, which was a heated one, and made a number of speeches, which were pronounced to be forceful and eloquent. He is one of the leading spirits in the Second Ward Republican Club, and is prominently identified with the Alpha Boat Club. He was an active member of the Lima Fox Hunting Club for several years previous to the disbandment of that organization.

Mr. Hannum still has the political bee in his bonnet. He simply cannot help being a politician. It is in his makeup, and it is said that he would rather make a political speech than eat a Christmas turkey.

of Delaware County

Ashmead

the Saturday previous Judge Darlington had died. When his death was suggested to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Gibson dismissed the proceedings, at the same time paying a high tribute to the character and learning of the dead justice.

Governor Porter, May 16, 1839, appointed Thomas S. Bell, of Chester County, to the vacant judgeship. Bell had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, and in 1838 was returned as State Senator from the district but in the "Buckshot War" session, in the following January, his seat was awarded to his competitor. An able jurist, he was much esteemed in Delaware County, although he invoked much adverse criticism here at one time, by imposing on a child of only ten years who had stolen a trifling sum of money, a protracted term of imprisonment. In December, 1846, Governor Shunk appointed him one of the Pulaski Judges of the Supreme Court. At the same time the Governor appointed John M. Foster, of Harrisburg, to the vacant bench, but his confirmation was opposed in this district successfully, and in February James Nill, of Chambersburg, was named, but his appointment was opposed also, and failed of confirmation by a tie vote of the Senate. As there was no President Judge at the March term, 1848, Associate Judges Engle and Lelper held court, the charge to the Grand Jury being delivered by Justice Lelper. Finally the difficulty was adjusted by the bar of the two counties uniting in a petition for the appointment of Henry Chapman, of Doylestown, which was done. Judge Chapman presided at the last court held May 26, 1851, in the court house in Chester, and he presided at the first court held in Media, November 24, 1851. Just before the adjournment Hon. Edward Darlington presented the resolutions passed by the Bar of Delaware County, appropriate to the retirement of the judge, for their terms would expire by the provisions of the Act which went into effect in 1852, which made the judicial office elective. Although the unanimous Bar in both counties had petitioned Judge Chapman to accept an unopposed nomination he had refused, and at the preceding October election Townsend Haines, of West Chester, had been elected. The Judge elect had been a member of the Assembly, and when Wm. F. Johnson, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor by the resignation and death of Governor Shunk, Haines had been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and served as such until February, 1850, when he was appointed by President Taylor Treasurer of the United States, which he resigned when elected Judge of this district.

A GREAT JUDGE.

At the October election of 1851 William Butler, of West Chester, was elected President Judge of the Judicial District. He had been in successful practice in Chester County for sixteen years, and in 1856 had been elected District Attorney of that county. He served as such up to the fall of 1859. He was commissioned Judge November 20, 1861, and presided in Delaware County for the first time at the February Courts of 1862. As a nisi prius judge he quickly became distinguished for the rapidity with which he grasped points at issue in a trial, and was soon accorded high rank among the judiciary of the State. He presided at the noted Underwood trial one of the first in this country where a man had been murdered to secure

large insurance on the life of the victim. Judge Butler's charge in that case is a model of comprehensiveness and clearness. He was re-elected to the bench in 1871, but from 1874 presided over the courts of Chester County only. On February 12, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a position which had become vacant by the death of John Cadwallader. When he had presided in that court a quarter of a century, in 1904, he resigned, he having then reached the age of eighty-two. Judge Butler died in West Chester in 1908.

His son, William Butler, Jr., is now a Judge in Chester county; Congressman Thomas S. Butler is a nephew, and George T. Butler, another son, is a member of the Bar.

A SEPARATE DISTRICT.

The Constitution of 1874 erected Delaware County as the Thirty-second Judicial District. The vacancy which that made on the bench was filled in April, 1874, when Governor Hartranft appointed John M. Broomall President Judge. Since the appointment of Judge Graham in 1789 to that of Judge Broomall, eighty-five years had elapsed during which no resident of Delaware County has presided over its courts. John M. Broomall was born in Upper Chichester, January 19, 1816. He was a many-sided man, well versed in literature, science, and deeply grounded in the fundamentals of the law, and an advocate of pronounced ability. He was called to the Bar August 24, 1840. Attorney General Cooper in 1848 appointed him deputy for this county, and he prosecuted for the Commonwealth at the November sessions that year, but resigned immediately afterwards. He was a Representative to the Legislature in 1851 and 1852, and in 1854 was a member of the State Revenue Board. He was a Lincoln elector in 1860, and when Lee invaded Maryland in 1862 he was captain of Company C Sixteenth Regiment, called the Field State Militia. That fall he was elected Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress, defeating Gen. George McCall by a signal majority. While a member of that body, in 1863, he served in the Gettysburg campaign as captain of Company C Twenty-ninth Regiment Emergency Men. Mr. Broomall was elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress. He was an elector in 1872 on the Grant ticket, and in 1873 was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania. Judge Broomall was nominated in 1874 for the full term of ten years on the bench, but was defeated at the election that fall by Thomas J. Clayton, an independent Republican candidate endorsed by the Democrats. The judicial campaign that fall was the bitterest in all the political history of a county noted for its "red hot" political battles. Judge Broomall died June 3, 1894.

JUDGE CLAYTON'S TERM.

Thomas J. Clayton, the first elected President Judge of the Delaware County courts, was born in Bethel, June 20, 1826. He read law in Wilmington, Del., and was admitted to the Delaware County Bar, November 24, 1851. He located in Philadelphia, to which bar he was admitted January 7, 1852. For twenty-four years he practiced in that city, and while he never reached a prominent place among its lawyers, he accumulated a competency. For the most of that time he resided near Thurlow, now within the city of Chester. He had held no office save the

empty honor of being a member of the staff of Governor Pollock until he was elevated to the bench. An agreeable conversationalist, a capital story teller, a good reader of men and an adroit politician, Judge Clayton succeeded in building up a strong political organization in the county, by which means he was re-elected in 1884 and again in 1894, in the last instance he was nearly 70 years. Judge Thomas J. Clayton died January 30, 1900.

The vacancy on the bench of this district was filled January, 1900, when Governor Stone appointed Isaac Johnson, of Media, President Judge. The new justice had been admitted to the Bar without the formality of an examination. Ex-Judge Broomall in moving his admission, remarked that Mr. Johnson's qualifications were so well known to the Bar and the public that in his case it ought not to be necessary to send him before a board of examiners, and Judge Clayton thereupon ordered him to be sworn immediately. Isaac Johnson was born in Ridley, had served as a captain in the Civil War, and for twelve years had held the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Delaware County. He was a well known public speaker in political campaigns and notably on patriotic occasions. At the November election of 1900 he was elected to serve for the full ten year term.

In the meanwhile the growth of the county had been such that the volume of legal business had increased to such an extent that public demand for relief resulted in Senator Sprul securing the passage of the law of February 28, 1907, granting the district an additional law judge. On March 17, 1907, Governor Stuart appointed William B. Broomall to that position. The new judge was born in Chester, January 30, 1843, had graduated from Haverford College in 1861, when he began reading law, but in 1862, when only nineteen, he enlisted in Company D 124th Regiment P. V., and was actively engaged in the Antietam and Chancellorsville campaigns. When honorably discharged he resumed reading law and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1864, although the date as recorded at Media gives his admission as of December 28, 1863, which is erroneous. For a number of years before his elevation to the bench Judge Broomall was the recognized leader of the Bar of the county, and appeared in almost every important litigation before the courts in this district. At the November election of 1907 Judge Broomall was elected for the full ten year term. He is a son of the late Judge John M. Broomall.

The Delaware County Bar today is conceded to be one of the best in all the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTABLE BARRISTERS.

Among the departed saviors of the law associated with the story of the Delaware County Bar, in point of seniority as to admission, was Thomas Brinton Dick, who was admitted February 9, 1790. He was distinguished as one of the ablest advocates at the bar of the State. On April 21, 1811, he was running in a skiff on the Delaware, when he was overtaken in a blinding snowstorm and was drowned. Robert Frazer, who resided in Thornbury, was admitted July 30, 1792. He was the first prominent removalist in the history of the county, and it was he who prepared the petition presented to the Legislature in 1820, praying for the removal of the county seat to a more central location. William Martin, grandfather of John Hill Martin,

the author of the "History of Chester and its vicinity," although by birth a Philadelphian, removed to Chester in early life, and was at once a physician and lawyer, being admitted in April, 1796. He was Chief Burgess in 1798, and made the congratulatory address to Washington when he was on his way to New York in April, to be inaugurated as the first President of the United States. Martin died September 22, 1798, a victim of yellow fever. Samuel Edwards, born in Chester township, March 12, 1785, was admitted April 30, 1806. He was a member of the Assembly in 1814-15, and represented the District in the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and he, George G. Samuel Lelper, Levi Reynolds, and James Buchanan, were credited with being the power behind the throne, so far as Eastern Pennsylvania was concerned during Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations. He died in Chester, November 25, 1850. John Edwards, Jr., was born at the Black Horse Tavern, July 15, 1786. He was admitted October 19, 1807, and in 1811 was Deputy Attorney General for the County, and in 1824 was associated with Benjamin Tilghman, of counsel for the defense in the Wellington trial. He was largely interested in iron works near Glenn Mills. He represented the district in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses. He died October, 1845. Thomas Anderson, son of Major Anderson, was admitted January 23, 1812. He shortly after removed to Tennessee, of which State he was Attorney-General. Later he was counsel to Tunis and Tripoli. Becoming nearly blind, he returned to Chester, and died in the family home, at Fifth and Welch streets, where is now the Federal Building.

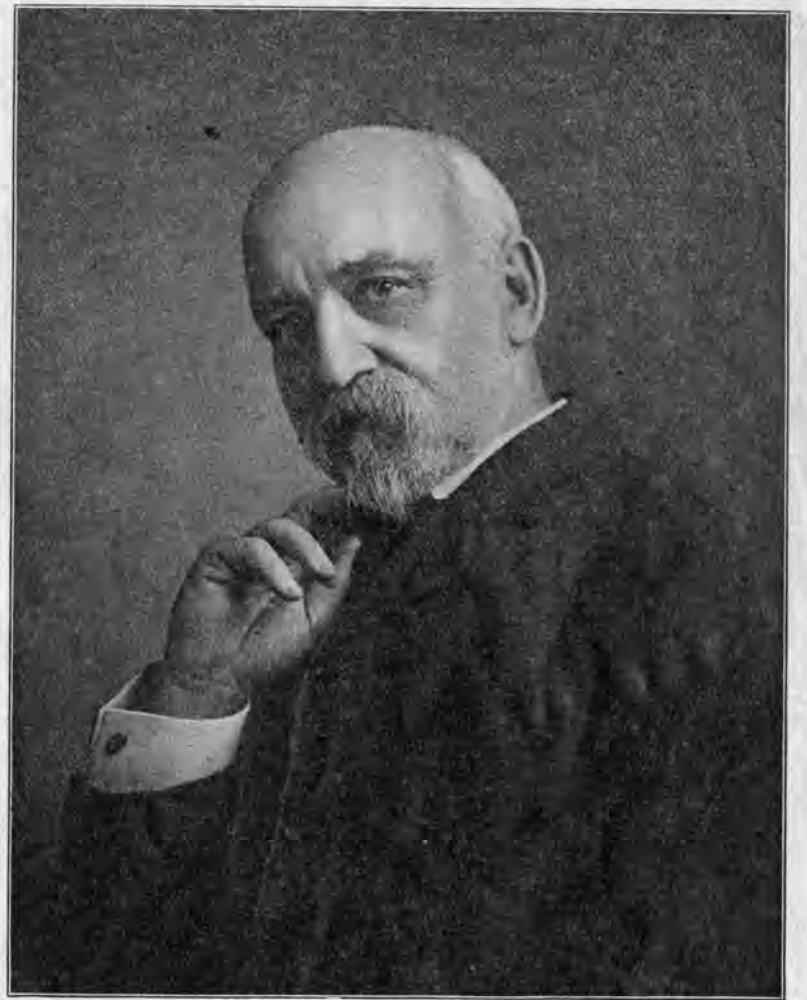
John Kerlin was admitted July 28, 1814, but his prominence was more owing to his political activity than the practice of his profession. He was fourth president of the Delaware County Bank, and for eight years was the Senator from this district. He died suddenly May 21, 1847 while witnessing a dramatic performance in one of the theatres at Philadelphia. Isaac D. Barnard, born in Aston, March 25, 1791, was admitted January 16, 1816. During the second war with England he was commissioned captain in the 14th U. S. Infantry, and for heroism at the Battle of Fort George was promoted Major. At the battle of Plattsburg all his superior officers were killed or wounded, so that the command of the whole regiment was cast upon him. After the war he located in West Chester and was elected State Senator from this district in 1824, and again in 1826. In that year he was appointed by Governor Sprul Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the same year was elected U. S. Senator, serving in the latter capacity until 1831, when, broken in health, he resigned. He died February 18, 1834. Barnard street, West Chester is named in his honor. Archibald T. Dick, son of Thomas B. Dick, was admitted January 16, 1816. Mr. Dick was an able advocate and a well read lawyer. Samuel Baldwin was admitted June 18, 1844. He practiced in Philadelphia, but located in Media in 1857. A very eloquent public speaker, he was conspicuous in the Curtin "Wide Awake" Campaign, and on January 16, 1861, he was commissioned Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in 1862 was placed at the head of the Military Department of the State with the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he was appointed Commissioner of the Revenue Board and later

Commissioner in Bankruptcy. John R. Morris was admitted August 28, 1848. He rose rapidly in his profession, and acquired an excellent practice. While talking to a friend in Media, Sunday, December 4, 1859, he dropped dead. William H. Dickinson was admitted November 28, 1868, and was among the most conspicuous of the junior bar. He was elected in 1878, the first Recorder of the City of Chester. For several years before his death, March 24, 1883, his health was so broken that he was unable to practice. Edward Darlington was admitted April 9, 1821. In 1824 he was Deputy Attorney General for the county and that year conducted the prosecution against Wellington. He was elected by the Whigs to the Twenty-third Congress; by the Anti-Masons to the Twenty-fourth, and again by the Whigs to the Twenty-fifth. In 1841 he was associated with Townsend Haines in the defence of Thomas Cropper, convicted of murder, and the last man hanged in Chester. In 1851 he was elected District Attorney, serving as such until 1854. Mr. Darlington died at Media, November 21, 1884, in his ninetieth year. Charles D. Manley was called to the Bar February 26, 1849. He located in Media, when the county courts were removed there where he practiced until his death, December 19, 1880. In 1865 he was a member of the Legislature from this district, and while prominent, his Democratic utterances, uttered in a locality overwhelmingly Republican, prevented his election to office on Democratic ticket. Edward A. Price was called to the Bar March 17, 1856, and the following year he was elected District Attorney, the youngest man who had served in that office in the history of the county. In 1864 he was a member of the Legislature, declining to be a candidate to succeed himself.

IN MODERN TIMES.

William Ward, a graduate of Girard College, while he was an apprentice in the office of the Delaware County Republican, read law with John M. Broomall, and was admitted August 22, 1859. He entered into a partnership with his preceptor, and when Mr. Broomall removed to Media, the firm was changed to Ward and Broomall. W. B. Broomall being the junior partner. He was president of Councils and Solicitor of the City of Chester. He was elected Representative in 1878, serving in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses of the United States. He died February 27, 1895. Ward R. Bliss was admitted December 3, 1878. He was the compiler of "A Digest of the Special Laws of Delaware County," and the founder of the Delaware County Reporter. His prominence however was chiefly political, being elected in 1880 to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1888, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 1900 and 1902, and died while a member of that body. He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. John B. Hinkson, admitted August 24, 1863, was in the front rank of the Bar. He was elected Mayor of Chester in 1893. His admission to the Supreme Court of the United States was made April 28, 1890, by Solicitor General Taft, now the President of the United States. Mr. Hinkson died May 22, 1901.

The following is a list of the present members of the Delaware County Bar: Oliver B. Dickinson, William I. Schaffer, Josiah Smith, A. A. Cochran, Garrett Pendleton, George B. Lindsay, William B. Harvey, John A. Poulson, William B. Northam, Frank E. Mor-



HENRY GRAHAM ASHMEAD.

The Chester Times extends its compliments and thanks to Henry Graham Ashmead, the Historian of Delaware County, through whose great knowledge of local history and ability to put the same into interesting narrative is due the splendid historical features of the Times' Prosperity Number.

Mr. Ashmead, who is one of the best known men in Chester, comes of an old Pennsylvania family, his first ancestor in this country being John Ashmead, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1682, and settled in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, naming the district after their old home in the Motherland. Mr. Ashmead's ancestry has figured prominently in the history of the county through all this time, and men of distinction in naval, military and civil life have been numbered among them.

John Wayne Ashmead, the father of Henry Graham Ashmead, who was born in Philadelphia in 1808, became a great lawyer, was Deputy Attorney General for Philadelphia for several years, and in 1849 was appointed by President Taylor United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and continued in office until the administration of President Pierce. His wife was Henrietta Graham Flower, of the well-known Flower family, who came to Chester as early as 1685, and were large land owners in this section, so that Henry Graham Ashmead's descent on both sides is from the oldest Pennsylvania stock.

Henry Graham Ashmead has been lawyer, Postmaster and Historian, and has held editorial positions on the local newspapers. He has contributed largely to Pennsylvania historical works and published in 1884 the well-known "History of Delaware County," a volume of great value. He is now Secretary of the commission appointed to build a new hospital for the criminal insane at Fairview, Wayne County, and continues to do a great deal of work for various historical publications.

Ernest Leroy Green, Horace P. Green, Edward W. Masill, Charles E. Hough, H. J. Makiver, George T. Butler, Frank G. Perrin, Albert J. Williams, John M. Ridings, Joseph T. Bunting, George Wentworth Carr, Isaac Johnson, W. W. Montgomery, William H. Ridley, A. Lewis Smith, Frank R. Savidge, Edward P. Bliss, Fred T. Pusey, Morton Z. Paul, I. Hazleton Mirkl, C. B. Galloway, Robert Oglesby, William B. McClenachan, Jr., J. DeHaven Ledward, William B. Broomall, Albert E. Holl, Fred D. Calvert, Edwin S. Dixon, D. Reese Esery, Albert N. Garrett, Samuel P. Mason, Theo. O. Haycock, Jr., Walter S. Mertz, J. J. Pinkerton, Charles H. Penny-packer, John B. Robinson, John B. num, Jr.

Popular County Officials



ANDREW J. DALTON.

One of Delaware County's best known citizens is Andrew J. Dalton, the genial Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts, who resides in Upland, his birthplace, and he takes a great pride in the industrious little borough along Chester River. He is a typical American, who has worked his way up the ladder, and in whatever position he has been his pleasant manners and square treatment have won for him lasting friends. He has been in strenuous political campaigns, but during the stirring fights for political preferment not even those most bitterly opposed to him have had aught to say to his detriment. This is an unusual record, and bespeaks the feeling of respect in which "Andy," as he is popularly known, is held.

On the first Monday in January, 1892, Mr. Dalton, who had been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party in his section and the county at large, assumed the duties of deputy in the office of Prothonotary William L. Mathews, a position which he held for four terms, faithfully fulfilling the duties of the office. In 1903 he was nominated for the office of Prothonotary by the Republican party and elected to that office, which he has held since that time. In 1906 he was again elected and in 1909 after a contest for the nomination, he was chosen for a third term, which, under the Constitutional amendments, extends for four years. He was supported by the Delaware County Bar Association, showing that the attor-

neys with whom he has daily dealings appreciate the work that he has done and his ability to fill the high office in the gift of the people of this county. Previous to entering upon official duties at Media, Mr. Dalton had held but two public positions, once being auditor of the borough of Upland, and in 1888 and 1889 he was tax collector of the borough. Born in Upland, he received his early education in the public schools of that place. He was employed at the Crozer Cotton Mills for twenty-seven years, and was faithful in his work as he has been in public office.

In his earlier days he won a reputation as a musician and a baseball player. He was a member of the old Upland nine, and played with a representative Chester team on the first enclosed grounds in that city. He played as a fielder on that nine. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, Chester Lodge, No. 488, B. P. O. E., and is still president of the CornBoilers' Association.



RECORDER OF DEEDS J. LORD RIGBY.

Recorder of Deeds J. Lord Rigby, of Media, who is serving his first term for Delaware County is one of the county's leading citizens and an official of ability. His present office is the first public one that he has held. He was elected, after nomination by the Republican party in November, 1907, taking office the following January. The term is three years, this

being extended one year by operation of the new Constitutional amendments. At the election in 1911 he will be a candidate to succeed himself, and will probably have no opposition in the Republican ranks as he is a capable official and a polished gentleman. He is a popular worker in the Republican party, with which he has been connected actively. He was vice-chairman of the county committee and has been a delegate to State conventions. For the past twenty years he has taken an active part in politics, first at Rockdale and later at Media, where he has resided for the past fifteen years.

Mr. Rigby for sixteen years was manager of the title and real estate department of the Land Title and Trust Company, at Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, resigning the position to engage in business for himself as a real estate broker. As a public man he has taken a leading part in Delaware County affairs and is always interested in all matters of public importance.

He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M., and president of the Media Republican Club, a position which he has held since its organization ten years ago. He has worked energetically for the success of the Club.



WILLIAM J. TAZEWEILL.

Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court William J. Tazewell, of 502 West Second street, Chester, is one of the efficient office-holders of

Delaware County. He was elected by the people in 1904 and assumed the office in January, 1905. His first term extended for three years, and in 1907 he was again elected for a term of three years, having faithfully performed his duties during the first term. His present term, by the Constitutional amendments, has been extended for an extra year, so that his term will expire on the first Monday in January, 1912.

Mr. Tazewell has taken an active part in politics and since he cast his first vote has been a worker for the Republican party. He has voted at every election in the Seventh ward, Chester, since he became of age, and has helped to upbuild the party in that section of the metropolis of the county. At one time he was a registry assessor in Chester, but aside from that he held no public office until he was chosen by the voters to be the Register of Wills of the county. He has also served as secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of the county.

Mr. Tazewell received his early education in the public schools of Chester. After the completion of his studies he secured a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for many years was connected with the office of the auditor of freight in Broad Street Station.

He is a member of Upland Lodge, No. 249, I. O. O. F.; Mocompona Tribe, No. 149, I. O. R. M.; Chester Lodge, No. 488, B. P. O. Elks; Col. Theodore Hyatt Council, No. 573, O. I. A., the McClure Gun Club, the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester, and the West End Boat Club.

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Our Representatives in the Senate of Pennsylvania

By Henry Graham Ashmead



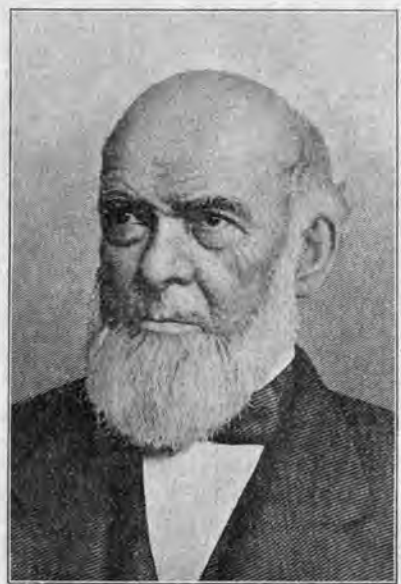
Hon. John Sellers



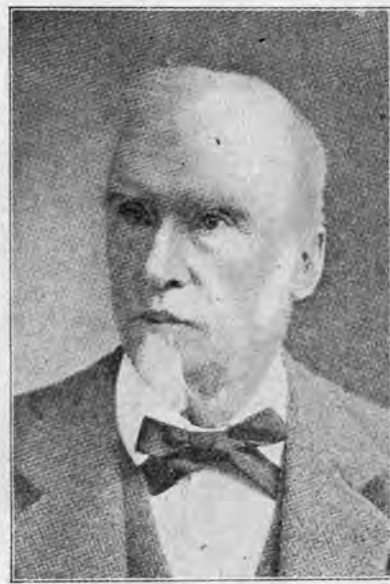
Dr. Jonas Preston
(From a Silhouette From Life)



Hon. John Newbold



Hon. H. Jones Brooke



Hon. Thomas V. Cooper



Hon. Jesse M. Baker



Hon. Wm. C. Sproul

The men who have represented Delaware County in the Senate of Pennsylvania have been notable figures in State and local affairs. When the Constitution of 1790 went into effect creating two bodies in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, Delaware County was made part of the district with Philadelphia, which was allotted four Senators, one of whom must come from Delaware County. In that year, John Sellers, who had been a delegate from the county to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, was elected to that office. John Sellers was a native of Upper Darby, and was 62 years of age when elected Senator. He was a man of wide learning, a surveyor of note, an astronomer who aided David Rittenhouse in 1769 in observing the transit of Venus, an observation which resulted in establishing great scientific truths. He had been a member of the Provincial Assembly. He was the first man in America who wove wire, and he served the Commonwealth in many positions of trust and honor. He died at Sellers' Hall, now Millbourne, in 1804. At the election of 1794 Nathaniel Newlin was chosen Senator from this county. He had served with Sellers in the Constitutional convention in 1790, having been elected to fill the vacancy in that body caused by the death of Henry Hale Graham. Newlin was a member of the Assembly in 1791, and served one term and was re-elected in 1794 to the House, but seems to have resigned, and Dr. Jonas Preston took his place in the Assembly. Newlin, who was a kinsman of the present Senator, Hon. William C. Sproul, who holds the same office a century later, discharged the duties of Senator until 1799, when John Pearson, of Darby, was elected, serving until 1804, when William Pennell, of Middletown, succeeded him.

DISTINGUISHED MEN FROM CHESTER.

In 1808 Chester and Delaware Counties were made a Senatorial District. Dr. Jonas Preston, a native of Chester Borough, was elected to the Senate in Delaware. He was a man of distinguished attainments. He read medicine and visited Europe, where he graduated from the University of Edinburgh, in 1785, and then took a post graduate course in Paris. During the whiskey insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, he was surgeon in the company of William Graham, his nephew, then Burgess of Chester. He served eight years in the Legislature, and in 1808 was elected State Senator, where he was distinguished for his liberal views and sagacious forethought. Dr. Preston was President of the Delaware County Bank, of Chester, but removed to Philadelphia about 1817, where he established a large and remunerative practice. At his death he left \$400,000 to establish the Preston Retreat, one of the noblest institutions of enlarged charity within this Commonwealth. He was succeeded in the Senate in 1812 by John Newbold, then President of the Delaware County Bank, and a large real estate owner in Ridley. Newbold later lost his large fortune in an attempt to develop Delaware City, the Eastern outlet of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Maxwell Ewing, one of the leading men of affairs in Delaware County of that day, succeeded Newbold in 1816, giving place to John Kerlin in 1824. A brief notice of John Kerlin appears in the "Bench and Bar." Dr. George Smith, of Upper Darby, was elected Senator in 1832. He was a man of wide culture, a scientist and historian. His history of Delaware County will always be a monument to his memory. He is particularly distinguished in his

Legislative career in that it was he who drafted the law which gave to Pennsylvania the system of free public education, and for that act Dr. Joseph Vance has claimed Dr. Smith as among the great men Delaware County has given to the nation. Dr. Smith subsequently was an Associate Judge of our Courts.

In 1836 Delaware became a Senatorial District with Chester and Montgomery Counties. In that year Henry Myers, of Upper Darby, was the Senator. He had served as Prothonotary, and was one of the committee who received Lafayette at Chester in 1824. He was commissioned an Associate Judge in 1836, and while serving in that office was elected to the State Senate.

At the expiration of four years he retired from active life. He died February 29, 1855. The weather was extremely cold. He had left home on the morning of that day, and, not returning by night, a search was instituted, when his body was found near Cobb's Creek. He had been benumbed by the cold had sunk to the earth and frozen to death. In 1839 John T. Huddleson, of Alton, was elected the Senator from Delaware County serving three years in that capacity.

In 1845 Delaware and Chester constituted a Senatorial District, and that year Hugh Jones Brooke, of Radnor, was elected Senator. He had served in the House in the sessions of 1842-44 and in both bodies he was a man of influence and prominence. He was an active man of affairs in the business world, and during the rebellion at the request of Secretary Stanton, he took a directing part in the work of the commissary department and the hospitals for the convalescent soldiers. He again followed, in 1869, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, of Chester County, who served a second term of three years,

and while there voted in favor of the local option. Mr. Brooke died in 1876. THOMAS VALENTINE COOPER.

In 1872 William B. Waddell, afterward Judge of Chester County, was elected the Senator and was succeeded in 1874, when the county became a separate district, by Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware. Thomas Valentine Cooper, whom Col. McClure, in his editorials, dubbed "red-headed and hopeful," was a political general of conspicuous ability and a strong idiomatic editorial writer. The Delaware County American, a paper he established, was at one time a recognized power among the newspapers of Pennsylvania. Senator Cooper was a native of Ohio, was a printer by trade, and during the Civil War volunteered in Company C, 26th Penna. Volunteers, serving three years as a private soldier. He purchased the controlling interest in the American, and in the day of his power it was scanned to see how the political wind was blowing, for its editorials were the bulletins of the "gang" as John M. Broomall, William Ward, Cooper and a host of lesser lights controlling Republican politics in the county were termed by their opponents. Cooper was the Senator from 1874 to 1889, and during the session of 1877 was President pro tempore of the Senate, and was re-elected to that honorable position in 1878. Cooper was the Chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1881 to 1888, and was legitimately entitled to the nomination for Governor, but was sidetracked in 1889 by the appointment as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, serving in that office until March, 1894. Cooper was now getting on in years, and younger men had come to the front in Delaware County, but he was conceded the Representative position in the House, and

was re-elected from 1904 for several terms, dying in 1910 while still holding that office. T. V. Cooper was the author of the History of American Politics, a work of considerable merit.

A POLITICAL GLADIATOR.

In 1889, John B. Robinson, who had twice been a representative, was elected State Senator, a position he won in one of the hottest fights in all the political history of the county. Judge Clayton, "Tom" Cooper and the then control of the organization, feared "Fighting Jack," as he was called by his adherents and friends, and in that campaign the Chester Times supporting Robinson, took an active part in the contest. John B. Robinson is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and after several years at sea he resigned from the service, studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1881 and immediately entered into the political arena. He was elected to the Legislature, and, as stated, to the Senate in 1889, and later represented this district in the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. In May, 1900, he was appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, a position he still holds. Mr. Robinson is an effective public speaker, and a graceful, polished and vigorous writer.

In 1892 Jesse M. Baker, of Media, succeeded John B. Robinson as Senator from this district. He had been a cadet at West Point, but had resigned, read law, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County in 1880. He was elected District Attorney, serving two terms in that office. He was a Representative in 1890, and elected State Senator after a vigorous fight, in which he defeated Col. W. C. Gray, of Chester who was supported by Congressman Robinson's organization. In 1898, at the breaking out of the Spanish-

American War, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later was appointed First Lieutenant of the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Captain and Assistant Quartermaster General of Volunteers. On February 2, 1901, he was appointed Captain and Quartermaster of the United States Army, and placed in charge of a transport running between the Philippine Islands and the United States. He is now Major, with the prospects soon of being promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

SENATOR SPROUL'S LONG SERVICE.

In 1896 William C. Sproul was elected State Senator. Mr. Sproul is a graduate of the Chester High School and of Swarthmore College; one of the editors and proprietors of the Chester Times, and a man of affairs, having organized a number of leading local corporations. He is also extensively interested in the State of West Virginia, and is occupied in many and various lines of social and commercial activity. He lives at Lapidea Manor, a beautiful and historic home on the outskirts of Chester. Senator Sproul has been, for several years, a director in the Union League, one of the leading patriotic institutions of the country. He is a trustee of Swarthmore College, his alma mater, and has been a notable benefactor of that institution, the new Sproul Observatory, one of the finest astronomical stations in

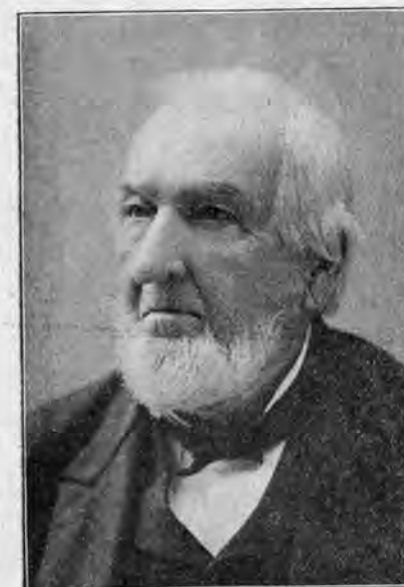
the United States, being one of his gifts. He has also established at the Chester High School a scholarship at college for the most meritorious graduate in each year's class.

Mr. Sproul has held the office of Senator continuously since 1896, having been re-elected in 1900, 1904 and in 1908. He was elected President of the Senate in 1903, and re-elected in 1905.

At the time of his induction into office he was twenty-six years of age, one of the youngest men ever to take a seat in the Senate, and while still one of the younger men in the body, he is the oldest member in point of service, and at the close of his present term he will have had the longest term of service in the political history of this district. Senator Sproul has been an active and effective member of the Senate and a great deal of important legislation has been gathered by him, the best known, perhaps, having been the State Highways bill, which inaugurated the movement for improved highways in the State. He occupies a commanding place in the Senate and has preferred to remain there rather than to accept the alluring proffers of great elective and appointive positions which he might have had. In 1906, and again in 1910, he has been prominently advocated for nomination for the Governorship of the Commonwealth by the Republican Party, but he has not been an active candidate, and has expressed himself as best contented in the Senate, where he believes that he can be of best service.

Members of the State House of Representatives for Delaware County

By Henry Graham Ashmead



Hon. John Larkin, Jr.

The General Assembly on September 26, 1789, the very day the Act erecting Delaware County was approved, passed an Act giving to the new county representation in the Legislature by two members, at the same time cutting down the representation of Chester county from six, which was the number accorded to the district before Delaware county was taken from it, to four members. In 1790 Delaware elected Hugh Lloyd, of Darby, and Richard Riley, of Lower Chichester, to the Assembly. Both of these men were distinguished citizens of the new county and both later were associate Judges of the County Courts, Riley by commission of Governor Mifflin to the office, September 17, 1791; then, in 1791 Riley was succeeded as a member of the Assembly by Nathaniel Newlin, of Concord, who had been a member of the Constitutional convention of 1790, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Hale Graham. Governor Mifflin, on April 24, 1792, commissioned Hugh Lloyd as one of the Associate Judges of the Courts of Delaware County—an office he held for thirty-three years—this removed Lloyd from the Assembly and Newlin declined to be re-nominated to the position. Then in the session of 1792-3, Joseph Gibbons, of Springfield, and William West, of Chester township, served as members of the Assembly. The next session, 1793-4, Nathaniel Newlin was re-elected while West served as his colleague, and West was re-elected to the Assembly for the session of 1794-5, and with him Dr. Jonas Preston, of Chester, who, thirteen years later was State Senator for this county.

From 1797 to 1801 Dr. Preston and Moses Palmer, of Concord, represented the county, when Palmer gave place to Benjamin H. Smith, of Darby, who

served in the sessions of 1802-3, but Preston was succeeded by Isaac G. Gilpin, of Birmingham, who in 1803-4 gave place to William Pennell, of Middletown. In the session of 1804-5, Benjamin H. Smith was succeeded by William Trimble, of Concord, who served also in 1808-9. Thomas Smith, of Darby, who was later elected to Congress, succeeded Pennell in the session of 1808-9, as well as from 1809 to 1812, and he was one of the lonely four Federalists in the House, William Pennell succeeded William Trimble in 1809-12.

MEN OF WIDE DISTINCTION.

In 1812 and 1814 William Cheyney, of Thornbury, and John Thomson, of Springfield, father of J. Edgar Thomson, a noted civil engineer in his day, and afterward president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, represented the county, but one term was enough for Thomson, who, in 1814 and 1815 gave way for Samuel Edwards, of Chester, later a Congressman from this district, and 1815 and 1816 Samuel Anderson, likewise of Chester, and afterwards also a member of Congress, took the place of Cheyney, who however, was returned in 1816-18, when Edwards became a National Representative. In 1818-19 Anderson yielded to John Kerlin, who later became State Senator, and in 1819 and 1820 Cheyney was replaced by Captain Thomas Robinson, of Lower Chichester, a man who had distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli, under Decatur, and who, in 1824 was the commander of the steamboat "Swallow" when her boilers exploded on the Hudson river, with frightful loss of life, and Robinson declared that never again would he have the responsibility of a passenger vessel. In 1820-21 George G. Leiper, of Lapidea, in Ridley, late a member of Congress and an associate Judge of the County Courts, served for one term and had as his colleague Abner Lewis. In the sessions of 1821-22 John Lewis and William Cheyney were the representatives. In 1823 the quota allotted to Delaware County in the House was reduced to one member, and that year Samuel Anderson, of Chester, again served, and in 1824-5 Abner Lewis succeeded Anderson, and in turn in 1826-7 yielded to Anderson again. Joseph Engle, of Chester township, in 1827 succeeded Anderson. Engle had been Prothonotary, was one of the committee who received Lafayette at Chester in 1824. At the expiration of his Legislative duties he was appointed an associate Judge, serving until 1851, when 80 years old, he retired from active life. In 1827-8 William Martin, afterward president of the Delaware Insurance Company, represented the county and was succeeded in 1828-9 by Edward Siter. Anderson served in the sessions of 1829-30 and was followed by John Lindsay in 1831-2. Samuel Anderson succeeded in 1831 and continued until 1835, during the last term filling the Speakership of the House, the only man



Hon. Y. S. Walter

from Delaware to whom that honor was ever accorded. He was in the House, off and on, for twenty years and served in Congress as well. William Mendenhall of Concord, followed in 1835 and 1836, when he gave place to John Hinkson, of Chester, who had been Prothonotary, and prior to that had been Sheriff. John K. Zeilin, of Chester, in 1837-9, followed Engle. He was a lawyer and had been Prothonotary. In 1840 and 1842 Joshua P. Eyre, of Chester, at that time rated as one of the wealthiest men of the county, and a leader in politics, followed Zeilin, and he gave place in 1842-4 to H. Jones Brooke, of Radnor, later State Senator, in 1844-46.

OUR LATER STATESMEN.

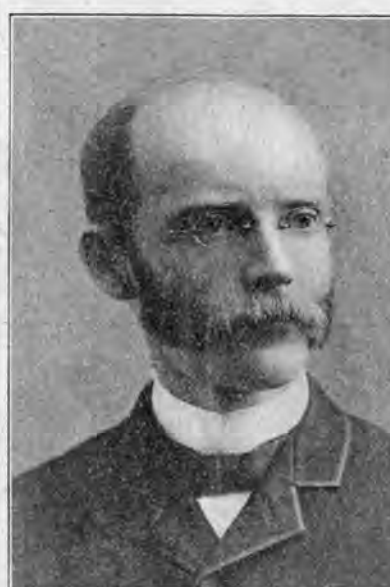
John Larkin, Jr., then residing at Marcus Hook, who afterward did much to build up Chester and was its first Mayor, represented the county. Larkin, in 1846-8 was succeeded by Sketley Morton, of Springfield, and during that session the question of the removal of the county seat was agitated, and his course in presenting the bill for removal, after the people had agreed to submit it to a popular vote, was roundly condemned by the anti-removalists. Morton, however, in 1851, was elected as Associate Judge of the Courts of the County. In 1848 James J. Lewis succeeded Morton and he, in 1850, gave place to John M. Broomall, who later became the leader of the bar, a member of Congress, and the first Judge of the Courts when, under the Constitution of 1874, Delaware became a separate Judicial district. Broomall was followed in 1854 by Thomas H. Maddock, and he, in 1855, by Charles D. Manley, of whom a brief notice is made in the "Bench and Bar." In 1856 Hiram Cleaver was the representative and, in 1857, Thomas

D. Powell served in that office. William D. Pennell served in 1858-9 and was followed by Chalkley Harvey, of Birmingham, and he, in 1861 and 1862, by William Gamble, when in 1863 Chalkley Harvey was for a second time the representative. Edward A. Price, in 1864, followed Harvey, and declined to be a candidate for reelection, when the place in 1865-6 went to Elwood Tyson, of Aston, who subsequently became the president of the Delaware County National Bank. John H. Barton, of Chester, served in 1867, but he soon quarreled with the Republican leaders and, in 1868-9, Augustus B. Leedom served in his stead. Thomas V. Cooper was the member in 1870, and the Barton faction in 1871, when Cooper was a candidate to succeed himself, supported Tryon Lewis, a Democrat, for the place, and won, in the bitterest campaign that the county had ever known up to that time.

COOPER'S GENERALSHIP.

In 1872 Thomas V. Cooper made the nomination and election, displaying in the canvass the political generalship for which later he acquired State-wide reputation. In 1873 Orson Frazee Bullard, a member of the bar and who had been Prothonotary, was the Representative, for Cooper was training for fight for the State Senatorship, at that time including in the district Chester as well as Delaware county. In the great political struggle for the Judgeship in 1874, the Republicans had nominated Sol. May and William J. Harvey. The Independent Republicans nominated Ellis P. Marshall and Judge Frederick J. Hinkson, while the Democrats named Col. William C. Talley and William Worrell. The fight was bitter and resulted in the election of Talley and Worrell, with only a small margin between the vote they received and that cast for Marshall and Hinkson. In 1875-6 Y. S. Walter, the editor of the "Delaware County Republican," of Chester, served in the House and introduced a bill making it a penal offense for any one to offer to treat another to liquor in a licensed public house, a proposition that for a time gave Walter much prominence beyond the Commonwealth and caused a like bill to be introduced in the Legislature of California. Bullard, who was a colleague of Walter, resigned in 1879, and Nathan Garrett was elected to fill the unexpired term, but Nathan Garrett died in office and Isaac P. Garrett was selected to fill the vacancy. Robert Chadwick, of Chester, and William C. Powell, of Concord, served the first in 1881 and the latter in 1882, for Garrett had been elected to fill Y. S. Walter's term. Mr. Walter having died while a member of the House.

Robert Chadwick was re-elected in 1884, as was John B. Robinson, whose success in the struggle brought a picturesque figure prominently to the front in the political history of Delaware county. In 1888 Robinson was making a fight for the State Senate,



Hon. Ward R. Bliss

and Robert Chadwick was promised the Postmastership of Chester, hence in that year Isaac P. Garrett, of Upper Darby, Jesse M. Baker, of Media, and Ward R. Bliss, of Chester, were elected members of the House. In 1889 Albert Magnin, editor of the "Darby Progress," succeeded Isaac P. Garrett, and in 1890 Albert Magnin, Jesse M. Baker and Ward R. Bliss were elected to the Legislature. John B. Robinson was elected to Congress in 1891, but continued to serve as State Senator until the session of the Fifty-second Congress actually commenced, giving to the Chester Hospital the salary he earned from the State while Senator and as Congressman-elect. In 1892 Ward R. Bliss, Thomas H. Garvin, of Sharon Hill, the present Chief Clerk of the House, and George E. Heyburn, of Concord, were elected. In 1894 Bliss and Garvin were re-elected, while Richard J. Baldwin, of Birmingham, took Heyburn's place. In 1896 Bliss, Garvin and Baldwin were returned. In 1902 Thomas V. Cooper, Ward R. Bliss and Fred. Taylor Pusey were elected and they were re-elected in 1904. Early in the session of 1905 Ward R. Bliss died, and at a special election in February, 1905, Crosby M. Black was chosen to fill the vacancy. In 1906 Samuel D. Clyde, Thomas V. Cooper and J. Milton Lutz were elected, and in 1908 William Ward, Jr., of Chester, a son of the late Congressman, Thomas V. Cooper (who died in 1910, as he said he always wanted to die, a member of the Legislature), and William D. Jones were elected Representatives.

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The Sixth Congressional District History

By Henry Graham Ashmead

The Federal Government was erected June 21, 1788, when the ninth State, New Hampshire, ratified the Constitution of the United States, which act made it obligatory on all, although Rhode Island did not accept the measure until May 29, 1790, a date at which Washington had been in the discharge of the Presidential office for more than a year. The several States which had acquiesced in the new form of government to meet the conditions presented, enacted laws providing for the selection of representatives to the National Legislature, as well as to provide for the election of a President and Vice-President. The Constitution in express terms gave to Pennsylvania eight members of the House, until the first census, that of 1790, had been made, when an allotment by population could be adjusted. The election of members of Congress was directed to be held on the last Wednesday of November, 1788. The Anti-Federalists, later Democrats, for the State was divided even then into two great parties, met in convention at Harrisburg, in September, and after a stormy session nominated eight persons to be voted for at large. The Federalists, or strong Government party, objected to many of the men so nominated, and they held a convention at Lancaster, at which a full ticket was placed in the field. At the November election following, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley, Thomas Fitzsimons, Thomas Scott, on the Federal, and Peter Muhlenberg and David Heister, on the Anti-Federal ticket were elected. Philadelphia county had secured a majority of the delegation. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, who had been president judge of Montgomery county when that county was first erected, and in 1788 was one of the wealthiest merchants in the country, became the first speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

THE FIRST APPORTIONMENT.

The Act of March 16, 1791, apportioned Pennsylvania into eight Congressional Districts, the city of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware constituting the first district. This county had then a population of 9,483, mainly employed in agriculture, a condition which naturally gave Philadelphia the choice of the members from this end of the district and fortunately it fell to Thomas Fitzsimons, an Irishman by birth, who had taken an active part in the Revolutionary War, had been a member of the Continental Congress, a member of the Council of Censors, and a member of the United States Constitutional Convention. He was a member of the firm of George G. Meade & Co., and had married a sister of the senior partner, General George G. Meade, his nephew, well remembered his uncle, who lived until 1824. To Fitzsimons is largely due the solid foundations on which the financial system of the United States was based.

The first Congressional districting of the State was so unpopular that on April 7, 1792, an Act was approved, providing for the election of Congressmen on a general ticket. The result was a mixing of the candidates—Frederick A. Muhlenberg, David Heister, John Wilkie Kittera, Thomas Scott, on the Federal, and James Armstrong, Peter Muhlenberg, William Montgomery and John Smile, on the Anti-Federal ticket. The Act of April 22, 1794, made twelve districts, of which Chester and Delaware counties constituted the third, and that apportionment was not disturbed until 1802. In 1794 Richard Thomas, of Chester county, was nominated by the Federalist, and Thomas Ross, a lawyer of West Chester, by the Anti-Federalists. Thomas was elected, and re-elected in 1796, defeating Colonel William Gibbons, who had earned his military title in the Revolutionary War and was then Prothonotary of Chester county. In 1798 the same candidates were again before the people, and Thomas was successful. Thomas was a Friend, but had taken an active part in the War for Independence, and was commissioned a Colonel. He had served three terms in the Assembly, and in 1790, one term, in the State Senate. Governor Briggfittered him the appointment of Brigadier General, but he refused the honor. He died in Philadelphia in 1833, aged eighty-eight.

In 1800, Joseph Hemphill, Federalist, defeated Dr. Joseph Shallock. Both the candidates were from Chester county. Hemphill was born in Thornbury, Delaware county, January 7, 1770. He was, however, a practicing lawyer of the West Chester Bar, and was thirty years old when elected, an age record that has never been equaled in this district. Before the expiration of his term he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1805, he was elected on the Federal ticket, a member of the Assembly. In 1811, when the District Court of Philadelphia was instituted, Hemphill was appointed by Governor Snyder, a Democrat, President Judge of that court, and at the expiration of his commission reappointed to the same position. After he retired from the bench he was elected to the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and in 1828 was elected to Twenty-first Congress as a Jackson Democrat, and in 1831-32 was a member of the Assembly. In 1829 he was a partner with William Tucker in Philadelphia, in the manufacture of porcelain, and specimens of this first American china are much sought for by collectors. Judge Hemphill died in Philadelphia, May 22, 1842.

THE FIRST DELAWARE CONVENTION.

The Act of April 2, 1802, made the city of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware the first Congressional District, to which was allotted three members. At the October election of that year the Anti-Federalists, the forerunner of the Democratic party,

Clay and Colonel Jacob Richards, the latter from this county. Leib was elected Dr. Michael Leib, Joseph great "boss" of Pennsylvania, holding his party organization together in tyrannical bondage, such as has never been equaled in the subsequent political history of this Commonwealth. Clay served two terms and a half, when he resigned to become the cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which he had been instrumental in founding. Jacob Richards was a member of the Delaware county bar, and a resident of Upper Chichester, but beyond these facts I have little knowledge of his personal career. In 1805 the gubernatorial contest between McKean and Simon Snyder divided the Anti-Federalist organization into the new and the old school Democrats, or the Snyderites and Anti-Snyderites. Dr. Leib fought with the latter, but the fight did not enter into the Congressional elections. The three Democratic Congressmen elected from the First District in 1805 were Dr. Adam Seybert, Dr. John Porter and Colonel William Anderson, the latter then residing in the mansion he had built two years before on the lot where the Federal Building now stands, at Fifth and Welsh streets, Chester. Anderson was born in Chester county; had joined the Continental Army when a lad of fifteen and served five years, being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He settled in Chester, where he became the owner of the Columbia Inn, and made a fortune. His daughter, Evelina, married Commodore David Porter, and became the mother of the "Fighting Porter" of a later period.

ANDERSON AND EDWARDS.

In 1810 the Snyderites renominated the same ticket, while the Federalists presented James Milnor, Commodore Thomas Truxton and Thomas B. Dick, the latter a member of the Delaware County Bar, residing in Chester, and the Anti-Snyderites endorsed the candidates of the Snyderites, excepting Dr. Porter, whom Dr. Leib held was ungrateful to him, hence Robert McMullin was nominated in his stead. The result of this endorsement was the election of Dr. Seybert and Anderson on the Democratic, and James Milnor on the Federal ticket.

By the Act of March 20, 1812, the city and county of Philadelphia and the county of Delaware constituted the First District, to which was allotted four members. Dr. Seybert, Charles J. Ingersoll, John Conrad and William Anderson were nominated by the Democrats, and the Federalists named Joseph Hopkinson, Joseph S. Lewis and Samuel Harvey, of Philadelphia, and William Pennock, of Delaware county. The latter was an exceedingly popular man in this section, having represented this district six consecutive terms in the Assembly. The Democratic ticket was successful at the election that year, but in 1814, during the second war with England, when the same nominees

were named by that party, the Federalists presented John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, William Milnor and Thomas Smith, and that ticket won. Thomas Smith was a resident of Darby, and the owner of much of the island of Tinicum, and at that time was reputed as the wealthiest man in Delaware county. He had served four terms in the Legislature, and was one of the lonely four Federalists in the Assembly when Simon Snyder was Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1816 the Democrats nominated William J. Duane, Colonel Thomas Forrest, Dr. Adam Seybert and William Anderson, while the Federalist ticket was Joseph Hopkinson, John Sergeant, William Milnor, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Edwards, of Delaware. The whirligig of politics brought success to the Democratic nominees. Two years later, in 1818, local dissensions, and the new school convention of that organization nominated Nicholas Biddle, John Connelly, Jacob Sumner and George Gray Leiper, the latter of Delaware county. The Federalists, in the hope of profiting by their opponents' bickerings, announced that they "would discard party distinctions and unite with those who will sacrifice political prejudices and support men without reference to party names," and to that end nominated Colonel Thomas Forrest, John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Edwards, of Delaware county, while in Philadelphia they nominated Michael Leib—the old Democratic "boss," who, in 1808, had been elected to the United States Senate, but had resigned that office to accept the more remunerative postmastership of Philadelphia—to the State Senate. The combination was successful at the election. Of Samuel Edwards' career, brief reference has been made in the article on "The Bench and Bar," but only thirty-three, the youngest man it is germane to state that he was ever elected to Congress from this district, excepting Joseph Hemphill, who was three years his junior. The same person was re-elected to Congress in 1820.

MIXED POLITICS.

By the Act of April 2, 1822, Delaware, ware, Chester and Lancaster counties became the Fourth District, to which three members were allotted. The Federalists that year nominated James Buchanan, of Lancaster, Charles Minor, of Chester, and Samuel Edwards, of Delaware, while the Democrats named Colonel Isaac Wayne, son of "Mad Anthony," and "as queer as Dick's hat-band," of Chester, Jacob Hishman, of Lancaster, and William Anderson, of Delaware. The Federal ticket was successful. In 1824 the Federalists nominated James Buchanan, of Lancaster, Charles Minor, of Chester, and Samuel Edwards, of Delaware, while the Democrats named General Isaac D. Barnard, of Chester, a Delaware countian by birth, and with the exception of Weldon B. Heyburn, the



Samuel Edwards

present Senator from Idaho, the only Delaware county man to reach the United States Senate; Thomas Houston, of Lancaster, and William Anderson, of Delaware. The Federalists' ticket was successful. In 1826 the Democrats nominated Joshua Evans, Jr., of Chester, John McCamot, of Lancaster, and George G. Leiper, of Delaware, while the Federalists named James Buchanan, Charles Minor for re-election, and in Delaware, Dr. Samuel Anderson, took the place of Samuel Edwards. That ticket was successful. The new member from this section had been a surgeon in the navy, having been appointed surgeon's mate by President John Adams. Anderson's health became impaired, and he was granted an indefinite leave of absence. He was a member of the Legislature in 1813, and the next year was captain of the Milfin Guards, serving with his company in the summer and fall of 1814; he was a member of the Legislature in 1816, 1817 and 1818, and the following year was Sheriff of the county. In 1823 he was recalled to active duty in the Navy, and was with Commodore Porter when that officer swept the West India sea of the pirates who had infested those waters. His health again failing, Anderson was given indefinite sick leave, and in 1825 was elected to the Legislature; the following year to Congress. Anderson was elected to the Legislature in 1829, 1831, 1832 and 1833, and during the session of 1834 was Speaker of the House, the only Delaware county man who has held that position. He died in 1850, in Chester, in his 77th year.

GEORGE G. LEIPER ELECTED.

When the election of 1838 occurred, James Buchanan had renounced the Federal party, and announced his advocacy of Andrew Jackson, and he went with that plea before the Demo-

cratic party for renomination to Congress, and was named for the place, together with Joshua Evans, Jr., of Paoli, and George G. Leiper, of Delaware, while the Adams' Administration Party presented Townsend Haines, of Chester, William Heister, of Lancaster, and Samuel Anderson, of Delaware. Jonathan Evans, Jr., had been a member of the Legislature and a Brigadier General of the militia, and was an uncompromising Democrat, as was George G. Leiper, who had been a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, and in 1822 and 1823 had served in the Legislature, when his advocacy of a State appropriation to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia had earned him hosts of friends irrespective of party lines. The Democratic ticket was successful. George G. Leiper refused to be a candidate for re-election, although President Jackson personally urged him to stand for a second term.

EDWARD DARLINGTON'S THREE TERMS.

In 1830 the Democrats nominated Joshua Evans, Jr., of Chester, Samuel Boyd, of Lancaster, and Archibald T. Dick, of Delaware, while the Federalists named David Potts, Jr., of Chester, William Heister, of Delaware, and Edward Darlington, of Delaware. At that time the Anti-Mason movement was becoming a factor in politics, and as a number of the Anti-Mason advocates had spoken favorably of Darlington he was displeased to many of the Federalists, who nominated John Edwards, of Middletown township, a Democrat, so that there were three candidates in the field from Delaware county. The result of this was that although the Democrats were defeated in Lancaster and Chester counties, the Federal party in Delaware was so divided that Joshua Evans, Jr., of Chester, was elected. The difference in the number of votes polled for Darlington and Potts was only eleven in favor of the latter, but it gave two members to Chester county, one to each party. David Potts, Jr., was the owner of the noted Warwick furnaces in Chester county; he had been a member of the Assembly in 1823, 1824 and 1825. He died in 1863. William Heister, the new member from Lancaster, after his services in Congress, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1837, State Senator and Speaker of that body in 1842. He died in 1853.

By the Act of June 9, 1832, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster counties were continued as the Fourth district. James Buchanan, who had been appointed by Jackson, Minister to Russia, was no longer an aspirant for Congressional honors. By this time the Federalist party had disintegrated, and had taken up the hysterical outburst against the Masonic Order, and the Whig Party was not organized until 1834. Hence, in 1832, the Anti-Mason Federalist combination nominated David Potts, Jr., of Chester; William Heister, of Lancaster, and Edward Darlington, of Delaware,

while the Democrats presented Frederick Hambricht, of Lancaster; John Morgan, of Chester, who had served one term in the Legislature, and Colonel Henry Myers, of Delaware, who was then Prothonotary of the county courts. The Anti-Mason ticket was elected. In 1834 the Anti-Mason-Federal combination named the same Congressional ticket, while the Democrats nominated John Morgan, of Chester, Benjamin Champney, of Lancaster, and Archibald T. Dick, of Delaware, and again the Democrats met with defeat. In 1835 Potts and Darlington, with Edward Davis, of Lancaster, were the nominees of the Anti-Mason party, and the Democrats presented Samuel M. Leiper, of Delaware, John H. Finley, of Chester, and John W. Cunningham, of Lancaster. The Anti-Mason ticket was again successful in the district. A brief notice of Edward Darlington appears in the article, "Bench and Bar."

In 1838 the Anti-Masons for the last time under that name nominated Francis James, of Chester, Edward Davis, of Lancaster, and John Edwards, of Delaware, and the Democrats nominated Joshua Evans, Jr., of Chester, Real Frazer, of Lancaster, and Samuel M. Leiper, of Delaware. The Anti-Mason ticket was successful. Francis James was a lawyer of West Chester, and had served four years in the State Senate. He died in 1886, at the age of 87. John Edwards, who in 1830 as an independent candidate had caused the defeat of Edward Darlington, was born at the Black Horse Tavern, in Middletown township, of which his father was the owner. He was a member of the Bar, and in 1814 had been Deputy Attorney General for the county. He retired from practice to look after his extensive works at Glen Mills. When he died in October, 1845, he left an uncompleted manuscript history of Delaware county, which became the property of the Delaware County Institute of Science, but which has never been printed.

In the hard dried campaign of 1840, the Whigs nominated John Edwards, of Delaware, and Francis James, of Chester, and Jeremiah Brown, of Lancaster, in place of Davis. That ticket was successful over the Democratic nominees, who were Joshua Evans, Jr., of Chester, Isaac Winter, of Lancaster, and Dr. William Gray, of Delaware. This campaign left bad blood between Dr. Gray and Samuel M. Leiper, who were cousins, which afterwards showed itself six years later when Leiper was the candidate against John Freely. At that time Dr. Gray stood at the polls, in the borough of Chester, all day working, as it was supposed, the straight Democratic ticket, but a gust of wind towards evening blew his hat into the street and scattered the remaining ballots he had been dealing out whereon Freely had been substituted for Leiper. The Legislature failed to apportion the State in 1842, and no

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Representatives of the City Government



MAYOR DAVID M. JOHNSON.

Mayor David Marshall Johnson, Sr., of this city, is a typical Pennsylvanian. He was born in Delaware County on the old Johnson homestead at Trainer, on June 4, 1841. The old homestead was erected in the days of 1776. He is the youngest son of Benjamin Ford and Mary Ann Johnson, and his father was born in the same old dwelling in October, 1792. Mayor Johnson received his early education in the public schools of Lower Chichester and was later a student at the Chester Academy, corner of Broad and Potter sts., of which the Rev. Isaac Gray was principal at that time, but who was afterward succeeded by the late Professor George Gilbert.

At eighteen years of age he entered the office of Hon. John M. Broomall and was admitted to the Bar of Delaware County on June 23, 1862. For four years he remained with his preceptor, and in 1867 he became a member of the law firm of William Ward & Company, composed of William Ward, David M. Johnson and William B. Broomall. He severed his connection with the firm the following year. In 1872 he was nominated by the Republican party as District Attorney and was elected without opposition, the Democrats having made no nomination. He served in that office with efficiency for three years and was not a candidate to succeed himself. He was elected a member of City Council in 1881, and was twice re-elected, serving for a period of eight years, and declined renomination. His practice has been largely of an advisory character, in the direction of estates, examinations of title to realty and in the conduct of building associations. In the latter branch of legal knowledge, Mr. Johnson is recognized as of distinguished authority, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other States. Mr. Johnson was one of the counsel in Ewing's appeal, which settled the law in Pennsylvania that a man may prefer any creditor in a judgment, and that such a judgment is in no sense an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

Mayor Johnson has a good soldier record. When Lee invaded Maryland



ARCHIBALD A. COCHRAN.
City Solicitor.

Archibald A. Cochran, present City Solicitor of the city of Chester, is one of the younger members of the Delaware County Bar, who has made good in his profession. After graduating from the city schools Mr. Cochran took up the study of law in the office of O. B. Dickinson, Esq., who is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers at the Delaware County Bar, and Mr. Cochran has benefited from his training under that astute gentleman. Mr. Cochran is a Chester boy having lived here all of his life, and today he enjoys an acquaintanceship of which any man can feel justly proud.

His fame as a lawyer is not confined to his home town but extends out over the State, and today Mr. Cochran is looked upon as an authority upon the laws governing third class cities and municipalities in general, and frequently he is consulted with by eminent barristers over the State. He was admitted to the Bar on May 2, 1887. He was elected City Solicitor in the year 1894 and has held the office continuously ever since and during those years he has given to the city many important opinions. In his position as City Solicitor Mr. Cochran has been attending the conventions of the cities of the third class for a number of years, and has always taken an active part in the deliberations. The greater part of the time of which he has been attending these conventions has been a member of the Law Committee, headed by that recognized authority on municipal law, John Gardner. Much of the Legislation which has been passed by the Legislature affecting cities of the class of Chester

Mr. Cochran has had a hand in framing up and urging its progress through the Senate and House at Harrisburg. At the last convention a number of measures were entrusted to the care of the Law Committee, of which Mr. Cochran still holds membership, and at the coming session of the Legislature Mr. Cochran will hold a prominent place in the eyes of the lawyers and officials over the State in regard to having needed legislation passed. At the social functions attending these conventions Mr. Cochran has always had a place on the program as well as in the conventions. In a recent convention he read an able paper in which he advised the curbing of the power of Councils holding them down to a strict performance of their duties, the passing of needed legislation.

All his life Mr. Cochran has been a staunch Republican and has been identified with the local organization. He has taken an active part in the political affairs of the city and county and has always stood ready to get out and hustle for his friends and in this way he has made himself good. He stands ready at all times to lend a hand to do anything which will advance the interests of his people and the city. He is one of the active members of the Board of Trade, the Penn Club, the leading social organization of the city, and is connected with a number of the business enterprises of the city. He also takes an active interest in Building Associations, and is usually one of a committee selected to arrange for the annual dinner of the Delaware County Bar Association. Mr. Cochran has his offices in the Cambridge Building.



ELLIS B. MCCLENACHAN.
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer Ellis B. McClenachan is one of the substantial citizens of this city, and for a number of years he has taken an active interest in public affairs. As an indication of what his own people down in the Eighth ward think of him, for five successive terms they elected him to represent them in the lower branch of the City Legislature, and his election occurred when the ward was gen-

erally conceded to be in the Democratic column. For a number of years he was employed at the American Dye-wood Works, and only gave up his position with that concern to accept the position which he now occupies, the watch dog of the treasury.

It was while serving his ninth year as a member of Common Council that the leaders looked around for a man to succeed J. Craig, Jr., to one of the most important offices in the gift of the people, and the honor fell upon the shoulders of the subject of this sketch, and time has proven that the citizens of Chester made no mistake in their selection. He entered upon his duties as City Treasurer the first Monday of April, 1905, and has held the office since that time.

He has brought to the office many reforms since assuming the position, and has saved the taxpayer's money by his many suggestions to Councils in the way of financing the city, and particularly in refunding the old bonded debt of the city, which has brought him in the limelight for any public position in the gift of the people.

Mr. McClenachan has resided in the Eighth ward for a number of years, and has always been identified with the Republican party and its recognized organization, always taking an active part in the affairs of the party. Several times he has been honored with the Chairmanship of the Republican City Committee, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, and for a number of years was its honored president. His advice and counsel are always sought in business and political affairs, as he is looked upon as a citizen well informed, and always on hand to attend to business. The people of the Eighth ward think there is nothing too good for him in the way of holding office, and the city will lose a good, painstaking official when his term of office expires.



JAMES L. KELLY.
City Controller.

James L. Kelly, present City Controller, one of the successful citizens of the City of Chester, who has never made much "fuss" about anything. There is one thing about "Jim" Kelly, as his friends love to call him, of the pyrotechnic nature. He goes along in

the even tenor of his way, unless it may be when he is playing a game of pinocle with a friend, and woe to the man who makes a mistake and leads the wrong card.

Mr. Kelly came to the old borough of South Chester from Lewisburg, Pa., in the year 1854, and after remaining a short time, went back to his native town. He returned to old South Chester in the year 1873 or 1874, and has resided there ever since. He was a caulker by trade, and for many years took contracts among the various shipyards in this city, of which there were a few at that time, and many of the ships are still doing service to-day upon the waters of the country which were caulked under the direction of Mr. Kelly. He continued in this business until the year 1890. Then he was elected tax collector of the old Borough of South Chester, and held that office continuously until the borough was annexed and made part of the City of Chester proper, in the year 1898. After that he was clerk to the Board of City Assessors, and proved such a valuable man to the city in the way of securing what taxes were due for public improvements, and the running expenses of the city at the first election, he was elected a member of the Board of Assessors, and was re-elected term after term until a vacancy occurred in the office of City Controller by reason of the election of Hon. William Ward, Jr., to the Legislature, and Mr. Kelly was made the Controller by a large majority over his competitor, and so far he has filled that office with signal ability.

Mr. Kelly is thorough in everything he does, and his services to the old borough of South Chester, and later to the city, have been invaluable.

He is a great lover of fishing and gunning, and some of the stories told by Mr. Kelly are often repeated by the older citizens with much delight. He is just as enthusiastic when he goes fishing and gunning as he is at a game of pinocle, and he is equally enthusiastic over his duties in an official way. "Has anybody seen Kelly?" Uncle Jim Kelly, the man whom the people in that section of the city where he resides love and respect?

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

(Continued From Page 15.)
amazing total, but it showed a steady growth. In 1861 came the Civil War, which, while it tried the resources and demanded a sacrifice of life; the result was a stimulation of the patriotism and energies of the people, North and South alike, so that in the end we emerged as a nation from the struggle a greater, more self-reliant nation than before. In that period which tried the patriotism and energies of the nation, Delaware County's record will well contrast with that of any section in all the North. By the act of February 13, 1866, Chester Borough was incorporated as a city, at which time its population was less than ten thousand. By the Constitution of 1874, Delaware County was erected into a judicial district, and so greatly had the business of the courts grown that the act of giving to the county an additional law judge, was a matter which brought to this community much public relief.



BONSALL G. LADOMUS.
City Engineer.

City Engineer Bonsall G. Ladomus is one of the best known of Chester city officials. He is a native of this city and was born in 1868, his parents residing at the time on Market street, over the store at No. 320, where for years the elder Ladomus conducted the watchmaking and jewelry business and is at present located on the second floor.

City Engineer Ladomus was educated in the public schools of the city, in the old High School building on Welsh street, in the Third ward, known in those days as the Middle ward, the city being divided into the North, Middle and South wards. For a short period after leaving school he was employed in the store of his father, Joseph Ladomus, on Market street. He then abandoned his position in the jewelry store and became associated with his brother, the late Charles Ladomus and former City Engineer, who was at that time borough surveyor for South Chester, Ridley Park, and engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

When the death of his brother Charles occurred, Mr. Ladomus was elected to succeed him as City Engineer in June, 1905, and since that time he has performed the duties of the office with efficiency and ability. He is popular not only with city officials, but with all who have business or personal dealings with him. Affable and agreeable in manner, he is popular socially and he has lived all his life in the Third ward, his present residence being on East Fourth street. He is a member of various social, political and secret organizations, among the most prominent being Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Penn Conclave, No. 59, Improved Order of Heptasophs; the Young Men's Republican Club, the Alpha Boat Club and the Hanley Hose Company. He takes quite an interest in legitimate sporting matters and is considered a crack shot with the fowling piece, enjoys bowling and target practice and is always ready to enjoy a social chat with his friends and acquaintances.

Social Life in Olden Days and Now

Brilliantly Portrayed by Betty Potter

My dear Girl—Our Assembly Ball is a thing of the past and it will go down in the history of Chester's social doings as one of the most brilliant functions ever held in this dear, dirty, old, historic town. Pardon my calling "the town of my birth and the best town on earth" dirty, but you know exactly the state of this little spot and how it is the despair of every member of the Civic Committee of the Century Club. Sometimes I feel that nothing short of a tidal wave will clean us up and start us on the bottom rung of the ladder which leads to the "City Beautiful."

But what care I for the state of the streets if the dances, teas, bridge duos and the like prosper.

The Assembly was simply wonderful. (You know it is now the proper thing to say "wonderful." Mother thinks it's far better than "simply great.") The girls were beauties, every one of them. Our Delaware County women are a handsome lot and all had such stunning new gowns for the affair.

Florence Wetherill Wilson and Rachel Hannum did most of the work this year and they deserve great credit. Florence, you know, was the one who first proposed having the Assemblies, and she made a tremendous success of them. She was a picture that night, as dainty and attractive as when she first made her bow to society about six years ago, looking not an hour older. One of the male sensations of the ball was Ramon Corral, Jr., son of the vice-president of Mexico, who has been the guest of Warren Rhodes (being a college chum of his). We were all crazy about him and his Spanish manner. Phoebe Wetherill was her usual brilliant and charming self. Jack calls her "The Peerless."

The Irving girls were lovely and Jeanette was heartily welcomed after her trip abroad. You know she is one of our most popular girls. Dorothy Sproul had lots of attention. She is Chester's newest debutante. We all think her a "stunner." But really I will have to stop, as it would take hours to tell of all the beauties at the ball, and as you asked me in your last letter to write you something of the social life of Chester during the past fifty years, I must come to that.

AN OLD TIME COTILLION.

I ran in to take lunch with Grandpa and Grandma and I told Grandpa what you wanted. Well, my dear girl, we just lived over years and years of the dear old times, and I kept thinking "what beautiful memories," and I wonder if my grandchildren would take such interest and pleasure in my "Tales of old Chester."

Grandpa showed me an invitation to a cotillion. It reads like this: "The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited at a Cotillion Party to be given in the Penn Building, Chester, on Wednesday evening, December 27, 1914, Managers:

Henry McIlvaine Henry B. Taylor
Henry C. Price John C. Price
James Gibson N. Rulon
J. E. Cochran J. W. Garrett
William G. Price G. E. Darlington
William Harvey"

That you see was their Christmas cotillion. Now Mr. Price, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Darlington are the only ones left of the committee. Grandpa's eyes brightened as he talked of this dance and he looked almost a boy again. He said, "Oh, do you remember 'Mary' how pretty 'Hennie Dyer' looked in her pink silk gown, (she, you know, is now Mrs. Seeds), and the Rulon girls, and Kate Taylor (Mrs. H. M. Hinkson), the Campbell girls and Louise Wallace who was visiting here and engaged to Jack Price, and Harry McIlvaine's fiancée, Sally Pearson, and Jeanette Stacey?" From that they talked of the latter's wedding, which was the first large event of that kind to take place in old St. Paul's Church. You know, my dear girl, the Stacey's were an old and aristocratic family of Chester and they had several beautiful and attractive daughters and sons. Jeanette was the oldest, and her wedding on March 17, 1886, to Professor Elie Charlier, of New York, was the sensation of the day. It brought together a large gathering of distinguished people, and of course, everyone was a point lace and carried lilies of the valley, and her veil was caught with the same flowers. Her ornaments were heirlooms which her mother had worn on her bridal day. She had six bridesmaids, all pictures in white tulle gowns and short veils, and six groomsmen (they didn't call them ushers then).

Grandpa said the lovely sight of those dainty maids and their male attendants walking slowly down the aisle of St. Paul's Church, followed by the bride and groom, had never left his memory. Mr. Kendig was the rector and he performed the solemn ceremony, after which a delightful reception was held at the Stacy homestead on Market street. It was in this house, occupied by the family since Revolutionary times, that the members of the old families of the city gathered to wish the happy young couple all the good things of life.

Grandpa then went on to tell me of the glories of the old Stacey house. In a social way he said they dispensed the most perfect hospitality, that their dances, musicales and receptions were among the most charming given in Chester. There one was sure to meet the best and brightest of the county. Is it any wonder that Edith and Lawrence Eyre have such wonderful talent in so many ways, coming as they do from a long line of gentle and intellectual ancestors? Indeed, Virginia, it is a perfect joy to me to spend an afternoon talking with Mrs. Charlier, as she has a store of interesting remembrances, and numbers among her friends the most prominent people in the country. Ex-President Roosevelt sent her recently a signed photograph with a very choice sentiment written to Mrs. Charlier.

DANCES IN THE OLD HALL.

Grandpa then went on to tell me that when he was a boy, before his dancing days, he always considered it a great privilege to be allowed to go up to the Grand Jury Room of the Court House

(the old Town Hall) to see the floor marked off for the cotillions. In those days they had no round dances and they chalked the space for each set—rather different from the cotillions now when we tie our scarf on two chairs to mark where we belong and then romp madly through the figures. After the Court House was moved to Media and the seats were taken out, they held their cotillions in the Court room, the musicians being seated on the Judge's bench. Grandpa and Grandma told so many charming and interesting little things about these affairs, I encouraged them to talk, and for hours I lived in other days and felt that after all this is not the period of true hospitality.

Fifty years ago one did not do all their entertaining at a country club or give their private dances at a public place. They told me of the beautiful receptions given by Miss Maria Baxter at the Richards mansion, on Fifth street, between Market and Welsh, and mother said she remembered being taken to call on Miss Baxter when she was a little girl and she showed her the china Lafayette used when he was entertained there.

The Richards house had a fascinating boxwood hedge lining the walks, and Grandma said the Dyer's also lived there and gave delightful entertainments. Then there was the Dr. Grey house on the corner of Fifth and Market streets. Mrs. Grey was a sister of Dr. Bonnell, and he was the first man in Chester to go to the Philippines. When he returned from Manila it was thought as great a journey as we would now think of a trip to Mars.

Mrs. Grey dispensed liberal hospitality and her fancy dress ball is still remembered by many in Grandpa's set. I wish you could hear of the funny things that happened there. One of the famous beaux of Chester dressed like a girl and as he so nearly resembled in size and manner one of the popular belles, his rival made violent stir up which it took weeks and weeks to straighten out. Even a duel was hinted.

The Shaw house at Third street and Concord avenue was another home where hospitality was generous. Miss Emily Shaw, afterwards Mrs. Bergin, was a very popular girl, and entertained with dances and musicales. The back veranda which overlooked a quaint old apple orchard was used as a dance room and many were the quiet flirtations and loving glances exchanged by the young people of fifty years ago beneath the blossoming apple blooms.

THE CLAY RECEPTION.

Grandpa said Sue Morton, (Mrs. J. Frank Black), was a great friend of "Emm Shaw," and often visited her. She you know is the grandmother of Sue Black, who recently announced her engagement at her coming out tea. Then, Virginia, I led Grandpa on to tell me of the glories of "Greenbank," Admiral Porter's old mansion on the river bank. He told me a funny little

incident about the reception which was given to Henry Clay while he was a guest of Admiral Porter. This reception was held at the Steamboat Hotel and all the town was invited to come and shake the hand of this famous man. Some of the members of the leading families were asked to stand in the receiving line. Among them were Major and Mrs. Samuel A. Price and their daughter, Sarah, (afterwards Mrs. Lindsay, the mother of Mrs. J. M. Broomall, Jr.). A younger daughter, Anna, (Mrs. Saunders), viewed the preparations with envious eyes, and after seeing her sister start for the reception in lovely new finery was consumed with jealousy. On her way to school she resolved to attend the affair. She took off her bonnet and apron, hid them under a stone and took her place in line. When she reached Henry Clay and saw the eyes of the family on her, she faltered and her courage forsook her. As she turned to flee, Clay picked her up in his arms, kissed her and called her "a nice little girl," and she could not withstand the temptation of "making a mouth" at her sister.

However, history relates that the Clay reception was a sore subject to her and impressed upon her memory for some time. Just another incident of the visit of Clay, which shows how the mode of travel has progressed in the past century. There was to be a demonstration in Philadelphia and the militia of Chester were asked to parade. Major Price chartered a boat to take his men up the river. The craft was not large enough and was soon loaded to the limit. Asbury Kelly, a citizen of Chester, begged to be taken along, but Major Price was obliged to refuse his request. As they left the wharf he was deeply depressed, and called out "To — with your old boat."

On their arrival in Philadelphia Kelly was the first one to wave them a joyful welcome. He had walked the entire distance and beaten the boat. This seems hard to credit in these days of motor cars and aeroplanes. But Grandpa is truthful, and he swears it is a "really true story."

Well, to go back to the dances, all the fashionable balls were held in the Penn Building, Third and Market streets after its completion. There the grandmothers of today made their first formal bow to society. Among the debutantes at these dances were the Misses Pennell, and "Mattie," afterwards Mrs. J. P. Eyre, (and now Mrs. Knowles, of Washington) was one of the most liberal hostesses during mother's girlhood.

"Preston Place," the beautiful home Mr. Eyre built on the site of the old Eyre homestead had a fine large music room, where Mr. and Mrs. Eyre gave many dances, and mother says she always expected "the time of her life" when she received a card from Mrs. Eyre. "The coming generations will again enjoy the hospitality of Preston Place, as General and Mrs. Wm. G. Price, Jr., and their large flock of little Eyre-Prices occupy it

and in a few more years when the daughters are "out" expect to keep "open house."

AT THE BISHOP'S HOME.

Grandpa said that all church socials were held at Bishop Potter's. He lived in what we now call the Blakeley homestead, between Potter and Walnut streets. His son, Henry Potter, who afterwards became Bishop Potter, of New York, was a very attractive young man and assisted in the entertainments. St. Paul's had no Parlor building then, and church work was done in a more social and informal way. Miss Mary and Miss Laura Hard were always prominent as church workers and as entertainers, and the Hard homestead, at Potter and Fourteenth streets, has had a place all its own in the affections of three generations. The Misses Hard and Mrs. Field were the very highest types of American womanhood, beautiful, charming, tactful, full of charity and human kindness. One never met them without feeling the world was a better place for having had them born to it. Mrs. Frick and George live in the Hard homestead and keep up the social traditions of the place, and mother says the dear Misses Hard are not entirely lost to us as long as Mrs. Frick is with us.

Out on Providence avenue where the Will Harveys live was the Hannum homestead. They had a large family of attractive girls and gave beautiful lawn parties and evening affairs. Grandpa said Maria was the daintiest, loveliest creature when she married Mr. Hathaway. She was the mother of Lucy Hathaway whom you met at the Colonial Dames reception in Bartram Garden. John Bartram was an ancestor of theirs and Lucy takes much interest in the splendid old place. Then another family of girls who were great belles were the Misses Flickwir. They then lived down in Flickwir's lane.

Many were the excursions made by the young people of Chester to their home in what is now Thurlow. The Misses Flickwir have always entertained, and this season gave a beautiful reception to bring out their niece, Helen Caldwell who is a most attractive girl.

The Leiper home on the pike was another social center. Miss Eliza Leiper still lives there and it is just filled with beautiful old fashioned furniture, china and works of art. In mother's day Miss Leiper was interested in private theatricals and managed many plays, always taking a leading part. Mother says they had lots of talent among the girls and boys. Charlotte Larkin was usually the leading lady. Her grandfather was the first Mayor of Chester. She is now Mrs. Newman and has lately visited here. Everyone thinks she looks just as she did some years ago when she was a bride and left for her western home.

THE "HARVEST HOME."

Grandpa said that in his boyhood days the most anticipated affair of the year was Mr. John J. Thurlow's annual "Harvest Home." All the leading society people from Wilmington, Philadelphia and Chester gathered at the Thurlow home, on the Wilmington pike, and had a royal time. They danced in the barn and did all sorts of stunts, ("stunts" is my word, not Grandpa's). He said the supper table groaned with good things. Lapidea Manor was also renowned for its splendid hospitality. Judge Leiper lived there; he, you know, was Miss Eliza Leiper's grandfather, and there one always found the brightest men and keenest wits of the county.

We are anticipating a revival of the glories of Lapidea, as Senator Sproul owns the place and has had it remodelled, beautifully decorated and furnished. Mother says she always had a jolly good time at Lapidea when the Crooks lived there. The Beales were

another celebrated family who lived in Chester. Their home was at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and was the scene of many elaborate entertainments. General Beale had a wide acquaintance among the nationally prominent men of the day. The two daughters, Mary and Emily, were very attractive. "Mame," as she was affectionately called by her intimates, is now Madame Bakmetiff, wife of the Russian Ambassador to Japan. Emily Mrs. John R. McLean, of Washington, is one of the foremost social leaders of the country. Mrs. Beale was a sister of Mr. Henry Edwards, who lived at the corner of 13th and Potter streets.

Mr. Edwards' entertainments were usually "stag" affairs as he was a bachelor and lived with his aunt, Mrs. Kerlin. Mother said she was the dearest, daintiest old lady, who fed her on Paw-Paw when she was taken there to call. Her Paw-Paw tree was the only one in Chester, her son, Captain Kerlin having brought it from South America. Mr. John Ashmead, father of Mr. H. G. Ashmead, our historian, built a very handsome house on Third street, where he and his wife gathered together the nicest people of Chester and entertained them royally. Grandpa said they had wonderfully beautiful china, silver and glass.

The Ashmead house was afterwards the home of Dr. Young who was a liberal entertainer and it was whispered that his parties were usually fast and furious and lasted until the wee small hours of the morning. The Reaneys, who were shipbuilders, were the next occupants, and then after many years the house was used as a Catholic institution.

The Deshong House, on Edgmont avenue, was always a center for congenial spirits, but the entertainments have been more lavish and universal in recent years. Chester is very proud

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Swarthmore College

Located at

Swarthmore, Pa.



is Pennsylvania's greatest co-educational institution. The College was founded by members of the religious Society of Friends in 1864. It opened its doors to students in 1869.

The College Property

comprises over 200 acres of land, including a large tract of woodland and the beautiful rocky valley of Crum Creek. The buildings, all modern and thoroughly adapted for their several purposes, and the campus, occupy a commanding position overlooking many miles of the Delaware River, four miles away.

The Purpose of the College

therefore, is carried out under the most favorable conditions for mental, moral and physical growth. It was the intention of the founders to make the promotion of Christian character the first consideration, and to provide opportunities for liberal culture while maintaining a high standard of scholarship. This aim has always been held to steadfastly.

The Growth of Swarthmore College

during the past eighteen years has been remarkable. The coming of Dr. Joseph Swain to the Presidency of Swarthmore in 1902 commenced a new era in its history. After twenty-one years of experience as student, professor, and President of Indiana University, President Swain applied himself with characteristic vigor to the advancement of Swarthmore's interests. When Dr. Swain accepted the leadership of Swarthmore, friends of the institution pledged themselves to increase the endowment fund within three years by the sum of \$60,000. This pledge has been fulfilled to the letter.

The recently-erected buildings at the Hall of Chemistry, the Library and the Engineering Building. During the present year a new section of Wharton Hall, the men's dormitory, has been completed. The Sproul observatory has been begun, and a new house for the President has been purchased. New teachers and new courses of study have been added. A beautiful gateway, presented to the college by Mr. Morris L. Clothier, in the name of the class of 1890, has been erected.

One of the most recent evidences of progress is the admission of the college to the list of colleges and universities eligible to the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This places Swarthmore among the greatest colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, and brings to its retiring professors a substantial allowance for the remainder of their lives. Three retired members of the faculty are now receiving the advantages of the Foundation.

A movement for additional endowment has been begun, and \$187,500 has been subscribed, conditioned on the college securing \$500,000 in all.

Swarthmore Begins Its Forty-First Year

under favorable auspices, with an attendance of 370 students, the largest enrollment in the history of the college.

Swarthmore expects to remain a small college. The Board of Managers have defined what they mean by a small college so far as numbers are concerned. They would limit the total enrollment to 500 students, of which not more than 250 shall be of either sex.

As the statement above implies, Swarthmore expects to be co-educational in the future as it has been in the past. The purpose of the founders and the experience and traditions of the college, as well as sound educational policy, all point to this end.

Swarthmore must continue to combine liberal and practical studies in a way that will provide equal facilities for men and women. A co-educational college needs a wider range of studies than would be necessary in a college for men only or in a college for women.

Swarthmore is a residence college. There is no training that a student gets in college that counts more in after life than that received from close and constant contact with other students.



SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

In The Preparation of boys and girls for College, Technical School or Business, Swarthmore has met with unqualified success, having won the approval of many leading educators. The school is under the supervision of Friends, and a large and excellent faculty affords individual attention to the pupils.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

is situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, only 24 minutes from Philadelphia, and is easy of access by train or trolley. The buildings are new and modern in every respect. The students live in separate cottages and are under direct supervision of the Head Master and his assistants. The remarkable healthfulness of the location in connection with the cottage plan affords a record for health unsurpassed.

Physical development is considered essential, and ample provision is made for same. A thoroughly equipped gymnasium, with swimming pool attached, is provided. There is a large athletic field, with extensive facilities for base ball, tennis, running, etc. Board and Tuition, \$500.

Year Book Mailed on Request.

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Chester, Pa.

Chester Assembly No. 18

American Catholic Union

Thaddeus Higgins, President. Joseph Deering, Vice-President.

Geo. J. Diggins, Recording Secretary.

Hugh J. Campbell, Financial Secretary.

George T. Courtney, Treasurer. Jacob B. Bauer, Orator.

Meets weekly on Thursday evenings at 318 Market street.

The organization of which the Chester Assembly is a branch, was instituted over ten years ago, and, as its name implies, is a society of Catholics founded for the purpose of intellectual and moral improvement, and for the payment of insurance benefits upon the fraternal plan. It has fixed premiums, and to this is largely attributed its great success in building up its membership, which at the present time, numbers nearly twenty thousand.

The premiums and benefits are graded according to age, and while the former are most moderate in amount, yet they are based upon reliable tables of mortality, and amply assure the future of the organization.

Chester Assembly has within its ranks some of our best and most favorably known citizens, and it is one of the best Assemblies in the Union.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

L. G. FOUSE, President

Thirty-One Years of Prosperity

Calendar Year.	Income.	Payments to Policyholders.	Admitted Assets.	Outstanding Insurance Amount.	Policies.
1909	\$5,780,195.60	\$2,135,338.73	\$19,502,070.14	59,801	\$124,666,815.00
1899	2,048,288.00	982,135.00	2,890,013.00	35,226	77,182,941.00
1889	423,774.00	177,551.00	234,297.00	10,611	23,796,450.00
1879	15,214.00	136.00	6,206.00	1,101	1,318,875.00

Admitted Assets, December 31, 1909	\$19,502,070.14
Liabilities (including Reserve)	18,501,886.67
Net Surplus—Market Values December 31, 1909	1,000,183.47
Total Paid Policyholders since Organization	20,616,350.30
Total Paid to and Held in Trust for Policyholders	40,038,071.99

The policies of this company are unsurpassed in liberality and unequalled in their attractiveness to the insuring public.

Our 1910 Year Book Is Yours For The Asking.

Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club

Sport Royal Is Offered Followers of
Hounds and Lovers of Horseflesh

The Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, whose Club House and farm are located about two miles from the Borough of Media, is probably the oldest Club in the County.

This Club was organized in 1859, but the nucleus of the Club was formed many years prior, and fox hunting indulged in by a body of men more or less associated together.

J. Howard Lewis, Sr., was the first President of the Club; it is to him that the present strong and progressive Club really owes its existence.

At the time of the organization of the Club J. Howard Lewis was President; George E. Darlington, Secretary; and J. Morgan Baker, Treasurer. Mr. Lewis died some few years ago at the ripe old age of 94. J. Morgan Baker still resides in Media, hale and hearty.

Mr. George E. Darlington, after several years' service as President of the Club, is now its Honorary President. Still vigorous, he practices law at the County seat—Media—with the vim and shrewdness of his youth.

In writing of The Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club the name of Henry Saulnier, of Aston Township, should not be forgotten. Mr. Saulnier was, for a long time, President of the Club; and, in his younger days, shared in the fox hunting. His death took place at the age of 96, a year or so prior to that of J. Howard Lewis, Sr.; so that the pastime of fox hunting would seem to be conducive to a long life.

Mr. George W. Hill, Master of Hounds during the time of Mr. Saulnier and Mr. Lewis, was a great fox hunter, and lived to a ripe old age, hale and hearty up to the time of his death.

PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB.

The President of the Club is now the Hon. Gen. Edward Morrell, for several terms member of Congress from the outdistrict of Pennsylvania. General Morrell was Master of Fox Hounds from the time of Mr. George W. Hill up to within three years ago, and last year was unanimously elected President. The Mastership next went to Mr. Simon Delbert, Jr., who, with Mr. Ivan Fox, the present Master, has shown the members good sport and upheld the name of Rose Tree.

That the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club is regarded as one of the most progressive and solid Clubs in the County is due to a great extent to the long and unflinching friendship and efforts of its President, General Edward Morrell. From the time he first became a member, through the several years he held the Mastership, up to the present time, he has devoted patient effort and wise forethought to its advancement.

The early days were of modest effort, for it does not seem many years since it was quartered in the small but comfortable Club House adjacent to the Rose Tree Inn, while it now has a substantial Club House with large barns and stabling quarters on a farm of some 50 acres.

Here is located the Club's race course, all on turf, with separate courses for flat and steeplechase races.

The view is really beautiful, riders and horses always in full sight, and in the steeplechase with several horses going over the jumps at speed is a sight not soon to be forgotten.

In addition to this the spectators have the added interest of a beautiful panorama set before them of the surrounding country of rolling hills.

SPRING AND FALL MEETS.

In the spring and fall the Club gives one or two day race meets. The chief reason for the race meets is the entertainment of the farmers of Delaware County, friends of the Club, over whose ground members ride during the hunting season.



Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club

Rose Tree has always prided itself on the close friendship and understanding existing between itself and the owners of land hunted over during the season.

While, of course, it is to be expected that at times some occasional member or guest may not be thoroughly seasoned and experienced in clearing fences or avoiding wheat fields, still, on second thought, the farmers are always willing to overlook an occasional shortcoming, and the Master and his assistants in the field try to make such occurrences few and far between; or, when they do happen, pay for the damage done or make up for it in some other way.

At this time it may be admissible to say a word or two about the substantial advantages, and they are many, which the presence of such a fox hunting Club as The Rose Tree brings to the neighborhood in which it is located, and it is undoubtedly true that The Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club is a great advantage to its vicinity. Bringing its members and guests out into the country has made them acquainted with the neighborhood; several business men of means from Philadelphia have established residences nearby. Not only does this tend to increase the value of real estate, but it furthermore brings the local people into touch with men from

the City; a good thing, not only for the farmer, but also for the business man, who thus becomes acquainted with the ideas and requirements of the country; and should be equally so from the farmer's standpoint.

The presence of such a Club, also, helps to open up a farming country and make it less lonesome. It occasions more traffic, as there is something on the move, more or less, all the time. The women folks in the country will no doubt appreciate just what the difference means, doing away, to some extent, with the isolation which is often an irremediable condition of farm life.



Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club

FOX HUNTERS HELP FARMERS.

Fox hunters, whether they buy their supplies of oats, hay, and straw directly from the farmer or go to the feed dealers in town, help to keep up prices, and are thus a source of benefit to the surrounding country. Also, from the many expenditures which



View of Rose Tree Course

they necessarily have to make, either directly or indirectly, money is spread around and kept in circulation. Even a casual remembrance of these things will help the country side in general and the property owners in particular to encourage the growth of The Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, as much as possible.

The Rose Tree will give a race meet of two days this spring, on the 2nd and 4th of June next. There will be races on both days for farmers' horses, with good prizes. The Club is anxious to have as many farmers as possible make entry, which is free.

These special farmers' races are given to help and encourage farmers to raise good breeds of horses.

Farmers of Delaware and surrounding Counties are invited to the race meet; special invitations will be sent by the Race Committee, but should anyone be overlooked, let him not take it as a slight, but due to the fact that this Committee has its hands full at the time of a race meet, and there is always some name sure to be forgotten or overlooked. Do not dwell upon this, but be sure to come and enjoy the sport which is always to be had at the old Rose Tree Club's races.

CHESTER'S PLAYHOUSES.

While Chester has no playhouse that will seat over 1,200 people, we have two theatres, the Grand Opera House and the Family Theater, each of which has a seating capacity of about that number and a movement is now on foot to build a theatre that will be a rival to many of the playhouses in the larger cities, and larger than the largest in the towns which are equal in population to Chester. It is proposed to erect such a building, and have it ready to open by September of this year. The new theatre will have double the seating capacity of either of those now located here.

Chester prides herself upon the excellence of her churches, the buildings being handsome externally and attractive and cozy within. These churches are under the pastorate of men known far and near for their ability as theologians and their talent as pulpit orators. The Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, just across the line that divides the city from the borough, has produced graduates for nearly every section of the globe, many of these graduates being now engaged in foreign missionary fields.

Springhaven Country Club

A Center of Social Life and Outdoor Sports

By J. B. Colahan, Esq., 3rd

The Springhaven Country Club was organized in the spring of the year 1904. For some years prior to that time, a small number of residents of the county had maintained a Golf Course and small Club House in Upper Providence Township, on the outskirts of the Borough of Media. Difficulty arose over the renewal of their lease, and it was decided to move to a more advantageous locality. With this end in view, a number of the members of the old Club investigated certain properties and finally determined upon the old Sharpless property situated on the Providence Road near Palmer's Corners at the junction of the Philadelphia and Chester trolley roads. The property was peculiarly well adapted to the purpose for which it was to be used. Near the geographical center of the County, midway between the growing city of Chester and the surrounding boroughs, it appealed to a large number of residents and during the first year acquired a membership of over 400 persons. The land was dry, well drained and rolling and by the addition of a few artificial hazards, produced one of the best golf courses in the eastern part of the country. Plans were immediately started for the erection of a Club House and in July of the same year, the Club was finally opened. Mr. John P. Crozer being chosen as the first President.

The success of the enterprise was instantaneous and it fast became the meeting place of residents of all ages and localities, the broad, low piazzas of the Club House, resembling, on a Saturday afternoon, those of a large summer hotel in mid-season.

Golf was the predominating sport, the fairer sex taking as keen an interest as the men, while on a hot summer afternoon, cards were played in the cool shade of the porches overlooking the busy tennis courts thronged with players.

The membership steadily grew, for while those who joined in the first burst of enthusiasm fell by the wayside, others were ready to fill their places, and the number of members constantly using the grounds and House became more and more, until in the fall of the year 1908, four years after the Club was started, it was found that the Club House was inadequate, and in the following spring the Club House was rebuilt to twice its original size.

Mr. Henry P. Dixon, of Wallingford, had sometime since succeeded Mr. Crozer as President, and under his excellent management, ably assisted by Mr. Charles H. Bean, of Moylan, a large fund was raised for this purpose, and a large dance and assembly hall, ladies' dining room, grill room for the men, new locker room and additional lavatories and shower baths were added.

The Club property now includes about one hundred acres, upon which are laid out an eighteen-hole golf course of fifty-nine hundred yards in length, six excellent dirt tennis courts of ample dimension, croquet and roque grounds, clock golf course and trap shooting stand. The House itself is a low, rambling two-story stone and plas-

ter building, about one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, with numbers of quaint dormers and gables and surrounded by ample, long and broad piazzas; situated in a dense grove of fine old oaks, maples and pines, it overlooks the entire golf course and from its porches twelve of the eighteen putting greens are clearly discernible. The tennis courts are to the rear of the House within a stone's throw thereof, so that the lazily inclined may watch all manner of sports without moving from its restful shelter.

The House is approached from the Providence Road by a long lane, fully macadamized, and shaded on both sides by pines, oaks and maples. Entering through the well-furnished office and glass-enclosed entrance porch, the visitor comes immediately into a large assembly and living hall, forty feet square, the ceiling of which stops only with the rafters of the house roof,

feet square, wherein are located expanded metal lockers, shower baths, golf club racks and lavatories. This locker room may also be entered directly from the golf course through stone pergola, without going through the main house.

Some distance from the House are the stables and coach sheds, with ample room for the more modern automobile, guarded to one end by a tall stone water tower.

The Club has been particularly fortunate in its success; it is now, from an athletic point of view, one of the first four, out of twenty-five clubs, within the vicinity of Philadelphia, its members always performing well in all contests of golf held by surrounding clubs and coming off with laurels. In addition it provides excellent tennis courts, while the social side is well taken care of by constant dances,



Springhaven Country Club

one end of this room is entirely taken up by a rough stone fireplace, and around it runs a hanging gallery approached by a broad old-fashioned staircase. Off this gallery is the large ladies' room, beautifully furnished in perfect harmony with the room below, in quiet shades of brown and greens, with here and there large ferns in brass jardinières scattered about. At the top of these stairs a long hall leads to the rear of the house and servants' quarters, while the ladies' locker room, baths and showers are immediately at the front. Directly opposite the office door, on the main floor, is the ladies' dining room, with quaint china closets and rugged stone fireplaces set within the corners of its walls. From out this room, a long hall leads back past the kitchen, pantry and laundry, to a large, low-top room devoted exclusively to the men, and which distinctly calls to mind one of the old country inns associated with the coach lines of a century ago, but which are now fast passing away, and which can now only be found in some remote old corner of Devonshire or Surrey. Opening to the rear of this room, is the ample locker room, fifty

bridge and euchre parties, informal dinners and smokers for its male members. Its cuisine is excellent and under a competent steward; any dinner, no matter how elaborate, may be had upon a moment's notice.

The necessity and importance of such a playground can not be too highly estimated; we are all inclined to view life too seriously and our intercourse with our fellow men is constrained to certain lines of everyday life which leads only to provincialism and narrowness. How much then is the opportunity that such a Club House affords to throw off the cares of business and labor to be eagerly seized and how much good it does us all to see the staid and venerable physician striving to overcome the skill and prowess of the learned counselor or wise merchant.

The future of America, as well as of the County, depends largely upon the care we take of those who follow after us, and the establishment of playgrounds such as this will go far to make us and our children better fitted to take up the fight and burden of the day. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

SOCIAL LIFE IN GOLDEN DAYS AND NOW.

Brilliantly Portrayed by Bettie Potter. (Continued From Page 52.)

of the Deshong receptions. The brightest minds of the county, the most distinguished artists and the men of greatest fame as explorers, soldiers, financiers, etc., are gathered together in the beautiful galleries filled with choice paintings, porcelain, carved ivory and curios and I hear they have "rippling good times." That's what Jack and father say, but you see Virginia, I can't vouch for it as mother and I were never asked. I do wish "Mr. Alfred" and Miss Deshong would remember that girls like to eat and look at pictures, and meet famous and handsome men, for ever since "my coming out" I have been just crazy to go to the Deshong receptions, but here I am, not one glimpse—always the sign "For Men Only."

However, Mrs. Woodbridge entertains us and does it well. Her teas, afternoons with science and many attractive functions are always perfect. But I started to write up the history of the dances. Here I am, running right off to other topics.

THE LATER ASSEMBLY.

After the Penn Building cotillions the next organized dances were held in the eighties and were called the "Ivy Assemblies." They were given in Branin's Hall, on Sixth street. Colonel J. A. G. Campbell, Colonel T. E. Clyde, Mr. Edwin Irving and Mr. Edward S. McKeever were managers, and it was at the "Ivies" that the Misses Cochran, Mrs. D. E. Irving, Marie McKeever and many more lovely girls made their debut. Along about this time the Beale Block at the corner of Sixth and Edmond avenue was built, and there the Assemblies were held for several winters.

Mother couldn't remember the names of the patronesses, but she said Mrs. John B. Roach, Mrs. John C. Price, Mrs. J. P. Eyre, Mrs. H. B. Taylor, Mrs. F. G. Sweeney, Mrs. William G. Price and Mrs. Samuel J. Cochran were some of them. At that time "coming out teas" were not the custom and all the girls of Chester made their "bow" at the Assemblies. Among the belles were Nina and Virginia Leiper (Mrs. Steadman and Mrs. J. L. Black), Emma Anderson, Helen and Nan Dyer (Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Quigley), Fannie Price (Mrs. R. S. Rhodes), and Sara Roach (Mrs. C. E. Schuyler). Mother told me so much of the latter. She said whenever one found Sara there was sure to be a laughing crowd, of which she was always the center. She was so full of charm and possessed clever wit. Her father and mother entertained a great deal for her and the Roach home at Eighth and Kerlin streets has been noted for its generous hospitality for the past thirty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Roach and their family always kept open house on New Year's Day and it seemed as if one "started right" socially if they began at the Roach New Year's Reception. After the glories of Beale Hall had faded, a few dances were held at Howarth Hall, and it was here that Mary Hinkson, Natalie Randle (Mrs. Monroe), Emeline and Garrett Roach (Mrs. Sproul and Mrs. Long), Dora and Anne

Sproul (Mrs. Lees), Hannah Hinkson (Mrs. C. R. Long), the Ward girls, Clara, Rene and Madge; May and Bess Johnson (Mrs. Catrow and Mrs. Hooven), daughters of our Mayor and granddaughters of the Rev. Henry Brown, whose memory is dear to every member of old St. Paul's. Sallie Eyre (Mrs. William G. Price), Queen Schaffer (Mrs. Davis), Belle Starr and many more beauties of that period held court. Then Library Hall was built and Mrs. J. R. T. Coates and Miss Stacey inaugurated a series of subscription dances, which were held there. They were very successful. There were several beautiful Germans led by Florence Coates (Mrs. Howell), Edith and Lawrence Eyre, Captain and Mrs. Conrad and many others. Now we have each winter a series of subscription dances given at Library Hall under the patronage of Mrs. Richard Wetherill, Mrs. Robert Wetherill, Mrs. D. E. Irving, Mrs. W. A. Irving, Mrs. J. B. Hannum, and Mrs. Arthur Jack, Phoebe Wetherill, Rachel Hannum, Carol Jack, Jeanette Irving, Helen Irving, Nella Wetherill and Margie Blakeley are the committee. These girls are all very popular in our set and entertain a great deal.

Nella Wetherill had a beautiful "coming out" this year that ended with a dance. You see it was an "all day" affair and took in three generations of each family.

Now, my dear, I have given you a resume of the regular dances of each season, but Chester has had its Charity Balls, Alpha Ball and P. M. C. dances. Mother said that when she was a girl the Cadet Hop during Eastern vacation was a perfect joy. They were held in the old armory on Fifth street and the prettiest girls from all the country gathered at these dances. Now the cadets have these hops in the P. M. C., and each year Colonel and Mrs. Hyatt give a delightful reception for the families of the cadets and their Chester friends. The College has always had a strong social influence in the affairs of Chester, and many remember the beautiful musicales which Mrs. Cowese (Bertha Hyatt), arranged.

The Charity Balls were all held in the old armory. Dr. F. F. Long was the Chairman of Arrangements, and I am told his ability was wonderful. He greeted everyone, arranged the dances, looked after the finances and made the old Charity Balls famous and a true charity as the hospital and Union Beneficent Society were always benefitted by the proceeds. Dr. Long was ably assisted by Dr. J. M. B. Ward and there is a tender and loving remembrance in every heart (young and old) for these two noble men. Chester society misses them sadly and mourns for them sincerely.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

So much for the social life of Chester, but you asked about Delaware County also. Oh, my dear girl, it's too big a contract, I can't go into it all. Grandpa told me lots about it, how he and Sam and Howard Lewis rode the country over, calling on girls, and of the splendid entertainments of Mrs. Fallon at Runnymede, the place which afterwards was the Drexel homestead at Lansdowne; of the beautiful receptions at the J. P. Crozer homestead,

when all the Crozer sons and daughters were young.

Upland has always been a social center of the county, as each of the Crozer families have entertained lavishly, and Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Evans, also extended cordial hospitality to their friends. The Trainer families have always been a social power, all of Mr. David Trainer's sons had handsome places and did a lot of entertaining. "Anne" is the only girl of all the family, and has been "made much of" ever since her coming out. Mr. and Mrs. "Billie" Kerr now live at the old Trainer homestead and they keep up the traditions of "ye olden days." They are liberally blessed with this world's goods and dispense it with a generous hand.

Mother says there were lots and lots of jolly places just below Chester in her day. The McManus home was most attractive and Judge and Mrs. Clayton gave beautiful entertainments. Major and Mrs. Thurlow had a handsome home and were always cordial, and the Bent homestead at Ninth and Highland avenue was perfectly charming, filled as it is with antique furniture which has been in the family for generations and generations. Then the Felton home on Concord road is a quaint and lovely old place. Mr. and Mrs. Peters live there now with their mother, Mrs. Felton, and all the Peters' girls have made a tremendous social success. Hope has been one of Philadelphia's most feted debutantes this winter. Mrs. Peters goes in for patriotic societies, for she is Regent of the Delaware County Chapter D. A. R., and prominent in the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Media has had many charming hostesses and lovely girls. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Robinson have done extensive entertaining in the past twenty-five years at "The Gayley," their home. A cordial welcome was ever ready and their motto was "he who enters here leaves care behind." Their silver wedding, which was a house warming also, is still a vivid remembrance and I think Helen and Clay Anderson's wedding was one of the handsomest and jolliest ever held in the county.

Wallingford is an attractive portion of this green earth, especially in the summer time, as most of the "Wallingfordians" are the blessed mortals and can "move into town" or fit to the South in the winter months. Netherworth, the country place of Mr. J. Watts Mercer has been the scene of many magnificent functions, receptions, luncheons, dinners and teas follow one after the other, as Mrs. Mercer "brought out" two popular daughters, Mrs. Cahall and Sara, and still has Denise, who promises to be a very attractive bud, Mrs. R. W. Downing, Mrs. Henry Dixon, Mrs. Powell Stackhouse and Mrs. Elwood Allison are all charming hostesses; the latter entertains in a unique way as her swimming parties are famous. She is an expert swimmer, and they have a beautiful pool built on their place. Of course, you know dear, that the Furness place has always been renowned far and wide as a shrine of intellect and it was at Wallingford that Mrs. Wister, whom we all remember as a

dear white haired old lady, made her famous translations.

Moylan has its little set also. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bean are among the leaders and are constantly "doing nice things" for their friends. Mrs. Kerr, who was Nan Wetherill, Mrs. McIntire, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Roy Jackson are all charming hostesses. Mrs. Ernest Yarnall is another Moylan woman who is very popular, her home, Bendynode is most artistic. She was one of the Stellwagen girls, of Media, and it is said of them that they "do everything well."

And now, my dear, I have scamped around the county and have reached the Springhaven Country Club. That's Mr. D. B. Martin bought the old farm some years ago Mr. Henry Dixon and at Palmer's Corner and then organized the Country Club. Mr. Martin was awfully interested and watched the building day by day, but before the completion he was taken from us and Mr. Dixon has carried on the work projected and started by these two generous men. Father and Jack say no one in the Club does dirt as much for its welfare. We have jolly good times out there. The Women's Committee, of which Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes is chairman, arrange dances, bridge tournaments, teas, luncheons, etc., for us, and during the summer season one is sure to run into a congenial crowd at the Saturday night dances. We are all am done, and yet I feel my story is only begun. I couldn't tell you one-half of what I desire or one-half of all Grandpa and Mother told me, but even so I think I have done pretty well, and I am filled with tender memories of those other days and those dear ones who were their life and center and who have gone before, and I think of the gentle placid times and contrast them with the present.

Oh, my dear, I am filled with regret—regret that we cannot model our lives more on their lines. We live in such a rush. We have too many clubs, organizations and the like. Organization! That is what is our social undoing. While it works for the good of many, it crowds out the good of a few. We have not the sweet intimate companionship of our friends that they had in other days. We just rush, rush, rush. No time to stop and be really human—just like the woman who one day found in her calendar an hour free and the shock was so great she died instantly.

We are now so trained that we live in repose of manner, what do we know of that, or of repose of any sort; but I really must say "Adios," as I am awfully "rushed today." I have a bridge luncheon, a tea and a dinner on. I hope I have written the little informal history of Delaware County society you asked for. You wanted me to give "my views and observations"—well, you have them. You also asked for Grandpa's recollections and they are here.

Thine until another time,
BETTIE POTTER.

The Penn Mutual

is one of the oldest and most substantial level premium mutual life insurance companies in America, and writes every safe and desirable form of life insurance.

Sixty-three years of fair-dealing and mutuality have given character and reputation to the Company and insure low cost to its policy contracts.

Assets January 1, 1910	\$109,186,535
Insurance in Force	471,783,113
Total payments to policyholders since organization	122,880,675

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

921-923-925 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA,

PENNA.

The Place Occupied by the Penn Club in the Social Life of Chester

By E. A. Howell Esq.

One of the leading social organizations of the City of Chester is the Penn Club. It was organized purely for the social enjoyment of its members, and on the somewhat unique basis, as men's Clubs go, that no intoxicating beverages can be served or allowed on the premises of the Club under its charter, and that no gambling for money or other stakes has ever been permitted within the Club house. The fourteen years of its existence, growing in influence and size and attractiveness each year, have proven the success of what was by many, at its inception, considered an experiment.

The organization of the Club was the outcome of a meeting held April 24, 1896, in the offices of Wm. B. Broomall, Esq., now Associate Judge in this County, and those present at that meeting were the late James C. Pender, Wm. B. Broomall, Esq., George M. Booth, Esq., George M. Bunting, Harry W. Roth, T. Edward Clyde, Samuel H. Seeds, Wm. W. Moss, H. G. Catrow, W. B. Chadwick, the late George D. Howell and E. A. Howell. As a result of this meeting, at which Mr. Pender was Chairman and E. A. Howell, Secretary, the lines of the Club were laid down and at that meeting and the following ones the necessary preliminaries were accomplished, resulting in a very largely attended meeting in the Beale Block on May 8, 1896, when the organization was perfected and Wm. B. Broomall was elected to the presidency. The other officers elected were Vice President James C. Pender, Secretary E. A. Howell, Treasurer Samuel H. Seeds, and the directors A. O. Deshong, Wm. Appleby, John B. Roach, George M. Bunting, O. B. Dickinson, Wm. C. Sproul, W. W. Macfarlane, George B. Lindsay, and Samuel W. Anderson. Following the meeting, Committees appointed secured and fitted up attractive rooms in the Black Block at 6th and Edgmont Avenue, the first meeting being held in the new rooms on September 30, 1896. The rooms were plainly, but substantially and handsomely furnished, and were made most attractive through the courtesy of A. O. Deshong, who has at various times loaned many of his beautiful pictures and works of art to the Club for the decoration of its quarters, old and new.

PRESENT QUARTERS SECURED.

The Club remained in the Black Block until in 1898 when its present home, No. 10 East Fifth Street, then the residence of the late William Appleby and family, was purchased and extensively remodeled, into the attractive quarters the Club now occupies. The first meeting was held in the new building on September 20, 1898.

Judge Bregy, of the Philadelphia Courts, specially presiding granted

the Club a Charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, in 1896.

The Club has been surprisingly conservative in the choice of its officers, whether because of the tremendous pull exerted by the office holders or because among so many men ably qualified to retain the offices it was easier to retain the old than to pick successors, there have been but few changes. Judges Wm. B. Broomall has presided for the fourteen years of the Club's existence, since the first election of permanent officers, and the Club would scarcely feel at home without his guiding hand and ability and tact as the presiding officer. The Secretary, E. A. Howell, acted as such at the preliminary meetings and has been elected regularly ever since. The Club has had but two Treasurers, the present incumbent, Col. T. Edward Clyde having held the office for many years to the Club's complete satisfaction. The Vice Presidency has perhaps proven an exception in that a number of changes were made, but the present Vice President, George M. Bunting, has had many re-elections. The Club since its organization has adhered strictly to its purposes, that of a purely social organization. Many pleasant receptions and social enter-



Home of The Penn Club

tainments to the members and their wives and friends, including some public receptions, have been given. Many of the distinguished visitors to the City have been entertained at its rooms, notably among them being Admiral Schley, Commander Wilson and the Officers of the Scout Cruiser Chester, Judge Ben. Lindsay, of Denver, and many others. One of the features of the Club for several years was the monthly Ladies' Night, when the wives and lady friends of the Club members had the use of house, and bowled and played billiards and pool to their hearts' content. When the State Federation of Women's Clubs was entertained in Chester by the Ladies of the New Century Club, the Penn Club gave a reception to the visiting ladies and the New Century Club, which was the first time in the history of the ladies' Clubs that they had been entertained by a mere men's Club.

CLUB WELL EQUIPPED.

In the Club building excellent bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables are provided, and in the card rooms many pleasant moments are spent at bridge and whist. Friendly contests have been held from time to time with outside Clubs in many of the games. The Club's record in Duplicate Whist was good, contests having been held and won from the Powelton Club in West Philadelphia and the Wilmington Whist Club in Wilmington. In bowling the Club holds numerous trophies won by its teams. For a number of years the annual Bowling contest with the Wilmington Whist Club was hotly contested and a source of much rivalry and good feeling between the Clubs. The Club was a member for several years of the Philadelphia Cricket Club League and although its members were numbered in the tens as compared with the hundreds of the Belmont, Germantown and other big Clubs, its record on the alleys was good. Of late years but little has been done in the way of contests with outside Clubs, the members enjoying better their own Club Tournaments.

The Club now has a membership of about one hundred and thirty.

Chester has an excellent fire department, second to few volunteer organizations in the United States. There are four fire companies—the Good Will, the Hanley Hose Company, the Franklin Fire Engine Company, and the Felton Fire Company. The Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company completes the department. Because of the splendidly equipped companies and the efficiency of the men who man the apparatus for the department, Chester's fire loss is comparatively small.

The Mission of the New Century Club

By Elizabeth Lull Cochrane

It seems particularly fitting that in a "Prosperity Number" of the "Chester Times," there should appear some account of the women's club, it being a most prosperous organization and keenly interested in the prosperity of Chester and her people.

The name "New Century Club" dates back to the Centennial in Philadelphia, and the subsequent banding together of women for self-improvement and philanthropic endeavor, early in the second or "new" century of our national history. Since that time the title has been widely adopted by organizations of women and it has been honorably borne by the Chester Club for nearly seventeen years.

ORGANIZATION.

The New Century Club of Chester owes its origin, in 1893, to Mrs. Fred-eric Preston, affectionately known as "The Founder," and a small band of representative women who had the courage to brave opposition, ridicule, and prophecies of failure, and whose far-sighted wisdom has been amply justified by the result, as the club grew rapidly in popularity, numbers and achievements, moving from time to time till it finally established itself in charming quarters at Library Hall, where the meetings are now held.

These meetings are conducted according to Roberts' Rules of Order, and are arranged by a committee of which the President is ex-officio chairman. The program for the year includes illustrated travelogues, musicals, lectures on widely varying subjects and "home days," when the papers are by the members themselves. Organized, at first, largely for the benefit of its members, its scope has gradually broadened until now it is recognized as a power for good in the community. It is what is known in Club parlance as a department club, as distinguished from those purely literary, or musical, or civic. That is to say, it has half a dozen or more sections, and thus each member finds something to appeal to her taste, some way in which her talents can be of service.

LITERATURE AND MUSIC.

The departments of Current Topics, Literature and Music, all share in the preparation of the general weekly program, besides having had a series of valuable classes. For instance, during the last two seasons, a Shakespeare Circle, taught by Rev. Dr. Mowry, has been one of the pleasures and uplifting influences of the Literary Section.

The department of Household Economics has, among other things, this year raised nearly a hundred dollars toward a scholarship for girls at State College, for the course in Domestic Science. One of the plans for the future is a series of mothers' meetings for scientific instruction in the care of young children.

Another valuable feature of the Club is "reciprocity," or the interchange of visits and ideas with other clubs. Sometimes a neighboring club is invited to come to us and give the program for the afternoon, or the Chester

Club will make the visit, taking along talented members to entertain or instruct, as the case may be. Every spring the Chester women have a big all-day Reciprocity meeting, to which all the clubs within reach are asked. Music and luncheon are provided by the home club and profitable talks on various phases of work are given by the guests. This year 34 clubs have been invited and the day's theme will be "Sociology."

CIVIC SECTION.

The department of the club that comes most in touch with the community is the Civic Section, for under that head are included educational and library work, forestry efforts for city improvement, and philanthropy. The League of Good Citizenship among some of the school children, and the thriving sewing-school are the work of the Civic Committee, and financial aid is yearly given to the libraries, the Juvenile Court and the Union Benevolent Association. The money for these benefactions is raised by an entertainment each spring, which is one of the social events of the season. The present Chairman of Civics, Miss Sallie Flickwir, and her assistants, are perfecting arrangements for an elaborate affair to be held in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, on April 14th, for the benefit of this work, and the cleverest dramatic and musical talent is being pressed into service.

Auto-sporting signs now appear on the poles of the city, and the subjects of play grounds, street cleaning, and the sanitary disposal of household waste are being investigated in the hope of finding practical means of attaining these much desired objects, in which Chester seems far behind other cities of her size and importance.

The Club is affiliated with the American Civic Association and the Consumers' League, and took an active part in the successful fight for an improved child labor law during the last session of the Legislature.

In 1895 the New Century Club of Chester joined the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women—that magnificent aggregation of clubs now twenty thousand strong, with power and opportunity almost unlimited—of which Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, of Carlisle, is the distinguished and much loved President. She has signally honored the Chester Club in choosing from its ranks two of her State Chairmen, Mrs. S. Blair Luckie being Chairman of the State Federation Committee on Household Economics, and Mrs. A. Duncan Yocum, Chairman of the Committee on Education. Mrs. Luckie has also been appointed a State delegate to the great Biennial Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Cincinnati, in May.

Thus the New Century Club of Chester is a vital part of the worldwide onward and upward movement of the women, which signifies—not unrest and discontent—but a realization of their God-given powers and responsibilities, and a final coming into their own.

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The Blanduro 5-cent cigar is their leader, and it is sold at cigar, grocery stores and hotels throughout Delaware and Chester Counties; the Malta and Phonograph cigars cannot be beat, and are smoked by many people. FIRST CLASS TOBACCO AND WORKMANSHIP have kept the firm's product to the front, and it is the ambition of the firm to live up to the reputation made by their cigars, and to keep the saying true, "That you can get a better cigar for the money in Media than anywhere in the United States." Stop at 106 West State Street, Media, and let us prove it to you.

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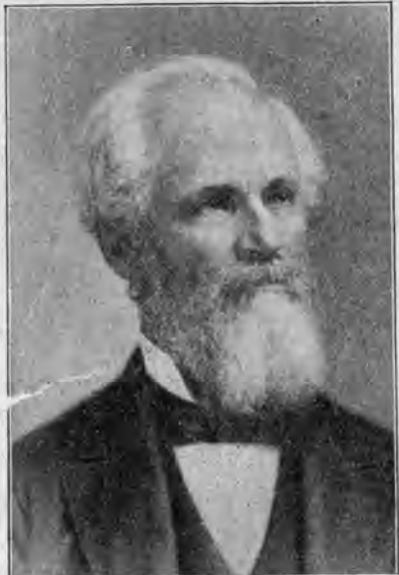
Chicago

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT HISTORY.

(Continued From Page 54.)

election was held for Congress that fall, and as the Apportionment Act was not approved until March 25, 1843, Pennsylvania would have been without representation had a special session of Congress been called. IN A DISTRICT WITH MONTGOMERY.

By that Act Delaware and Montgomery counties became the Fifth district. The Whigs nominated John Edwards, and the Democrats Jacob S. Yost, of Montgomery. Yost was elected and re-elected in 1844, defeating William H. Silinghoff, of Montgomery, the Whig candidate. Yost had been elected to the Legislature in 1836, served three terms, and in 1857 Buchanan appointed him United States Marshal for the Eastern District. In 1846 Montgomery yielded the Congressional nomination to Delaware, although as a matter of form Montgomery had named John Freedley, and Delaware had nominated John K. Zellin. Samuel M. Lelper was the Democratic nominee, and it was soon known that Zellin would be defeated. One week before the election the Whig Convention of Delaware county reconvened at the Black Horse Tavern, in Middletown, and the leaders decided that Zellin must withdraw in favor of Freedley. After Zellin had consented to do that, he turned to several of the leaders and angrily exclaimed, "When I have done this, Freedley may go to Congress and Zellin can go to h—l, for all you care." The convention, however, adopted a resolution, declaring "that while we deem it expedient to yield the nomination to Montgomery county we look upon our concession at this time as no precedent for the future." Freedley was elected by a small majority. A third ticket was in the field, Paul B. Carter having been nominated by the Native Americans, but the vote polled for him was very light. Freedley had begun life as a brickmaker, but he read law and soon rose to rank among the leaders of the Bar of the State in his day. In



HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL.



HON. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND.

1848 the Whigs of Delaware presented David Lammont, a leading manufacturer, while Montgomery again named Freedley. Lammont, however, declined to be a candidate, with the result that at the fall election Freedley defeated Alexander McKeever, of Delaware, editor of the "Upland Union," the Democratic nominee. In 1850 Freedley was for the third time the Whig candidate, and John McNair, an educator and at the time clerk of the courts of Montgomery county, was the Democratic candidate. McNair won, as he did again in 1852, when Montgomery county and a part of Philadelphia constituted the Fifth district.

THE PRESENT APPORTIONMENT.

The apportionment act of May 1, 1852, made Chester and Delaware counties the Sixth District. The Democrats nominated Dr. Andrew Murphy, of Chester county. The Whig Convention of Delaware nominated John M. Broomall, while that of Chester named William Everhart, but before the conferees met Broomall withdrew, thus assuring Everhart's election. The new member in early life had been a school teacher, and at odd times acted as a surveyor, and finally became a country storekeeper, the means by which he acquired a large fortune. In 1822 he was a passenger of the ship "Albion," and so ill that he was unable to crawl on deck without assistance, and yet, when that vessel was wrecked off the coast of Ireland, he was the only cabin passenger that was saved. The story of his escape from drowning was for forty years one of the favorite selections in the popular school readers. He died in West Chester in 1888, aged 83.

JOHN HICKMAN APPEARS.

The Congressional campaign of 1854 was the most exciting political struggle which up to that time had occurred in this district. The Whig Convention of Delaware, when Everhart declined to be a candidate, nominated John M. Broomall, and the Whig Convention of Chester had accepted

him without a conference. The Democrats of Chester named John Hickman, while those of Delaware presented Joseph Edwards. Before the conferees met Edwards withdrew, leaving Hickman without a competitor. Hickman, whose oratory Sunset Cox declared was "straightforward and dashing, with a scholar's taste hidden under the toga," was never more conspicuous than when on the hustings in this campaign. Broomall was handicapped by reason of his close personal relations with John P. Crozer, for it was generally believed that as Crozer was inimical to the ten-hour movement Broomall would incline to that opinion, while in addition, for some reason never explained, the entire strength of the Native American party, then a factor in the district, went to Hickman, with the result that he was elected. A man of unflinching courage and winning address, John Hickman, immediately assumed a commanding position in the House. He voted for N. P. Banks, for Speaker, and to John Hickman, more than any other man is due the credit that Kansas entered the Union as a Free State. In 1856 Hickman was again nominated by the Democrats;



HON. WILLIAM WARD.

the Republican convention of Chester named John S. Bowen and Delaware presented John M. Broomall, but the latter resigned in favor of Bowen. The American or Fillmore Party two days before the election nominated John Larkin, Jr., of Delaware. Hickman was elected, but his quarrel with Buchanan and his stand on the Kansas Lecompton Constitution, brought him in conflict with the leaders of the Democrats in Pennsylvania and the Nation, so that in 1858 he announced himself as an Independent candidate, while John M. Broomall was the regular Republican candidate and Charles Manley, the Democratic nominee. The struggle was bitter, and on election day, to emphasize his severance from the Democratic Party, Hickman at the polls voted an open Republican ballot. He was elected by over 1500 plurality.

In 1860 the nomination of Hickman as Vice President, on the ticket with

Lincoln, had been strongly urged before the Chicago National Convention, and Alexander McClure, then chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, was anxious that Hickman should be the candidate for Congress, believing that it would aid the National ticket. Although Delaware had named John M. Broomall for the place, it was understood that Hickman should be the candidate, a proposition to which Broomall yielded easily. Townsend again, in 1872, defeated Dr. Frank Taylor, of Chester, who had contested successfully with Smedley Darlington, the Independent (Greely) Republican nomination, endorsed by the Democrats. That year, for the first time, the Prohibition Party put a Congressional ticket in the field, Henry T. Kent, of Chester, being the candidate.

The Act of April 28, 1872 continued this as the Sixth District. In 1874 Delaware demoted the Congressman, and William Ward and Samuel A. Crozer were candidates. The Delaware County Convention instructed for Ward, while that of Chester County did the like for Townsend. At the meeting of the conferees, Ward withdrew. The Democrats nominated Dr. J. L. Forward, then Mayor of the city of Chester. The bitter Judicial contest between Judge John M. Broomall and Thomas J. Clayton had broken party lines in Delaware, and the strong objection that many Republicans had respecting a fourth term for Congress, together with the May-Harvey, Marshall-Hinkson, and Talley-Worrall Legislative tangle, many believed that Forward could win in the wrangle. But on election day in Chester County at many of the polling places no Democratic Congressional ballots could be found. The voters there who knew that a Delaware man had been nominated but could not remember the name, wrote that of Dr. Fred. W. Hickele, of Chester County, whom they knew as an out-and-out Democrat. Townsend was elected, the first man to break the record in the Sixth District. Washington Townsend in early life had been a bank



HON. SMEDLEY DARLINGTON.

Chester, was nominated by the Republicans and was successful over Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, as he was in 1870 when J. Henry Askins, of Delaware, was his Democratic opponent. That year the Legislative battle between Thomas V. Cooper and Tryon Lewis in which the latter won, so overshadowed the Congressional contest that Townsend was elected easily. Townsend again, in 1872, defeated Dr. Frank Taylor, of Chester, who had contested successfully with Smedley Darlington, the Independent (Greely) Republican nomination, endorsed by the Democrats. That year, for the first time, the Prohibition Party put a Congressional ticket in the field, Henry T. Kent, of Chester, being the candidate.

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HON. J. B. EVERHART.

clerk and cashier; later read law and when thirty, in 1844, was called to the Bar, and soon after appointed Deputy Attorney General. He was a delegate

to the Whig National Convention, in 1852, which nominated General Scott, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln.

MR. WARD'S TIME.

The yielding of the nomination to Chester County, in 1874, was made a factor in Delaware in 1876, when a great number of Republicans decided to contest with William Ward the nomination to Congress that year. Col. William C. Gray was selected as the one on whom the opposition could unite. Two weeks before the County Convention met, most of the Republican leaders conceded that the nomination would likely go to Colonel Gray, but so skillfully were the Ward interests manipulated that at the delegate election Ward carried every precinct in the county. The great Tilden-Hayes political battle brought every voter to the polls and William D. Hartman, of Chester, who was the nominee of the Democrats, was defeated by the largest majority in the district at a Congressional election. In 1878 Ward was renominated, defeating Bethel M. Custer, of Delaware. In that year John Hibberd, of Dela-

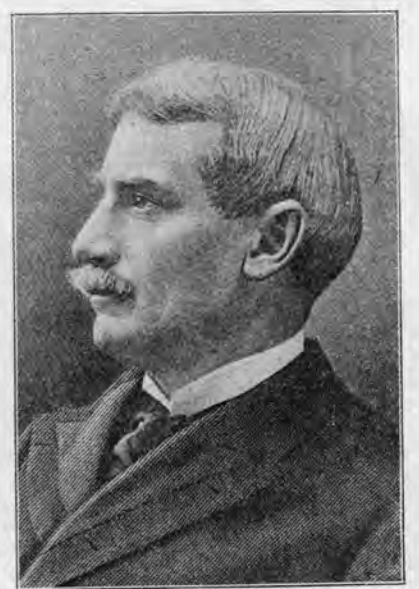


HON. JOHN B. ROBINSON.

ware, was the nominee of the Green-back Party, while E. J. Pennypacker, of Chester, the Prohibitionists. Ward, in 1880 was renominated and elected for the third term, J. Jones Monaghan, of Chester, being his Democratic opponent. A brief notice of William Ward is in the article, "The Bench and Bar."

THE EVERHART-DARLINGTON REGIME.

In 1882 James B. Everhart, of Chester, received the Republican, and J. Edward Clyde, of Delaware, the Democratic nominations. That year the Prohibitionists named E. J. Pennypacker, of Chester. Everhart was elected. In 1884 Everhart was renominated, although Smedley Darlington, of Chester, made an unsuccessful contest at the delegate election, for the place. Dr. Frederick W. Heckel, of Chester, was the Democratic nominee, and G. B. Passmore, of Chester, that of the Prohibitionists. It was while serving his second term that Everhart offered a bill in Congress providing for a public building in Chester, and while the measure failed of passage, it had passed the Senate—the people of this city were



HON. THOMAS S. BUTLER.

so pleased with the Congressman's efforts that he was tendered a banquet. Everhart, in 1886, was again a candidate, but Smedley Darlington entered the arena once more, and Chester County was in a ferment. Darlington won, and although the friends of Everhart nominated him as an Independent, the Republican ticket won at the election. O. B. Dickinson was the Democratic candidate, while the Prohibitionists named Ellis P. Marshall, of Delaware. All the candidates took the stump and never before was there such a continuous show of public meetings in the district, as in that canvass. Darlington defeated Dickinson by 1312 votes, and the air was filled with rumors of a "dicker" in Chester County, that had brought about that result.

James B. Everhart, a son of William Everhart, who had represented this district in the thirty-third Congress, was born at West Chester and graduated from Princeton College; he was admitted to the Bar of Chester County, but went abroad and became a student at the University of Berlin. In 1876 he was State Senator and reelected in 1880, but resigned in 1882, when elected to Congress. He was a man of letters and published several volumes of poems, speeches and miscellanies. The Act of May 16, 1887, made no change in the district. In 1888 Smedley Darlington and Everhart were again contesting for the Republican Congressional nomination, but Everhart died a few days before the delegate election. The Democrats nominated Samuel Greenwood, of Delaware, while the Prohibitionists presented George Drayton, of Delaware. Darlington's majority was over five thousand.

Smedley Darlington for several years was a teacher at the Friends' Central High School, and as opportunities presented, would report in shorthand speeches for the Philadelphia papers. In 1851 he established a school at Eridown, which he conducted for nine years, in the meanwhile dealing in oil stocks and finally, an oil producer. In 1854 he established a banking business in West Chester and accumulated a fortune, which later he lost by the depreciation in Western securities. It was during his last term that he secured the passage of a law giving to Chester a Federal building, and in recognition of that service, in February, 1891, the people of the city tendered him a banquet. In 1890 the Congressional struggle for the Republican nomination in Delaware County was a remarkable one. John B. Robinson, Isaac Johnson and Dr. J. L. Forward were candidates. The newspapers gave much space to discussions of the merits of the respective men and more libel suits were instituted during three months than in all the prior history of the County. John B. Robinson was nominated. Thomas Pierce, of Chester, an Independent Republican candidate was endorsed by the Democrats, while the Prohibitionists named J. Simmons Kent, of Chester, William H. Berry, of Delaware having withdrawn from the ticket. Robinson was elected. In 1892 John B. Robinson received the Republican nomination, Garrett E. Smedley, that of the Democrats and Daniel G. Hendricks, the Prohibitionists nomination. Robinson was elected.

In 1894 Robinson was nominated for a third term. The Democrats named Thomas E. Parks, of Delaware and the Prohibitionists, William H. Berry, of Delaware. Robinson was elected.

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER'S TERM.

In 1896 Chester County claimed the Congressional nomination, but the friends of John B. Robinson insisted that he should be accorded a fourth term and the result was a deadlock. (Continued on Page 57.)

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY IN CHESTER.

(Continued From Page 45.) June 8, 1889, the Commandery was formally constituted and the following officers elected:

Theodore W. Stone, Eminent Commander.
Robert P. Mercer, Generalissimo.
William B. Broomall, Captain General.

William Taylor, Treasurer.
William V. Salmon, Recorder.

Prosperity and peace have been with Chester Commandery since its formation, and from a total enrollment of 338, it now has a membership of 254.

It is the only Commandery outside of Philadelphia in Division No. 1, and takes an active part in its festivities. It is always well represented at the Annual Conclaves of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, and also at the Triennial Conclaves of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

Its present officers are:
Wesley R. Morgan, Eminent Commander.

Edward L. Anthony, Generalissimo.
Ulysses G. Realey, Captain General.
Hay E. Bloom, Treasurer.
William H. Call, Recorder.

The latter officer is now serving his twenty-first year.

The handsome embroidered silk banner of the Commandery was presented to them by their lady friends December 6, 1893.

On March 24, 1898, a banquet was tendered the ladies, and has since become an annual function of the Commandery. On the above date, the ladies presented to the Commandery a beautiful silk American flag.

The Ladies' Auxiliary which now has seventy-five members and renders valuable assistance, was organized February 1, 1901.

WM. PROVOST, JR.

The leading contractor and builder of Chester is Wm. Provost, Jr. Many of the handsomest residences and largest manufacturing plants have been constructed by him.

MR. PROVOST is thoroughly equipped for fine or heavy work.

He is prepared to furnish sites, plans and specifications; erect manufacturing plants, including the installation of power. Correspondence is invited from all who may wish information along these lines.

The following is a partial list of the more important buildings erected by Mr. Provost in Chester and vicinity:

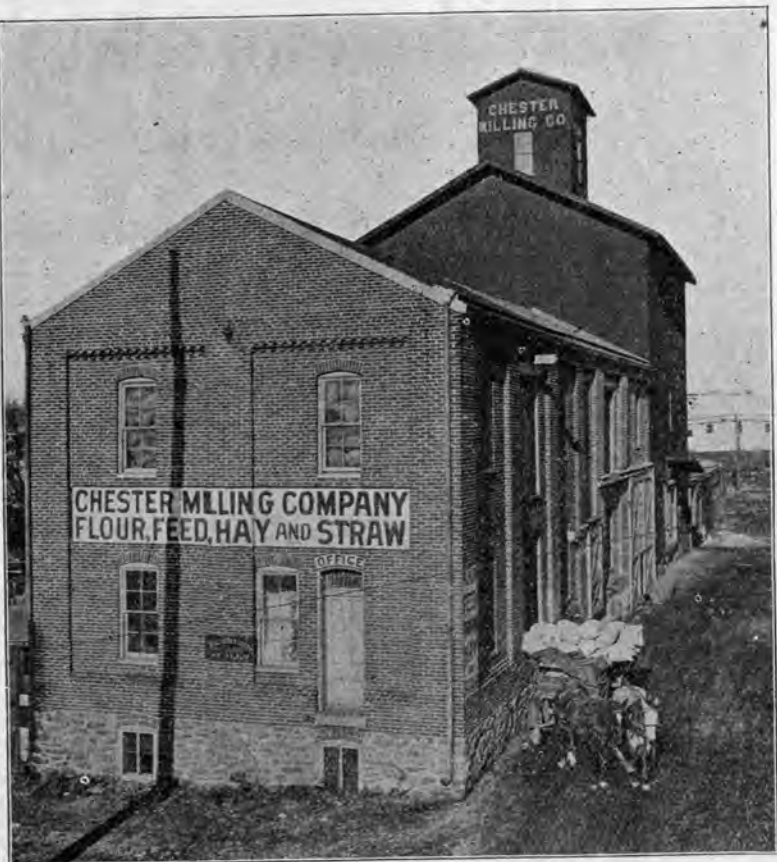
D. Trainer Sons, Patterson Mill Co., Huston Manufacturing Company, Arasapha Manufacturing Company, Standard Spinning Company, Johnson Frog and Switch Works, American Steel

Casting Company, Chester Pipe and Tube Company, Jas. Irving & Sons' Mills, Crumm Lynne Iron Works, South Chester Tube Works and American Viscose Co.

Residences of Messrs. J. E. Woodbridge, Elwood Tyson, David Appleby, S. C. Turner, J. N. Wilson, Joseph Messick, Samuel Lyons, Esq., Harry Roth, H. B. Birtwell, Rich. Wetherill, Robert Wetherill, John L. Black, Wm. Provost, Sr., Isaac Worrall, E. E. Trainer, W. E. Trainer, Hon. Wm. C. Sproul, W. J. McClure and W. W. Macfarlane.

Among the buildings erected by Mr. Provost will be found the following:

Abertoy Manufacturing Company, Galey & Lord Manufacturing Company, George C. Hetzel Company, Penn Steel Casting Company, Robert Wetherill & Co., American Dye-wood Extract Company, Delaware County Trust Company Building, Delaware County Gas Company, (Now Suburban Gas Company), Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Co., Chester Free Library, Cambridge Building, Penn Club, Fayette Manufacturing Co., The Henry Roever Co., T. I. Birkin & Co., Shaffer & Smith Office Building, Chester High School, St. Paul's M. E. Church and Third Presbyterian Church.



The present methods of manufacturing flour in a modern flouring mill in this country reduce all manual labor to a minimum, and machinery is employed in all stages of the process to such an extent that the modern mill is practically automatic. Improvements are being constantly applied in simplifying the process of manufacturing, saving of power and cheapening the cost of production.

The Chester Milling Company occupies a position in the front rank of the trade. Its mill and elevator cover all the space extending from 6th to 7th street, along the Chester River front, having a commodious wharf and a siding connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, which affords the most complete shipping facilities, both by water and rail.

The Flour House, on the South, is two stories in height and 40x80 feet in dimension.

The elevator, in the centre, is 50 feet high and 40x60 feet.

The stables and shedding, on the North, are 40x60 feet.

The total frontage of buildings from Sixth to Seventh street, is 220 feet.

The office building is opposite the mill, but arrangements are now under way to transfer the office force to Sixth and Welsh streets, where the spacious retail store is now situated.

Cars of grain, running direct to the doors of the mill, are unloaded with Power Shovel, and the grain is weighed on Fairbanks' automatic scales. After being weighed, it is run through a Separator, which removes all dirt and foreign seeds.

Feed is ground on three Reduction Roller Mill. The size of each roll is 9x24 inches.

All cracked corn goes through a Grader, making three grades and taking off the hulls and meal of corn. For Fine Meal, corn is first run through a Scourer, which takes off all the ends, and the dirt and dust is carried off through a Dust Collector. It is then run through the rolls and enters the Purifier, from which it is carried up and taken through a Bolting Machine.

The Company handles eight of the leading brands of Flour, namely: Gold Medal, Pillsbury's Best, Ceresota, Ontop, Milbourne, Crosby's Best and Centennial.

The retail store at Sixth and Welsh streets is stocked with the products of the mill, Feed, Hay, Straw, Fertilizers, etc., and a full line of Seeds. Both telephones are installed, and satisfactory service and prompt delivery are guaranteed.

THE CHESTER MILLING COMPANY is a purely local concern. It was incorporated nearly ten years ago, and has always operated at the present location, the buildings being erected and equipped by the company. The promoters and officers are all well-known and experienced Chester business men, and only local capital is invested in the plant.

The officers are: Elwood Tyson, President; P. E. Wilson, Acting Treasurer and Secretary. A large force is employed and an extensive and profitable trade is enjoyed.

THE CHESTER MILLING COMPANY has operated continuously since its inception, and has made frequent enlargements of the plant made necessary by the increasing demand upon its output. From the beginning it has enjoyed the favor and confidence of the trade throughout all this section and elsewhere, and its service in every particular has always been of the best. It is one of Chester's established industries, and its future is bright, with promise of expansion and increased importance and profit.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT HISTORY.

(Continued From Page 56.)

At a meeting of the conferees both counties stood "pat," with the result that Chester County held to its nominee, Thomas S. Butler, while Delaware presented Robinson. The Democrats had nominated William H. Berry, of Delaware, who was supported by the Prohibitionists. A strong faction in Delaware openly espoused the cause of Butler, and one of the most bitter political campaigns in the history of the district resulted. Thomas S. Butler was elected, but in 1898, while Butler was the Republican candidate, John B. Robinson was nominated on a Republican Citizens' Ticket, William H. Berry on the Democratic, with the Prohibitionist's party endorsement, and Jesse G. Yeager, of Chester, was named by the Socialists. Butler was elected. In 1900 Butler was nominated for the third term, while Nathaniel M. Ellis, of Chester, was the Democratic candidate, and J. Newton Huston, the Prohibitionists. John B. Robinson had been appointed that year the United States Marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and as he was not then in "fighting paint," the campaign was comparatively a tame affair to those which had gone before. The Act of June 11, 1901 made Chester and Delaware the Seventh District and in 1902 Thomas S. Butler was nominated without serious protest from Delaware, for the fourth term, while the Democrats

named Archibald M. Holley, of Chester, the Prohibitionists, Augustus Brosius, of Chester, and the Socialists, Aquilla H. Stokes. Butler won easily.

In 1906 Butler was a candidate for the fifth term, and the Democrats named John J. Buckley, of Delaware, and the Lincoln Party, Walter N. Lodge, the Prohibitionists making no nomination for Congress. Butler again was an easy winner, and in 1908 when Butler was a candidate for the sixth term and he was accorded the Republican nomination without a contest, D. P. Hibberd was the Democratic nominee, S. W. Ridgway, Walter N. Lodge, the Socialists. Thomas S. Butler was elected.

No man in the entire history of this district before Butler, had exceeded four terms in Congress, while he has been elected six times in succession, and the fall of 1910, should no accident of chance and time overtake him, he will be elected for the seventh term, thus giving to him the equal service of any two men who have represented this section in the lower House of Congress in all the history of the Federal Government. This is due to the abolition of the old rotation system between the two counties.

I have refrained from giving any brief personal notice of John B. Robinson or Thomas S. Butler, for strange as it may seem, these two men, who fought each other so bitterly for the place, are the only living men to-day who have been the representatives of this district in the Congress of the United States.

FROM A SINGLE FACTORY TO A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

(Continued From Page 7.)

leather for our shoes; the lace for our curtains; the silks for our women; the edge tools for our artisans; the structural iron for our bridges; all are made within our confines. The oil for our lamps is here refined. The chemicals and dye stuffs to satisfy a commercial world are here produced. Flour and feed for the multitudes are milled in Chester. "Edel-Brau," the beer to quench our thirst, brewed by John G. Forstburg, a scion of old Sweden, and the ice to keep it cool in summer are both made here in quantities sufficient to satisfy both the local and export trade. Concrete builders manufacture their product in every shape and size to satisfy the building trades. Brass castings, babbitt metals and crown bronze, manufactured in Chester, are used in every commercial center of the Union. Even the wants of the farmer are here satisfied in the manufacture of picket and wire fences, and hydraulic engines, and the potter turns out a grade of earthen ware that can compare with anything produced anywhere else. The cotton and calico printers turn out millions of yards for a hungry market. Worsted and cotton yarns in unlimited quantities are here produced. Magnesite and chrome fire bricks, sash cords and clothes-line, varnishes and paints, metallic packing, cotton, wool and down quilts, packing boxes and top roll covers, gas engines and boilers of every size, railroad frogs and switches, gasoline motors for automobiles, drop forges and vulcanized fibre, kegs and barrels of every kind, terra cotta in every shape, all go to swell the volume of Chester's manufacturing output. Steel castings from 50 pounds to 50 tons and more are as nothing to the great steel casting plants along our river front. China closets, desks, furniture of every description, patterns of every kind, soaps and oils, paraffine wax, refrigerators, heddle frames, carriages, marine engines, pig iron, printers' type, brushes, lawn mowers, rubber products, refrigerator doors, crank forgings, brooms, shoddy and leather belts all help to swell the grand total.

All these and many more articles necessary in our commercial life are here produced, and the location in Chester of the industries which produce them testifies to the business foresight of the projectors of these various enterprises.

The influence of the advent of manufacturing industries on Chester is forcibly shown by the census reports. They show clearly how Chester increased in population as its advantages as a manufacturing center became known. In 1850, the population of the borough was but 1667. Ten years later, it had more than doubled to 4631. Ten years after this, in 1870, it had more than doubled again to 9485. And the next three counts of the people show, in 1880, 14,996; 1890, 20,226; in 1900, 33,988, and to-day the population is variously estimated between 40 and 45 thousand.

As a manufacturing center, Chester's location cannot be excelled.

It has an unrivalled river front, placing it in touch with the entire globe.

It is the center of a large and stable labor market, composed of workmen of the highest mechanical ability.

It is situated on the most important river of the proposed great inland water way system.

There are three million people within a radius of 20 miles.

It has the cheapest and best manufacturing sites in the world.

It is within 60 miles of the sea by a proposed 35 foot channel.

Its territory is interlaced with three great transcontinental lines of railroad: the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and Philadelphia & Reading. These great highways link the oceans together with bands of steel.

Its labor is cheap and of the best quality.

It is essentially a city of homes, whose working people through the aid of numerous building associations have been educated to the importance of owning their own homes.

It is a shipbuilding, steel and textile manufacturing center with more than 150 manufacturing establishments, and last, but by no means least, Chester has cast off her swaddling clothes and by arranging a loan of \$600,000 for general municipal improvements has set her face resolutely toward the future with the firm resolve to plant herself in the front rank of the Sisterhood of Seaboard Cities.

JOHN PRETTY

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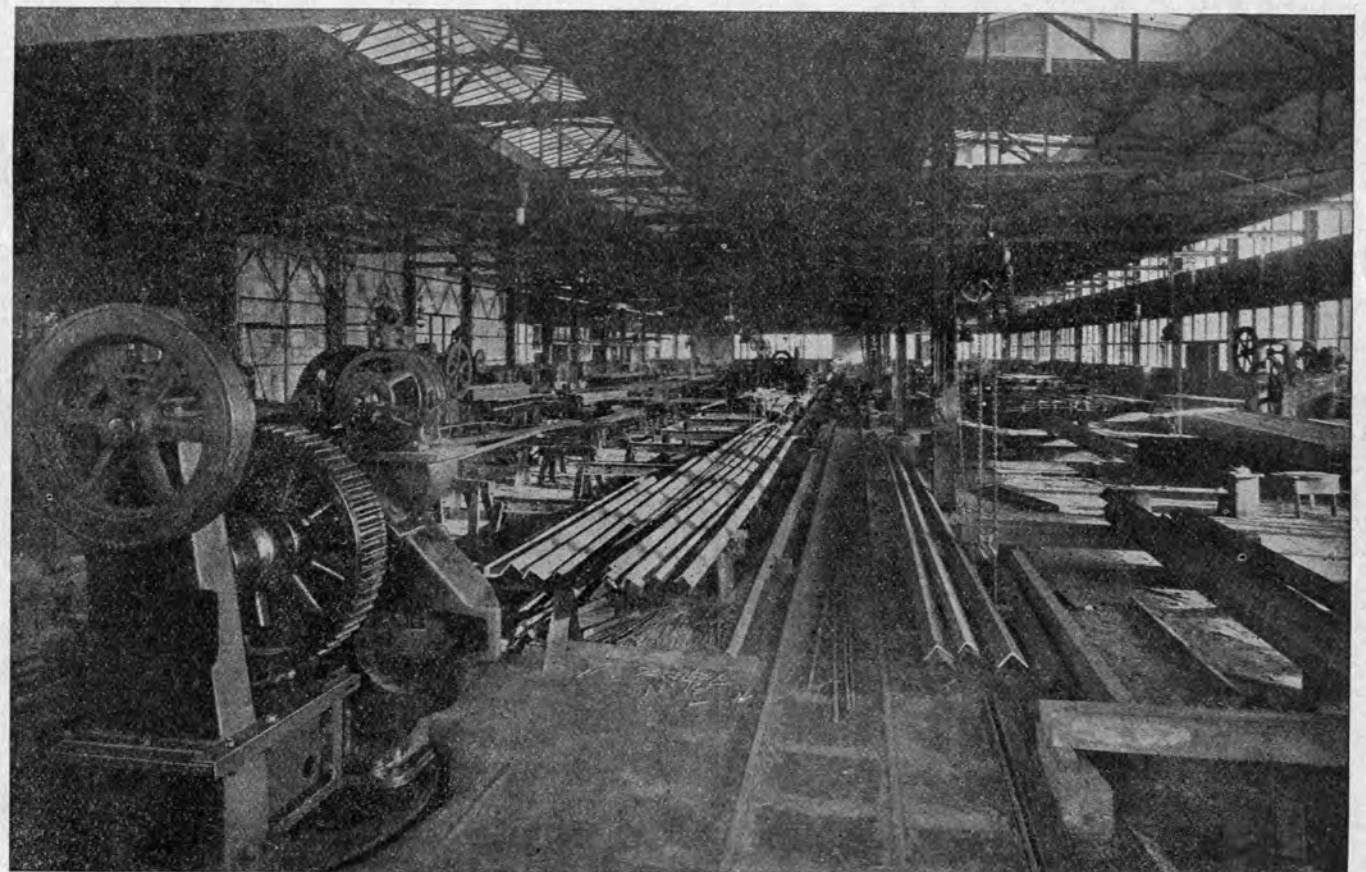
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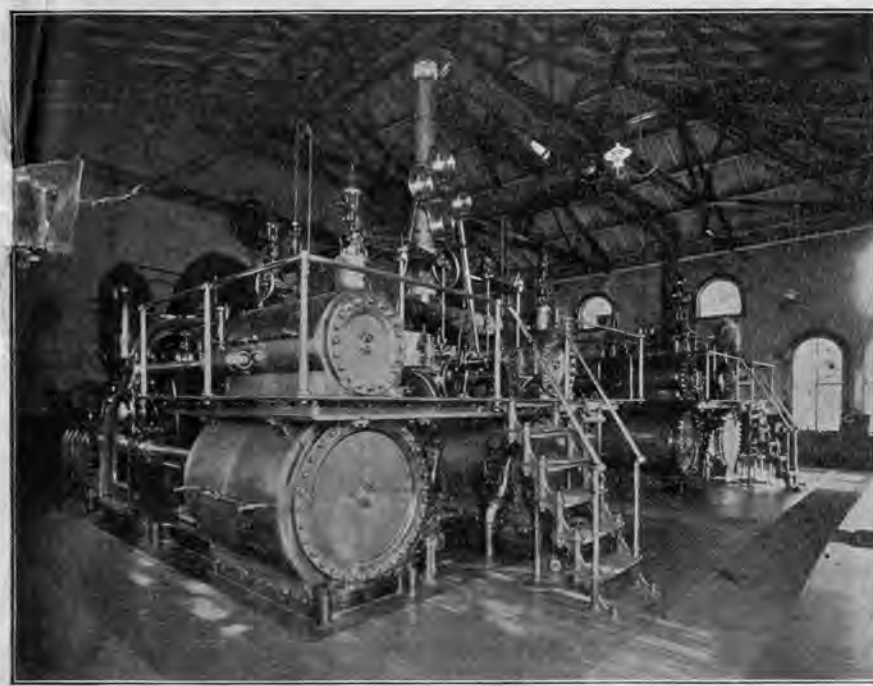
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Let us live by the way."BELL, 298 W
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No. 2606 WEST THIRD STREET
CHESTER, PA.



INTERIOR PUMPING STATION.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.
(Continued From Page 26.)

to watch the Holly pump doing its great work so steadily and so silently, we thought, with regret, of John Lockman who was for many years in charge of the pumps he had himself installed, and was not only an intelligent and faithful engineer, but a manly man. His death was a loss to the works, to his friends and to his adopted city.

RESERVOIRS AND FILTERING PLANT.

At the present time the water is drawn from the river through the 20 inch suction pipe and sent to Harrison's hill through the 20 inch force main, as it has been since 1888, but when the improvements and alterations now being made are completed, the part of the old 30 inch suction pipe in the bed of the river will be connected with the well, giving thus two intakes, one of 42 inches and one of 30. A 36 inch line will connect the pumps with the well, the old 20 inch force main will be disconnected at the works, and all three pumps put on the new 30 inch force main lately laid. This passes up Fulton street and crosses the creek some distance below the Kerlin street bridge. Then it passes through what was known as the Sunnyside property out to the Middletown road, which it follows to the company's "reservation" where it leaves the road and is carried across the fields to the receiving reservoir. When this connection is made and the new force main in use, the old force main will be "turned over" to the distributing system, with which it will be connected at Maris lane, Seventh and Concord avenue, Third and Fulton and Front and Fulton streets, adding largely to the capacity of that system. The new force main, owing to the course taken, will be about 3000 feet shorter than the old, and several bends will be avoided, reducing materially the friction.

The water will be driven into the south compartment of the receiving reservoir, passing from thence into the north compartment, and from that into the settling basin, and thence to the filtering plant. Thus very much of the coarser material which may find its way to the reservoir will be left behind when the water reaches the filters.

In the filtering plant changes and improvements are being made and others are in contemplation. The old circular wooden filtering tanks, as they give out, are being replaced by square cement tanks, thus utilizing a good deal of room now wasted. When all these wooden tanks have been replaced by the cement tanks the capacity of the plant, now 10,000,000 gallons per diem, will be increased to 15,000,000 gallons, without increasing the size of the building. Close to this plant is the distributing basin. During the past year the filters showed only one through the filters, showed only one and one-fifth per cent of deleterious matter.

Miss Florence Lawrence
(Copyright 1910 by "The Times")Miss Florence Lawrence
(Copyright 1910 by "The Times")

The above pictures are an exact likeness of MISS FLORENCE LAWRENCE, the greatest living Moving Picture actress. She, like ourselves, has quit the greedy Trust, to render her services to the more grateful Independents, and may be seen every Wednesday and Thursday in her beautiful Picture Plays at the

BIOGRAPH,
THE SHOW HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

E. F. McLAUGHLIN

LEIPERVILLE HOTEL

Crum Lynne

Penna.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS IN THE
HISTORY OF THE CITY OF
CHESTER.

(Continued From Page 17.)

Where it is a question of the public peace or of that nature, then it might be the part of wisdom, at times to have a private committee meeting. No councilman will refuse to listen to a constituent's advice, and to give it proper heed, if approached in a proper spirit, devoid of mere carping criticism. Of course, the chronic fault finder cannot expect to receive as much consideration as the fair-minded citizen, who is as ready to commend a good action as to condemn a bad one.

As to forms of ordinances and agreements, none are ever enacted or signed until they have been prepared and approved by our able and experienced City Solicitor, nor until they have passed the scrutiny of the proper committee, and have been approved by the chairman of the respective Committee and have been examined and approved by the Mayor.

Following an experience of eight years as a member of Council it has been my privilege as the City executive for the past two years to again come in close touch with the members of Council, and though I have not always been in accord with all the members of Council, I have observed nothing to indicate that a single one of them is or has been other than faithful to his duty under his oath; and the incoming Council will have returned to it several men who have been out of it for a time, but whose records while members were the best, and from what I know of the men who will come in entirely new to Councilmanic duties, I feel assured we have a capable City Council, that our citizens may repose full confidence in. The personnel of Council is, of course, an important factor, and I am very glad to give testimony to the confidence I repose in the men who will be in control of the expenditure of the moneys to be expended under the provisions of the loan bill as well as the general revenues of the City.

PATRIOTIC CHESTER.

In writing of Chester, it may be thought I should say something upon the subject of the patriotic part Chester has always played in the army and navy, from the time of the Revolution to the Spanish-American War, but the subject is too large for the space allotted to me.

Chester has never failed in these emergencies, for even the old men, or at least the middle-aged men, went out to meet the enemy when Lee's army imperiled the North. There will be no jealousy among the younger men, when I mention the names of the following, who were past the age of military duty, but who responded and marched to the front. All of them have long since been gathered to their fathers. I recall among them, the names of Joseph H. Hinkson, James Cochran, Abraham Blakeley, Joseph Wever, Martin Faraday and John Clark.

A good many men have been justices on the peace in Chester and aldermen of the City. I will recall the names of only some of the old-timers. George W. Bartram is the most prominent among the earlier Justices of Chester Borough. Later, and within my recollection I call to mind, John E. Clyde, Frederick Fairbank, Samuel Ulrich, Joseph Holt, Joseph Entwistle, Benjamin L. Welser, Henry M. Hinkson and Dr. J. M. Allen. If I am not mistaken, Alderman Holt was the grandfather of the present Alderman Holt of the Tenth Ward.

For some years before the incorporation of Chester as a City, one of the most picturesque figures about town was High Constable Isiah H. Mirkil. When the dignity of the Commonwealth was aroused in the person of High Constable Mirkil it was manifest to all beholders, and any culprit, in his presence, surrendered, and came down, like Davy Crockett's coon. High Constable Mirkil was the whole police force of Chester, and he filled the bill. He was afterwards a member of City Councils, and a good one, and though not trained to oratory, he had the Frenchman's gift of speaking with his hands and arms, and there was nothing dainty in the vigor with which he used them, and between the mobility of his countenance, the force and directness of his speech and the vigor of his gesticulations, he was no mean advocate of any cause he espoused.

ATHLETIC CHESTER.

Time passes so rapidly that few of the younger generation remember present County Detective Thomas H. Berry holding the scales of Justice, with such an even hand that he became a terror to evildoers, as he is now. When speaking of Mr. Berry I am tempted to make some reference to the original Chester Base Ball Club, which was organized and began playing in 1865. Everybody who was anybody was said to belong to this Club. It contained on its rolls the names of such men as General Beale, Y. S. Walter, Thomas V. Cooper, Thomas Appleby and more than a hundred others. It was strictly amateur. When William B. Broomall was in the box and Thomas H. Berry was on the receiving end, there was no amateur club anywhere. In this neck of the woods, as Mr. Berry would express it, that could get away with the Chester Base Ball Club. These players never lost a game, until, in their pride, they had the hardihood to invite the professional Athletic Club of Philadelphia to come down to Chester and measure strength with them. After that, things looked different. The Athletics won the game by a score of eighty to fourteen.

CHESTER'S FIRST MAYOR.

When Chester was made a City in 1866, in looking about to choose a Mayor a good many thought John Larkin, Jr. was the man for the place; but there was an insurgent element (if I may so call it) in the Republican party that thought otherwise, and they carried their thought to the election, and there was a three-cornered fight, and a lively one, with Larkin as the regular Republican candidate, Henry B. Edwards the candidate of the insurgents, and Perciphor Baker the candidate of the Democrats. The late Y. S. Walter and his "Republican" supported Edwards. I was then young and ardent in politics, and I said things about Mr. Walter's newspaper and had them printed in the Media "American," of which Cooper and Vernon were the editors. The "American" was not such turtle-doves towards each other then as the most of the newspapers are nowadays, for the "American" was glad to print a crack

at the "Republican," and vice versa. I am not certain that my declarations of the untruthfulness of the "Republican," which were expressed in the shortest word in the English language that would convey my meaning, were correctly set up in type by the compositor of the "American," but a sentence or two (as published) which did violence to the traditions of Lindley Murray, was seized upon and republished by Mr. Walter, and this, in connection with his sarcastic comments (and he was an adept in that line) made me look (in the vernacular of today) like thirty cents. Of course, I had to take my medicine, but I learned then some part of the lesson of the foolishness of starting a row with a newspaper, unless you own one yourself; and very likely then you will, as I have already indicated, soon become effected by the freemasonry of the craft of newspaperdom, and quit fighting each other.

We won out in the election, however, though we had no Chester paper to advocate our cause—showing the stubbornness of the people sometimes in refusing to be guided by the advice of the newspapers. And so John Larkin became the first Mayor of Chester, being re-elected in 1869. When Mr. Larkin's second term was drawing to a close in the beginning of the year 1872, he caused it to be known that he did not desire re-election. There was a serious undercurrent of opposition to him among some of the active Republican politicians of the South Ward, and in his determination not to run, nor do I know that he was aware of this opposition. A delegation of Republicans waited on Judge Frederick J. Hinkson, informed him of Mayor Larkin's desire to retire, and asked the Judge to be the Republican candidate. Had he taken the nomination he would have been elected in a walkover.

The Judge told them he did not want to be Mayor and did not wish to run. The delegation was persistent, however, and urged his acceptance as a public duty with so much force and effect that he said, "I will go and see Mr. Larkin, and if he will not run, I will." He was too persuasive with Mr. Larkin and caused that gentleman to change his mind and agree to be a candidate for Mayor for the third time. Fateful mistake! Hitherto, Mr. Larkin, in all his political contests, for town, for borough offices, for Sheriff of Delaware County, for membership in the Councils of the Borough and for Mayor of Chester, had never been defeated. The idea of the possibility of defeat in this last venture probably never entered his mind.

OTHER MAYORS.

But there was another Richmond in the field—and this time the true one Jonathan Larkin Forwood, with the fighting Larkin blood in his veins, came out against John Lark, Jr., and to the general surprise, defeated Mr. Larkin, the majority being small. Many Democrats voted for Mr. Larkin, but a larger number of Republicans supported Dr. Forwood. George W. Weaver, a leader among the Democrats, and Postmaster of Chester under President Buchanan, declared, on the night of the election that the result was a public calamity. But it was not a calamity, for, as Mayor of Chester, Jonathan Larkin Forwood, M.D. was a commanding figure, as he has continued to be from that time on.

Doctor Forwood was four times elected Mayor, three times in succession, but suffered defeat in 1881 at the hands of Major James Barton; but in 1884 the Doctor was again elected. Major Joseph R. T. Coates was elected Mayor in 1887 and re-elected in 1890. In 1893 the Democrats again came to the front in the election of John B. Hinkson, Esq. The Republicans came into their own again in 1896 by the election of Hon. Crosby M. Black, and again in 1899 by the election of Daniel W. Jefferson. Hon. Howard H. Houston followed Doctor Jefferson, and then came Hon. William H. Berry. Had a registration law then been in operation, it is the general opinion that Mr. Berry would have failed of election. Many of the men who voted for Mr. Berry belong to a class of voters who do not ordinarily take sufficient interest in politics to qualify themselves by getting registered. But, where there is no registry law such men, and the last moment, become awake, and are brought out of the recessive eloquence of the oratory of such a man as Mr. Berry. Mr. Berry, having been considerable of a success politically, and having, perforce, to assume public responsibilities which no man finds so easy, as "Jack Robinson" would say, when looking out from the inside, as he thought they were when looking from the outside, has become more conservative (the usual effect of responsibility) and no longer looks on a man as being necessarily a rascal, because he happens to belong to the opposite party, as was most clearly shown in his recent advocacy of the loan bill, and his good words (without any "ifs" or "buts") for those who have the burden of the City government on their hands. Mr. Berry certainly stirred up the animals in the State Capital scandal; so much so, that any man who had the remotest connection with the affair would have been convicted if put on trial at the time William L. Mathews had his first trial. Hence, indicating that the trial was a verdict against him, had the District Attorney had the hardihood to indict Governor Pennypacker, the Governor's chances of acquittal before a jury under the influence of the tense feeling that existed in Harrisburg at that time, would have been very slim. Governor Pennypacker's commanding character was recognized by the District Attorney, and though the Governor appeared to be as much responsible for what had happened as Mathews was the Governor was not subjected to the ignominy of a trial, where a defendant had scarcely a chance. I suppose, however, that is as far as the District Attorney felt it safe to go, in view of the tremendous power of public demand for prosecution of somebody, guilty or innocent, and I suppose he would give him a good deal of credit for resisting the clamor for the prosecution of Governor Pennypacker, for the latter, notwithstanding he made one of the greatest Governors Pennsylvania ever had, had

cause he would not toady to a host of demagogues who denounced him for his most meritorious acts.

Mayor Berry, having a call to go up higher, occupied his position as Mayor of Chester for less than a year, when Mayor Samuel E. Turner, elected by City Councils, filled out the balance of the year, when Doctor Samuel R. Crothers was elected by a large majority over so popular a man as John Lentz Garrett, Esq., for the remaining two years of the full term. Mayor Turner was hardly in office long enough to become warm in his seat, and had therefore little chance to display his fine executive and administrative qualities.

In the autumn of 1907 I stopped over on my way down from New York State, at Scranton, to renew old acquaintances. Among those I called on was the late Col. Ezra H. Ripple, then Postmaster, and formerly Mayor of Scranton. I told the Colonel I was thinking of running for Mayor of Chester. He looked at me quickly and said, "You don't expect to have as good a reputation afterwards as you had before, do you?" Of course, I had to admit that I must expect the common fate of those who get to be Mayors of cities; but to tell the truth, I did not expect the blizzard would come so soon.

Mayor Berry does not think so bad of the office. Perhaps he did not stay in long enough to become acclimated, so to speak.

A day or two after I had been sworn in, he entered a street car in which I was riding, and sitting down beside me, he said, "How are you, Mayor?" Then he said he had always felt better satisfied with his occupancy of the Mayor's office than he did about any other position he had filled. He said he had expressed himself in this way in a symposium meeting of Mayors at one of the State conventions, and that one of the Mayors present said his experience was quite different. That for a short while after he was elected, his constituents would walk all the way across the street to grasp his hand, effusively greeting him, and saying, "How are you, Mayor." But after he had been in office about a year, things were different; then the people wouldn't cross the street to greet him, but, casting furtive glances at him, would grit their teeth, and mutter, "Son of a b—h."

CHESTER'S FIREMEN.

I remember when the old hand engine was in vogue in Chester, before the days of steam fire engines, or even hose carriages. Practically, the main safety of the town lay in the fact that there were so few houses, and what there were so far between. If a fire did occur it was the talk of the town, for a long time.

At least two long doggerel poems were written about two fires many years apart. The latest one started off in this way, after the burning of a steamboat which was tied up at a wharf, about the present location of the Consumers' Ice Works.

"Fire, fire," says John Dyer:
"Where, where," says Josh Eyre:
"Over the Creek," says William Frick."

The poem was not divided up into stanzas or verses, and there was no limit to the number of lines except to the number of people who would come along and add a line or two and ring in the names of citizens. And in this respect it was essentially a democratic poem—anybody who could get up a line was entitled to have it inserted, and nobody's name was tabooed, white, black, yellow or red, the only sine qua non was that it must rhyme with something.

After awhile Chester got to the dignity of having real Fire Companies, who wore red shirts, black trousers, and had fire hats, and they got a hose carriage which was the admiration of all beholders. After a long while, a real fire engine was obtained, and that was a great day for Chester. Soon, more fire companies were organized, until the department has arrived at the high state of our present volunteer fire department. The whole record and history of this department is a highly honorable one. While our department is in some respects lacking in up-to-date facilities, because of lack of sufficient funds, I cannot conceive that any fire department, whether paid or volunteer, and even if better equipped than our fire department, could, in the many years since the companies were organized, have done better work than our firemen have done. No fire has really ever gotten beyond their control. And they have always been gentlemen, and were never guilty of the rough house tactics which have been in vogue in some cities. The Chester people can never repay the debt of gratitude they owe our volunteer firemen, who are ever on the alert while we sleep.

Less than six years from to-day, Chester will be celebrating the semi-centennial of her incorporation as a City, and by that time, unless the stars, and the planets, and the signs of the times point away, greater Chester will have entered on her career in the race for position among the great municipalities to such an extent that our good friend William I. Shaffer will no longer look in vain for the name of Chester on the map, when in his journeyings he roams beyond the Mississippi or crosses the Rocky Mountains, or, mayhap

"Shall lose himself in the continuous woods where rolls the Oregon."

Old Doctor Cardesa, in speaking of harmony in families, used to say, "Love begets love." So, now that Chester is decking herself for the new era, and showing that she desires to be in the company of those who do things, the people of the outside world are taking note of her progressiveness, and inquiring about her great natural and acquired advantages, and as Hon. Thomas S. Butler says: "It will soon be that it is not so much a question of advertising Chester, as it will be to find the water fronts, the lands and the dwellings for those who desire to come among us and cast their lot with the people of the good City of Chester, Pennsylvania, which, phoenix-like, is now rising out of the ashes of her past to a position pre-eminent among her sister Cities, when the productions and industry of her artisans, the wealth of her products and the contentment of her people will be fully recognized wherever her name is spoken.

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
(Continued From Page 39.)

It was said of another great theological head, and what was equally said of Dr. Weston that he had a marked, and more than equally valuable, a sympathetic and all-embracing heart.

President Weston selected his Faculty—a most delicate task. He secured men of recognized scholarship, and Crozer Seminary opened its doors in October, 1868, with twenty students. That was forty-two years ago, and Crozer made the fourth theological seminary of the Baptists in the Northern States. The Seminary was not only launched, but under skillful management. Other professors and additional buildings were added from year to year in response to its needs.



JOHN P. CROZER.

"Instead of the fathers shall be the children; I will make thy name to be remembered"—utterances of the psalmist, which have an almost literal fulfillment in the history of the Seminary. The older John P. Crozer reared the men and supplied the means; his family converted his benevolent spirit into practical reality; but life is short and time is fleeting, so with rare presence there was elected as a member of the Board of Trustees, a representative of the third generation in the person of John P. Crozer, a level-headed business man, and son of Samuel A. Crozer, president of the Board.

The traditions of President Weston are similarly perpetuated by his son, Francis E. Weston, the courteous and efficient Secretary of the Board. Thus are carried forward names and influences dear to all the past, and full of promise for the future.

THE SEMINARY LIBRARY.

The Professor of Hebrew and Church History was Howard Osgood, D. D., a native of Louisiana, and a graduate of Harvard. Upon him devolved the task of selecting the books for the new library, for which a costly green-stone, fire-proof building had been erected by the generosity of a member of the Board of Trustees, and who had also placed the sum of \$25,000 at the command of the Seminary to be expended for books.

Dr. Osgood went abroad and prosecuted his task in the great book centers of Europe. His commission was one of magnitude, and called for the widest learning and most discriminating judgment. In 1874, two of the most eminent theologians made an examination of the works that had been secured for the Seminary library.

The two men were Rev. Chas. P. Krauth, D. D., then Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and professor of Systematic Theology in the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary of Philadelphia. Dr. Krauth possessed peculiar fitness, having gathered one of the most valuable private collections of theological works in America, numbering more than 13,000 volumes. Dr. Krauth's colleague was Prof. Ezra Abbot, D. D., LL. D., professor of New Testament Interpretation in Harvard University, and officially connected with the Harvard library. Both of these eminent scholars were on committees for the revision of the Bible—Dr. Krauth on the Old Testament Committee, and Dr. Abbot on the New.

Their final report, based on a careful inspection of the library, appeared in a fifteen page pamphlet of octavo size, from which the following brief extracts are taken, indicating the estimate placed upon the Crozer library as it was thirty-six years ago.

"Books are of two classes: I. Books out of which other books are made, and, II. Books which are made out of other books. The Crozer library is strong in books of the first class."

"The books are as a class not merely good books, they are the best books, and not simply best, but the best of the best."

"It (the library) abounds in books which pre-eminently belong to great libraries, books of the first importance, such as the great Patristic Collections, the Documentary Collections of Councils, etc."

"The great theological nationalities, German, English, French, and Dutch, are all strongly represented."

"The collection appears to us to be one of remarkable interest and value, and to have been selected with extraordinary care and skill."

Since that report was made, at least 15,000 volumes have been added, representing the best modern thought in all departments. About seventy-five periodical and serial publications are regularly taken and arranged on convenient shelves in the students' reading room. Dr. Frank G. Lewis, of wide experience, is the librarian, with Miss Edith M. West as assistant.

THE SEMINARY'S EXTENSION WORK.

In 1907 a new department was added known as the "Crozer Extension Course," designed to aid ministers and other Christian workers who are unable to attend the provided schools. This course is outlined so as to cover the subjects usually embraced in Seminary course of studies. At a small expense to the student the Seminary thus carries to men all over the United States many of the advantages of its facilities. Examination papers are sent and on the answers are based teaching-letters to students covering points not fully understood.

This department has enrolled over two hundred students representing thirty-five States, Canada and China. The most gratifying reports of the value of this course to men removed from educational opportunities, bear

testimony to the demand the Seminary is supplying.

The Extension Department is in charge of a director who gives nearly all his time to the work. He is assisted by Miss M. Edna Cook as stenographer.

To men who simply wish to read good books, the library offers its collection. The mail will carry books to readers in remote places. No charge is made other than the necessary postage.

THE SEMINARY'S RECORD.

With a corps of eleven professors, endowed lectureships, an extension department; with buildings and permanent endowment now aggregating three quarters of a million dollars; with seven hundred and fifty loyal alumni scattered over this, and other lands, the Crozer Theological Seminary takes rank with the very first of the schools devoted to what, in the middle age, was known as "the queen of the sciences."

From its faculty and alumni have come many works of high merit; the books of Weston, Johnson, Stiller, Vedder and Hobart are found on the shelves of modern scholars; among hymn-writers and musical critics, the names of Johnson and Ayres are well known, while Dr. Taylor, the senior member of the faculty, ranks among our first Hebrew scholars. When in 1905 the great Baptist World Congress was held in London, three of the leading addresses were made by Drs. Evans, Pollard and Meeser, members of the Crozer faculty.

Dr. Weston and the Seminary shared the unique distinction of one presidency extending over forty-one years, from 1868 to 1909, a marvelous period in the world's history; it covered the revelations of a Roentgen, a Bessemer, and a Marconi. Dr. Weston was called to his reward early in 1909, and was succeeded by Dr. Milton G. Evans, who had been Dean for some years, and was thus familiar with all the details of administration. His appointment was both logical and popular, and elicited the general and hearty approbation of friends and alumni.

While under Baptist control, the Seminary is nevertheless conducted on liberal principles. The trustees have absolute charge of the finances and physical property; while the president and faculty are left free and unhampered to formulate and administer the curriculum of instruction in accordance with their convictions. Crozer is therefore at liberty to teach the facts of Christian experience and of



DR. B. C. TAYLOR.

religious history in their present-day aspects, rather than the dogmatics and apologetics of a by-gone day. It is a tribute to the Baptist denomination that it tolerates the utmost liberty of investigation, and teaching based on the results, on the part of its Seminary. It is equally creditable to Crozer Seminary that its professors, thus free to teach what they believe to be true, have remained loyal to the truth as believed by the denomination the Seminary seeks to serve.

Locally, it has been, and is now more than ever, the aim of the Seminary to be of service. In Chester, Upland, and other nearby points, its students are active in the Y. M. C. A., in a number of Sunday Schools, and in supplying vacancies in pulpits. The lectures at the Seminary are not only open to all who may care to attend, but efforts are made to invite and welcome both men and women to all exercises of a popular character. The facilities of its library, now numbering over 22,000 volumes, are also open to ministers of Chester and vicinity.

On June 1st the annual commencement took place, ending the forty-second year of the Seminary's history.

JOHN H. MIRKIL

One of the most reliable real estate and insurance agencies in this city is that conducted by John H. Mirkil, in the Cambridge Building. Mr. Mirkil has passed all his life-time in Chester, and is well and favorably known and respected for his pleasing personality, integrity and ability. He transacts an extensive general real estate and collection business, and in addition represents eleven fire insurance companies, one surety company and one plate glass insurance company, making a specialty of insuring automobiles and issuing burglary policies.

The list of companies for which he is the accredited representative includes the Dixie, Caledonian, Citizens', Humboldt, London Assurance, Norwich Union, Spring Garden, Teutonia, United Firemen's, St. Paul Fire and Marine, Allemania, Pittsburgh Underwriters, and the Title Guaranty and Surety Company.

Automobiles are insured against fire, theft and damages sustained in collisions and otherwise, and guarantee is given for the making good of valuable personal property taken from the home or off - burglars.

Mr. Mirkil has always been very successful in his real estate transactions, both buying and selling, and particularly in the prompt and full collection of rents and other accounts. In consequence, he enjoys a large and increasing clientele which necessitates the employment of a great force of clerks in the handling of the immense volume of business entrusted to his able and successful management.

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The station at the foot of West Twenty-third Street is the gate to the heart of Manhattan, the hotel, theatre, and retail shopping districts; and the Brooklyn Annex Station at the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is the portal for that great section.

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DEWEY SCHOOL BUILDING.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN THE CITY.

(Continued From Page 27.)

Judge Clayton was born in Bethel township, January 20, 1832. He was the oldest of four brothers, all of whom possessed unusual force of character and became more or less eminent. Thomas J. Clayton was admitted to the bar of his native county November 24, 1851, at the first session held in Media. His practice as a lawyer, however, was chiefly in Philadelphia. In 1874 he was first elected Judge as an independent candidate, and again in 1884 and 1894 as the Republican candidate. He exhibited conspicuous ability on the bench, and his decisions were seldom overruled by the higher courts. Judge Clayton was a director in the District of the Borough of South Chester from 1872 to 1874, and resided for over thirty years near the site of the school which bears his name. He died January 30, 1900, and is buried in the old cemetery in his native township.

NO. 19—MCCAY SCHOOL.

Robert McCay 2nd, whose name the

WM. S. McDOWELL.
President Chester School Board.

McCay School bears, was the son of Robert and Rachel Collett McCay. He was born in Concord township on July 10, 1783. His father and grandfather fought on the American side in the Revolutionary war. In March, 1812, he bought a property of one hundred and seventeen acres at Carversville, Chester township. Five years later he built an addition to the house standing on the property and brought his family to live there.

In early life he was a contractor and builder, but gave that up to engage in farming and cattle and sheep raising.

He added to his property until he owned two hundred acres, his last purchase being the forty acres east of Flower street and south of Concord road in the center of which the McCay School now stands.

He died July 24, 1864, and is buried in the Upland Baptist Cemetery.

NO. 20—JOHN WATTS SCHOOL.

The subject of this sketch was born set free by the Civil War at the age of 13. Mr. Watts came to Ches-

p pneumonia on the 8th day of March, 1894, mourned by hundreds of friends. In the early '70's and opened a small green grocery store, in which he developed quite a lucrative business. He served with credit as a Director of the Poor of Delaware Co., was a school director in the borough of South Chester for twelve years and was also treasurer of the Board for one term. He was deeply interested in the establishment of the public school at Fourth and Edwards streets, in 1889, and it is eminently fitting that it should now bear his name. He died of typhoid fever, after a brief illness, on the 24th of July, 1894. For many years after his school was closed he was employed as a foreman by Morton and Black. Mr. J. Frank Black speaks of him in terms of unqualified praise, as an unusually intelligent, faithful and reliable employee. He was a director in North Chester from 1880 to 1881, and again from August 18, 1881 till his death in May, 1886. On May 26, the day of his funeral, both schools of the district were closed as a tribute of respect—in his case no mere form.

BENEFICIAL AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

(Continued From Page 28.)

The work incident to formation and organization went forward during the summer and autumn, and January 17, 1881, in the Cochrane Building on Market street, Chester Council, No. 553, Royal Arcanum, with a membership of twenty-four, was chartered, with Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane, Past Regent and Representative of Grand Council, Capt. Frank S. Baker, Regent; Samuel Lyons, Collector; J. Craig, Jr., Treasurer, and Dr. F. M. Smith, Secretary.

Under the wise and fostering guidance of the Supreme Council, this organization of twenty-two members has quietly wrought much good in our community. During its existence, there has been a total membership of 275, aggregating a total insurance of more than \$800,000.

Death has removed fifty-two of its members, and the Royal Arcanum has paid to their widows and orphans the munificent sum of \$144,000.

The social and fraternal features have been in keeping with the character of the membership, and friendships have grown up between men who would otherwise have remained strangers to one another, and the annual suppers have always been marked by cordiality, leaving many pleasing

remembrances with the large number who attend them.

After an experience of twenty-one years, it became apparent that the rates were not sufficient to carry the risks involved, therefore, in September, 1898, a slight raise in rates was made by the Supreme Council, with the knowledge that it was only a temporary adjustment. In 1905, there went into effect a radical change of rates, based upon mortality tables formed from an experience of twenty-eight years, with an exposure of more than 400,000 lives, the members being given two plans for insurance with rates adequate for safety. The Order at large sustained a loss in its membership, as a result of this change of rates, but the loss in Chester Council was less than ten per cent at this time. There is now a membership of 128, which is steadily increasing.

The nine remaining charter members, Gen. Henry Clay Cochrane, Dr. F. M. Smith, Samuel Lyons, Nathan Sharpless, J. Alex. Cochrane, John Doak Goff, J. Engle Baker, Frank P. Ashenfelter and William H. Bowen, note with pleasure that while Capt. Frank S. Baker was their first Regent, his son, James C. Baker is their present Regent. Many sons of members have followed in their footsteps in membership, Capt. Baker having no less than three in the Council. \$2000 is the largest benefit that can be

obtained, and to those desiring a small insurance upon their lives at the lowest rate possible with safety, the Royal Arcanum offers exceptional advantages.

ILLUSTrious SONS OF OLDER TIMES.

(Continued From Page 46.)

appointed Admiral by Mexico, but he soon found that it was an empty honor and he resigned to become American Minister to Turkey, where he died at Pava, March 3, 1843. David Porter, from 1808, made his home in the old dwelling in Chester, which was destroyed by the fatal explosion of March 17, 1882.

OTHER LUMINARIES.

Because in the recent pamphlet issued by the Historical Committee on the occasion of the visit of the United States scout cruiser "Chester," to the city for whom she was named, which was widely circulated, much information was presented therein that is deemed now unnecessary to more than mention the names of Theodore Porter, Henry Ogden Porter, Admiral David H. Porter—accounts of whom were given in that publication. For a like reason it will not be necessary to more than mention the names of Rear-Admirals Frederick Engle and Pierce Crosby, Dr. Samuel Anderson and Lieutenant Ferdinand Piper, all of whom excepting Anderson were birthright citizens of Delaware County, and whose names are inscribed on the roll of its illustrious sons.

GREAT NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

A Few of the Good Things
Chester Possesses.

Few cities or towns in the State of Pennsylvania possess greater natural advantages than does the city of Chester. Not only is it one of the oldest towns in the Keystone State, but located as it is on the banks of the Delaware river and between two lines of railroad and various systems of trolley roads, Philadelphia, Wilmington and other nearby cities can be reached by steam, electrical or boat conveyances within a very short time. Among the city's industrial advantages are many large manufacturing plants, where thousands of mechanics and tradesmen find ready employment at good wages, are provided with comfortable homes and enjoy privileges that are not enjoyed by many other cities of its size. Its streets are well lighted, many miles of its main thoroughfares are well paved with up-to-date material, and arrangements are under way to further improve it in this way. Its educational advantages are excellent, and in addition to its splendid public school system, there is located here the Pennsylvania Military College and close by the Crozer Theological Seminary, where many young men from various sections of the country are equipped for a military life or for the Baptist ministry. Its schools, churches, public buildings, public parks and suburban retreats are a pride to its citizens, and its manufacturing and transportation facilities are unsurpassed in this section of the country.

THE MARCUS HOOK HOTEL.

Brief Sketch of the Old Hostelry and Its Popular Proprietor.

One of the oldest and most popular hosteries in Delaware County is the Marcus Hook Hotel, of which William J. McClure, Jr., is proprietor. Standing at the corner of Tenth and Market streets, in the famous old borough of Marcus Hook, the hotel is a favorite place for a majority of teams and automobiles using the public highway between Philadelphia, Chester and Wilmington.

The hotel is a landmark in Marcus Hook, and although numerous changes have been made on the interior, as well as to the exterior, the building has lost but little of its original design and architecture. It has been equipped with

WILLIAM J. MCCLURE, JR.
Proprietor of the Marcus Hook Hotel.

all modern conveniences during the twelve years Mr. McClure has been in charge, and the proprietor has now one of the most up-to-date places in the county. Nothing has been left undone that would add to the comfort of the patrons. Included among the many improvements is the electric light plant, used in conjunction with the gas equipment.

Adjoining the hotel property is the Marcus Hook Race Ball Park, also owned by Mr. McClure, who is a great lover of sports. For years the diamond has been the scene of many red-hot contests, and with favorable weather during the winter season, big shooting matches are held almost weekly, and are participated in by many of the crack shots of Chester, Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Mr. McClure succeeded his father, Andrew J. McClure, as proprietor of the hotel, which, under the latter's management, the place was known as the Union Hotel. The present proprietor, believing that a town as old as Delaware County should have at least one hotel bearing its name, has since had it changed. Much of Mr. McClure's success as a boniface is due entirely to his own personality, and he seldom loses a friend once made. With a mind of his own and the courage of his convictions, he has always taken an active hand in the political welfare of Marcus Hook, and is so highly esteemed by the residents that he has served them both as a member of Council and as their Chief Executive.

CHARITIES OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

(Continued From Page 29.)

The school property consists of 24 buildings, located on 230 acres or ground in a beautiful section of Delaware county. It has its own light, water and sewage plants, railroad station and post-office.

The school combines a certain amount of academic training with the mechanical but special attention is called to the fact that the school is only for young men who propose following for a livelihood the trades taught them, and no others are admitted. The benefits of the school are entirely free. These include boarding, instruction, clothing, etc., during the entire course. The students are divided into families, each family having its matron and its own distinct home or cottage, cared for by the occupants.

SCHOOL RANKS HIGH.

This school takes high, if not the highest, rank among industrial institutions. Its graduates are in demand the world over. Ninety-five per cent of them enter at once on trade work at wages of 60 to 100 per cent. of full journeymen's pay, nearly all receiving the latter in less than twelve months. The present number of pupils is 235. The trustees of the school are Isaac

H. Clothier, chairman; James T. Brooks, Lincoln Godfrey, Alfred C. Harrison, John Story Jenks, John M. Shrigley and John Wanamaker. The president is John M. Shrigley, the treasurer, John Wanamaker, the secretary, Alfred Helmbold. The general director is Harry S. Bittling, director, James A. Pratt, assistant director, V. Leroy Rupp.

OTHER HELPFUL AGENCIES.

We suppose that our good friends Messrs. Smith and Cole, county and city superintendents of the public schools, might object to our enrolling these institutions under the name of charities. Yet in a certain sense they are public charities. As there is so much in a name it would be better perhaps, to call them public benefices. To be sure the money needed for their support may be regarded as a forced donation but the money for the support of many an asylum, hospital and school is derived in the same way so far as the State aids these objects. Many a man who has no children of his own pays for the education of his neighbors' children. The benefit the community derives from the public school system is incalculable and no man worthy the name objects to doing his share in their support. All the same they are among the greatest.

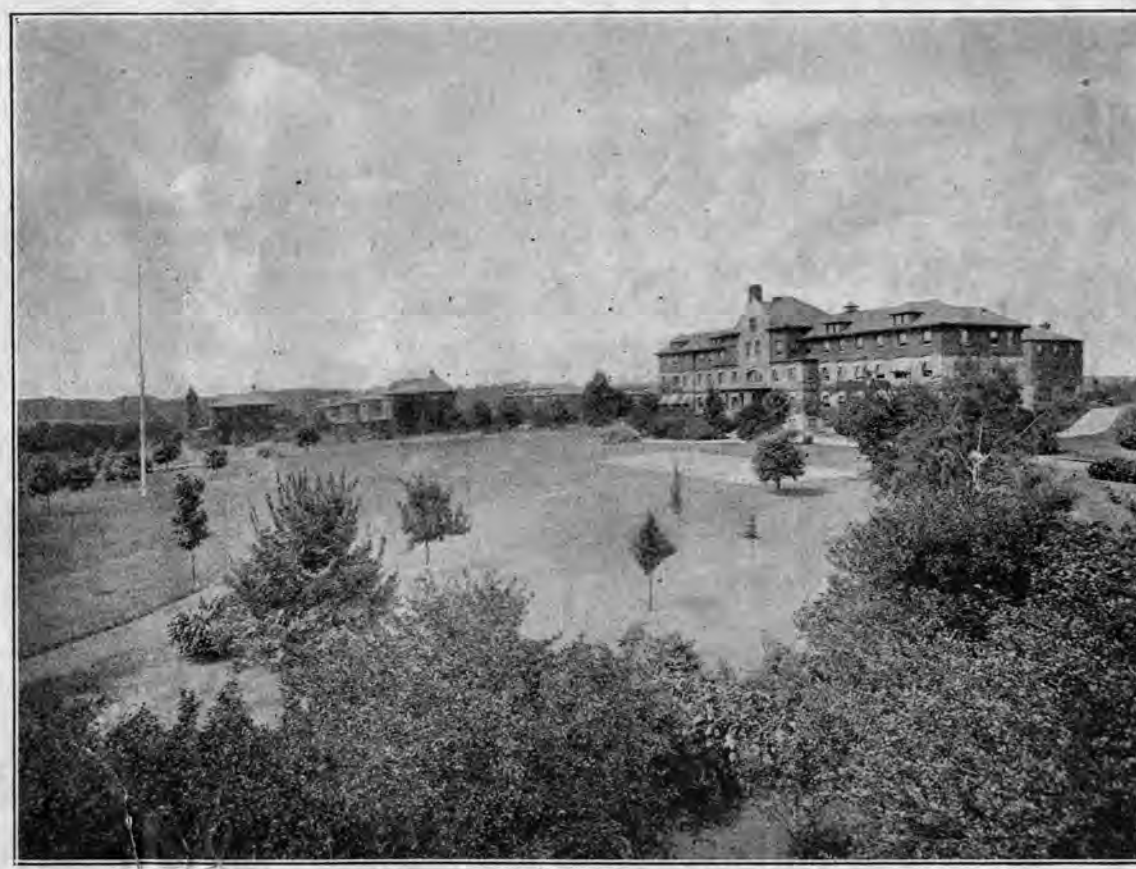
If not the greatest, charitable institutions of our State, though in no technical sense charity schools. There is in Rosemont a Children's Hospital about which we have not been able to obtain any detailed information. It is connected with and under the charge of the Church of the Good Shepherd of that place and is to be reckoned among the charities of Delaware county.

Almost every church in the county has its organization of relief for the poor and sick. While these are not strictly limited to the membership of the church or parish in which they do their good work, yet they can hardly be classed among public charities.

The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, an organization composed entirely of men, branches of which are connected with nearly all the Roman Catholic churches, has done and is doing noble work in Chester.

Connected with the Convent of Our Lady of the Angels at Glen Riddle, an institution described in another article in this edition, is a Home for Aged People, in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

Chester is now fully large enough to have a well equipped and well directed City Mission which should take charge of all cases of destitution and suffering in a systematic and intelligent way.



THE WILLIAMSON SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES

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Chester Milling Company	55	Keystone Cabinet Company	21	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester Loan Company	22	Keystone Glass Company	23	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester Shipping Company	4	Keystone Drop Forge Works	23	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester National Bank	12	Keystone State Construction Co.	20	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester Lumber & Coal Company	12	Keystone Mutual Life Ins. Co.	46	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester Lace Mills	12	Keystone Steel Castings Co.	8	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester Enameling Company	59	Lane's Lunch Room	42	Shenley, W. J.	50
Crowley, John F.	59	Lewis Bros. Company	55	Shenley, W. J.	50
Crumble, T. J.	55	Leiperville Hotel	55	Shenley, W. J.	50
Crew-Lewick & Company	32	Logan and Kennedy	15	Shenley, W. J.	50
Cambridge Trust Company	32	Lamont, David	24	Shenley, W. J.	50
Columbia Worsted Company	13	Lees Estate, Daniel	11	Shenley, W. J.	50
Closed, R. P.	24	McCall, T. Frank	55	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chey, J. William	24	Mirkl, John H.	55	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chey, W. F.	24	McMunigal, John	59	Shenley, W. J.	50
Continental Brewing Company	44	McClure Co., W. J.	43	Shenley, W. J.	50
Cabots & Bro., N.	54	McCoy, H. M.	59	Shenley, W. J.	50
Crown Smelting Co.	10	McLaine & Co., J. Gibson	59	Shenley, W. J.	50
Charter House	24	Mapplewood Hotel	57	Shenley, W. J.	50
Chester Brewing Co.	59	Media Cold Storage & Ice Co.	18	Shenley, W. J.	50
Colonial Hotel	43	Mills & Brother	58	Shenley, W. J.	50
Colonade Hotel	17	Miller, Kirk	42	Shenley, W. J.	50
Consumers Ice Mfg. Co.	43	Morton House	17	Shenley, W. J.	50
Deakne Bros.	54	National Hotel	59	Shenley, W. J.	50
Dickerson Paving Co.	24	New Central Hotel	57	Shenley, W. J.	50
Delaware County National Bank	24	New Chester Water Company	26	Shenley, W. J.	50
Delaware County Electric Co.	24	Nacrell, Henry	17	Shenley, W. J.	50
Delaware County Trust Co.	23	Nolan Bros.	35	Shenley, W. J.	50
Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company	15	Noden, James T.	54	Shenley, W. J.	50
DeFuria, F. E.	59	Parl Hotel	47	Shenley, W. J.	50
Deveney, W. L.	22	Penn. Ice Works	54	Shenley, W. J.	50
Eddystone Hotel	47	Penna. R. R. Company	59	Shenley, W. J.	50
Eddystone Mfg. Company	47	Pennsylvania Military College	28	Shenley, W. J.	50
Edmont Garage	19	Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co.	23	Shenley, W. J.	50
Enterprise Casualty Company	47	Pretty, John	57	Shenley, W. J.	50
Emmott Worsted Company	12			Shenley, W. J.	50
Erison Line	4			Shenley, W. J.	50
Esslinger & Son Brewing Co., Geo. E.	17			Shenley, W. J.	50
Fox, Benj. C.	49			Shenley, W. J.	50
Fairlamb & Son, N. W.	55			Shenley, W. J.	50

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STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY FACILITIES.

(Continued From Page 6.)

urged that the service be extended to that borough, which was done and on July 14, 1883, cars began running on that division, thus extending the distance traversed by the railway to four miles. In 1888, the road had been extended to Marcus Hook and out Providence avenue to Irvington. In the meanwhile, the Chester Street Railway Company transferred its entire holdings to the Chester Union Railway Company, of which Colonel Samuel A. Dyer was president, who subsequently greatly developed the road largely through his energetic and capable management. In 1891 I. Engle Cochran, Jr., with others who had acquired the franchise of the Philadelphia and Darby Turnpike and Plank Road Company, organized the Chester, Darby and Philadelphia Railway Company, and obtained the right of way to certain streets in the City of Chester. The road was built, but before it was completed it passed into the ownership of The Union Railway Company. In the fall of 1892, the Chester and Media Electric Railway was granted the right of way over certain streets in Chester, and the Borough of Media. This company was practically a part of the old street railway corporation. Colonel Dyer for several months had experimental trials made with storage battery systems, but all had failed to successfully propel the cars for any distance. In 1892, he adopted the Westinghouse trolley device, and equipped the several roads he controlled with the use of that electric power. The demand upon Colonel Dyer's time, in looking after the interests of these roads was so incessant that in the spring of 1893, he resigned the presidency of the Chester National Bank that he might give his undivided attention to the management of the trolley railway system he represented.

The Delaware County and Philadelphia Electric Railroad Company, which line runs along the Baltimore Pike from Angora to Media, was built in 1893, by the Mutual Power and Transportation Company, and operated the same year. Crosby M. Black, in the same year, built the Prospect Street Railway line, running from Moore's station on the P. B. & W. Steam Road, to Essington; and he constructed in 1898 the Philadelphia and Chester Railway, which line runs from Market Square, Chester, eastward along Third street, thence to Bow Creek, the southern limit of the City of Philadelphia. Mr. Black completed the making of the road from Bow Creek to Essington, and in 1900, sold the road in its then incomplete condition to Stern and Silverman, of Philadelphia. The same year these parties finished the road to Chester and outfitted it with rails and trolley appliances. The Philadelphia and Chester Railway Company is a consolidation of The Philadelphia and Delaware Street and the Prospect Street Railways, which took place in 1900.

A PERIOD OF EXPANSION.

Colonel Samuel A. Dyer died in 1897, and in 1898, E. W. Clark & Company, of Philadelphia, acquired all the lines of the Chester and Wilmington Railway Companies, and built, in that year, the line connecting Chester with Wilmington. The following year, 1899, E. W. Clark & Co. disposed of both the Chester and Wilmington Systems to the United Power and Transportation Company, which subsequently became The Interstate Railway Company. The company, in 1898, built the Media, Glen Riddle and Rockdale Electric Railway, which runs from Media to Glen Riddle. In 1905, a strike was called on the Chester system of The Interstate Railway Company, resulting in several months of disorder and lawlessness in which no one profited yet entailing a loss to the strikers, the company, the county, this community and the Commonwealth, combined at approximately half a million dollars.

The Media, Middletown, Aston and Chester Electric Railway Company was incorporated April 25, 1893; the Philadelphia, Morton and Swarthmore Street Railway Company was incorporated the same year, and was leased to the former company. About July 1st, 1906, the two were merged, and consolidated into

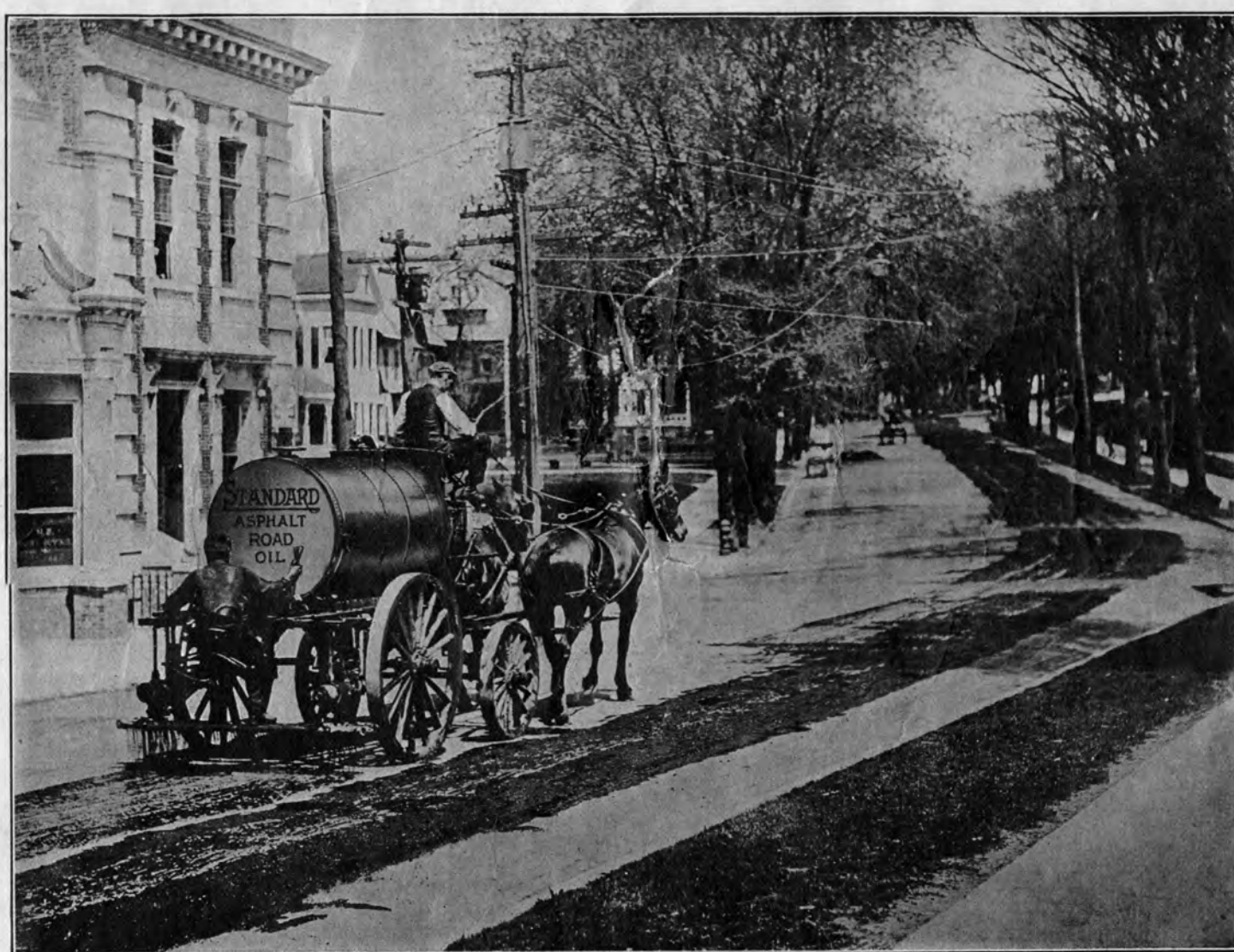
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Macadam Asphalt Binder

IN every section where the highway movement is at all advanced, extensive developments have taken place in the use of **Asphalt Road Oils** and Binders. The demand for these products has increased enormously. During the season of 1909 our Road Oils have been applied on about thirty-five million square yards of road surface. Our **Standard Macadam Asphalt Binder** has been used in the construction of about 1,750,000 square yards of macadam roads. The indications are that in the construction of future macadam roads, where subject to heavy automobile traffic, an asphaltic binder will of necessity be used.



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proves that a long step has been taken towards the solution of the road question. The extent of road surface covered, together with the roads constructed by these materials, is an indication of the growing desire for products of this nature, both for road preservation and road construction.

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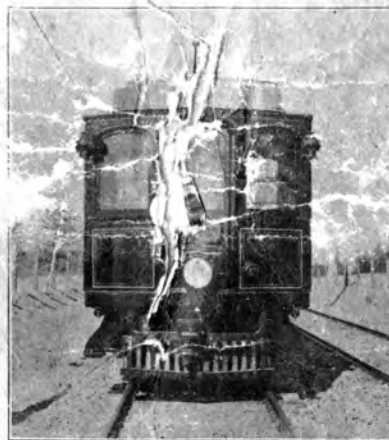


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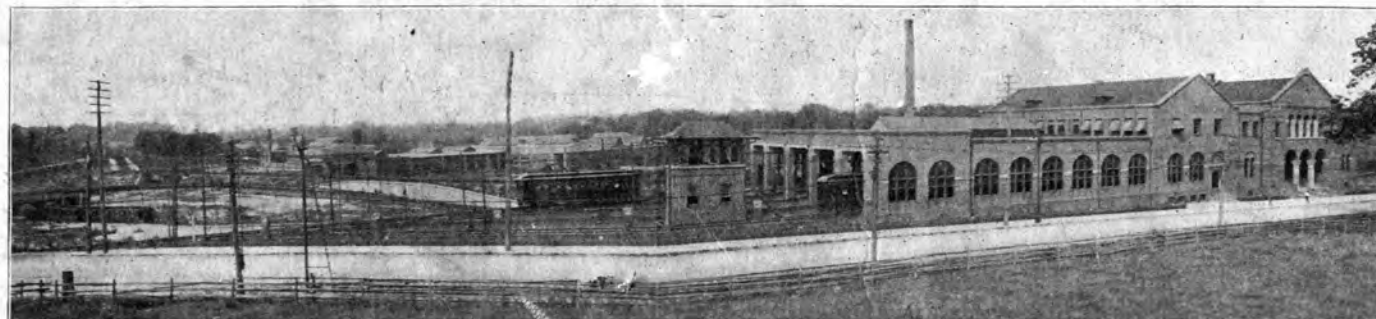
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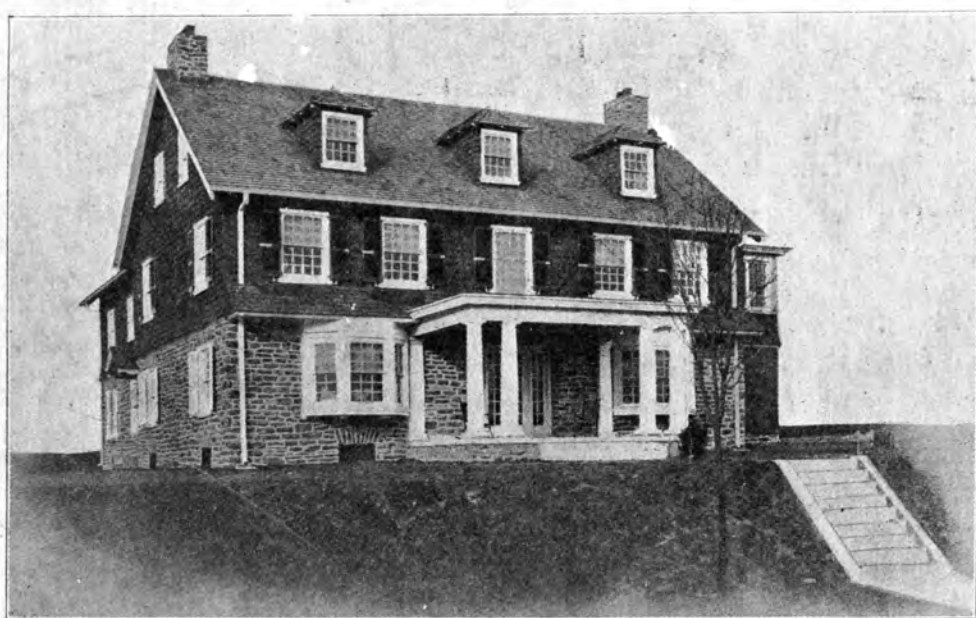
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